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# COOK COUNTY POORHOUSE & Oak Forest, Illinois



*Holabird & Roche Architects*

NEW COOK COUNTY POORHOUSE.







# HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

ILLINOIS—BEING A GENERAL SUR-  
VEY OF COOK COUNTY HISTORY, INCLUDING  
A CONDENSED HISTORY OF CHICAGO AND  
SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF DISTRICTS OUTSIDE  
THE CITY LIMITS; FROM THE EARLIEST  
SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME : :

EDITORS:

WESTON A. GOODSPEED, LL. B.

DANIEL D. HEALY

---

Of all the things that men can do or make  
here below, by far the most momentous, wonder-  
ful and worthy are the things we call books.

—*Fenelon.*

---

IN TWO VOLUMES  
ILLUSTRATED

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VOLUME II

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THE GOODSPEED HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
CHICAGO

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1909

HAMMOND PRESS  
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CHICAGO



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# HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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## MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS

THE delegate from Michigan Territory in Congress, Mr. Lyon, in his arguments before the Committee on Judiciary, in 1831, argued in favor of the line passing east and west through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. He stated that, "It is reported on the best authority that at the time of the admission of Illinois, Nathaniel Pope, the delegate from that territory, himself acknowledged that he owed the success of his experiment in claiming north of this line, to the circumstance that no one felt interest enough to look into the matter and oppose him." . . .

"Study and ingenuity, stimulated by interest, have within a few years found out that this is not all the boundary it was supposed to be; that it is merely a 'descriptive boundary' intended to be a limit for the people on one side and a license for those on the other; or, in other words, that the one or two States that Congress has authority to form in the Northwest Territory cannot extend south of this line, while the three States already formed may extend north of it at pleasure."

"We are told that the State owns three hundred and forty lots in Chicago, which upon an average are worth not less than \$2,000 each, and that they would at any time command this price at public sale. The State also owns Section 15, almost adjoining the town of Chicago, estimated to be worth \$200,000, besides many other valuable tracts in the vicinity. Now we would ask why it was that this property, which in Chicago and its vicinity alone would have commanded a million of dollars, was not exposed to public sale at the time of the government land sales last summer, when there were millions of capital seeking investment? Had this course been pursued there would have been no necessity to resort to foreign capitalists for a loan to construct the canal. A million of money, we are warranted in saying, would have been realized immediately. With this a large portion of the canal could have been completed; and the residue of the lands on each side of the canal could have

then been sold for an amount greatly more than sufficient to have completed the whole work.”—(*Democrat*, November 18, 1835.)

At a public meeting held at the Tremont house in September, 1834, Col. R. J. Hamilton presided and Edward W. Casey served as secretary. The following resolution was adopted: “*Resolved*, That the hospitality of the town of Chicago be respectfully tendered through the president of the Board of Trustees to the Polish exiles now in our town.”—(*Democrat*, September 10, 1834.)

“Before the arrival of Messrs. Kinzie, Hubbard, and Hamilton, at Vandalia, with their suite, a canal bill better in all respects than that which has now become a law had passed the House of Representatives, which bill provided that the commissioners should be elected by joint ballot of the two houses. Perceiving this, and presuming that Mr. Hubbard would not be a commissioner if that bill should become a law, these worthy gentlemen then set themselves about defeating the bill then before the Legislature, in order that the Governor might have the appointment of the commissioners, and in this they unfortunately succeeded. It was not by any means a secret at Vandalia that these gentlemen were exceedingly anxious that the first bill should be defeated, and the reason assigned was that it was indispensable that Mr. Hubbard should be a commissioner, and if that result could not be produced, it was better the State should do without a canal another year. Dr. Fithian, Mr. Hubbard’s brother-in-law, a member of the House, voted against the bill, which provided for the election of the commissioners by the House. It was unquestionably the same powerful influence which obtained the passage of the Chicago hydraulic bill and other obnoxious measures.”—(Correspondent in Chicago *Democrat*, March 16, 1836.)

In the original subdivision of a tract of land in the western part of the southwest fractional quarter of Section 10, Township 39, Range 14, as platted and subdivided under authority of the Secretary of War in 1839, a square or tract of land in subdivision, a part of which is known as Dearborn park, was set aside for park purposes and so dedicated by the general government. As the circumstances under which the dedication was made ceased to exist, the park could be used for other purposes. The growth and development of business rendered it worthless for the original purposes. Therefore it was enacted that the Soldiers’ Home of Chicago, incorporated under the act of February 28, 1869, be authorized and empowered to erect and maintain on the north quarter of a piece of ground now known as Dearborn park in that part of Chicago known as Fort Dearborn addition, and bounded on the north by the south line of Randolph street, on the east by the west line of Michigan avenue, on the south by the north line of Washington street, and on the west by the east line of an alley known as Dearborn place, a Soldiers’ Memorial Hall building to commemorate the



virtues, sufferings and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of Illinois in the late Civil war. It was provided that such building when erected should be under the direction and control of the managers of said Soldiers' Home in Chicago, by all non-political organizations, by United States soldiers and sailors of the Civil war, without charge; no part should be rented for pecuniary profit except for charitable objects specified; that the main hall should be public for non-political meetings; that the directors of the Chicago Public Library should occupy portions of said memorial building for the storage of maps, charts, books, periodicals, papers, etc., relating to the late Civil war and the military history of the country; that after the expiration of fifty years from the completion of said memorial building, the directors of the Soldiers' Home, at their option, might, by a two-thirds vote, turn over, transfer, and convey to the directors of the Chicago Public Library all right, title and interest in said building and grounds in perpetuity, provided the building should never be deprived of its distinctive character as a Soldiers' Memorial Hall for the use of soldiers and sailors.

In 1839 the following joint resolution was passed by the Illinois General Assembly: "*Resolved*, That the passage of the act of the General Assembly of Indiana, at their late session (of which official information is received), authorizing a connection of the Erie and Michigan canal of Indiana with the Illinois and Michigan canal of Illinois, thereby forming a continuous line of canal navigation from Lake Erie to the navigable waters of the Mississippi river, is recognized by this General Assembly as another magnanimous manifestation, on the part of Indiana, of her settled disposition to identify the best interest of the two States and to promote their common and national weal, and is most cheerfully reciprocated on the part of Illinois."

The Legislature of Illinois in January, 1842, addressed a memorial to Congress praying for the establishment at Chicago of a marine hospital, and among other things said: "The growing importance of that city cannot have escaped the attention of your honorable body, in addition to the natural advantages for commerce which have increased within a few years far beyond the calculations of the most sanguine. In addition, on the completion of the canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi, the increase of commerce must be such as to require the same institutions there as at most other commercial cities of the United States."

"Chicago has been filling up with delegates of the People's (River and Harbor) convention for the last ten or fifteen days, but it was not until Saturday that the pressure became burdensome. When we arrived on the 'Oregon' at sunrise yesterday morning, there was scarcely a square inch of room in any public house, save in a few bed rooms long since bespoken. But the citizens had already thrown open their dwellings, welcomed strangers in thou-

sands to their cordial and bounteous hospitality and the steamboats as they came in proffered their spacious accommodations and generous fare to their passengers during their stay. . . . The grand parade took place this morning, and though the route traversed was short, in deference to the heat of the weather, the spectacle was truly magnificent. The citizens of Chicago, of course, furnished the most imposing part of it—the music, the military, the ships on wheels, ornamental fire engines, etc. I never witnessed anything so superb, as the appearance of some of the fire companies with their engines drawn by horses tastefully caparisoned. Our New York firemen must try again; they have certainly been outdone. I think New York had some three hundred delegates on the ground, among them John C. Spencer, J. De Peyster Ogden, Thurlow Weed, James B. Burton, Seth C. Hawley, George W. Patterson, Alain Bronson, John E. Hinman, etc. From New England the number present is smaller, but still considerable. I notice among them, John A. Rockwall of Connecticut, Elisha H. Allen, now of Boston, etc. From New Jersey there are six or eight; from Pennsylvania I think fifty to one hundred, among them Andrew Stewart, Senator Johnson of Erie, etc. From Ohio the number may not be much greater, but among them are Tom Corwin, Governor Bibb, ex-Governor Morrow, R. C. Schenck, John C. Wright, etc. From Georgia there are at least two here, and one is Thomas Butler King. There is one from South Carolina. Indiana, Missouri and Iowa are well represented, Michigan and Wisconsin have a large regiment each, while northern Illinois is here, of course, en masse. A judicious estimate makes the number present to-day 20,000 men, of whom 10,000 are here as members of the convention. . . . The citizens had provided a spacious and beautiful tent, about 100 feet square, pitched in an open tract near the center of the city, radiating from a tall pole in the center and well provided with seats. It holds about 4,000 persons comfortably. The rest of the gathering were constrained to look in over the heads of those seated. . . . A general call was made for Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, which could not be stilled. He was conducted to the stand by John Wentworth. Although coming to the stand reluctantly, Mr. Corwin addressed the convention in his own inimitable manner on the relations and relative character of the Puritans—on the wants and just demands of the West—the absurd folly of considering harbor improvements on salt water constitutional and on fresh water not so; and the mighty strides of the West to greatness and dominion. The vast assemblage was electrified by his admirable effort. . . . In his letter, General Cass was content to say he could not (i. e., would not) come, and gave not the least expression of sympathy with the objects and desires of this convention. The letter excited much astonishment and was read twice at the urgent call of many delegates. The general expression was not flattering to General Cass. Andrew Stew-



art, of Pennsylvania, made a vigorous and animated speech in favor of internal improvements on comprehensive grounds. It was perhaps a little too plain and thoroughgoing for the weak stomachs of some present, who had but recently begun to profess friendship for internal improvements. It pleased right well a majority of the convention, but brought up in opposition David Dudley Field of our city (New York) who favored us with an able and courteous speech in favor of 'Strict construction' and of such river and harbor improvements only as are consistent therewith. He was sharply interrogated by different members and in reply to their questions denied the right of the Federal government to improve the navigation of the Illinois river, since that river ran through a single State only, or of the Hudson river above a port of entry. A portion of the members manifested considerable impatience during the latter portion of this speech, which is to be regretted, for Mr. Field was perfectly courteous, not at all tedious, and fairly called out by the speech of Mr. Stewart. For my part I rejoiced that the wrong side of the question was so clearly set forth. In the afternoon, Abraham Lincoln, a tall specimen of an Illinoisan, just elected to Congress from the only Whig district in the State, was called out and spoke brightly and happily in reply to Mr. Field. . . . The resolutions having been read and accepted, Mr. Field very fairly objected to the last clause of the fifth resolution, affirming substantially that the 'common understanding' of the Constitution, through a long series of years, 'has become as much a part of that instrument as any one of its most explicit provisions.' This ought to have prevailed, but it did not. . . . Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, made a most admirable speech in favor of river and harbor improvements and internal improvements generally. It was really a great speech, thoroughly national in its spirit and looking to the good of all. . . . On the last day the convention came together thoroughly resolved that no topic should be considered which might mar the harmony and unanimity with which the resolutions of the committee had been received and adopted yesterday; so that successive efforts to get before it the project of a railroad to the Pacific, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, etc., were promptly and decidedly thwarted by the undebatable motion to lay on the table. . . . Previous to putting the motion for final adjournment, the president of the convention, Edward Bates, of Missouri, returned thanks for the honor done him in a speech which took the convention completely by surprise—so able, so forcible and replete with the soul of eloquence. I will not attempt to give an account of this wonderful speech—no account that can now be given will do it justice. In the course of it he said that when he emigrated in 1812 to the French village of huts called St. Louis, which has now 50,000 inhabitants, he was obliged to hire a guard



against hostile savages to accompany him across the unbroken wilderness which is now the State of Illinois with a civilized population of 600,000 freemen. His speech was greeted at its close by the whole convention rising and cheering long and fervently. . . . The convention, upon its adjournment, was instantly reorganized as a committee of the whole (with Horace Greeley as chairman), and Gov. William Bibb, of Ohio, took the stand. He dwelt upon the diffusion of intelligence, the purification of morals, and the amelioration of the social condition of man. He brought sharply and eloquently out that 'vain will be all your canals and railroads, your river and harbor improvements, if the condition of the toiling millions be not timely or therewith sensibly ameliorated—if they shall still be constrained to delve twelve to fourteen hours per day for the bare necessities of physical life. I hold,' said he, 'that this need not and ought not to continue—that society may be so revised that ten or eight hours' faithful labor daily will secure to every industrious man or family a full supply of the necessities and comforts of life, so that each may have ample leisure to devote to the cultivation and perfection of his moral, social and intellectual powers.' A. W. Loomis, of Pittsburg; Gen. Lewis Hubbell, of Milwaukee; S. Lisle Smith, of Chicago; Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, late of Michigan; E. H. Allen, of Boston, and Horace Greeley, of New York, were called out in succession and each responded briefly. The speech of Mr. Smith, of Chicago, regarded as an oratorical effort, was the best of the many good speeches made here within these three days. It was beautiful, thrilling, brightly poetic—enchaining and enrapturing the audience. I will not attempt to sketch it. Mr. Allen's remarks were very happy in a very different vein—these two affording striking illustrations of Western and Eastern popular speaking, respectively. William M. Hall, of Buffalo, advocated a series of resolutions offered by him concerning the proposed railroad to the Pacific. His resolutions were adopted as the proceedings of the mass meeting and not by the Rivers and Harbor convention. Thus has met, deliberated, harmonized, acted and separated one of the most important and interesting conventions ever held in this or any country. It was truly characterized as a congress of freemen, destitute of pay and mileage but in all else inferior to no deliberative body which has assembled within twenty years. Can we doubt that its results will be most beneficent and enduring?"—(From a series of letters written on the ground by Horace Greeley and published in the *New York Tribune* in July, 1847.)

Mr. Greeley showed that the Democrats generally were non-committal on the object of the convention, while the Whigs were interested. President Polk had just vetoed the river and harbor bill, so the Democrats had to be cautious. Writing of the letter of General Cass, Mr. Greeley said: "Did mortal man ever before

see such a letetr from one who is by position and was by profession friendly to the objects of the convention? It was listened to with hardly less astonishment than indignation." Colonel Burton had said of lake harbors that they "harbored nothing but the interests of their owners."

"Business men will not be slow to draw their conclusions in reference to the prospects of Chicago. No one who has studied her unrivaled commercial position and the richness, beauty and extent of the country by which she is surrounded, can doubt for a moment that Chicago at no distant day is destined to become the great central city of the continent. In the center of one of the most extensive and the most fertile agricultural regions of the globe, surrounded by extensive mines of lead, iron, copper and coal, having a water communication with the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and holding the key to a coasting trade of 3,000 miles, with more than a dozen railroads branching off for thousands of miles in all directions, every element of prosperity and substantial greatness is within her grasp. She fears no rivals. She has to wait for a few short years the sure development of her 'manifest destiny.'"—(Annual Review of Chicago, 1855.)

"It is difficult to decide in what respect it is most worthy of remark, whether in the number and extent of the additional buildings and internal improvements of our city, in the extended reach of her unparalleled system of railways, or in the increase of value of the produce and merchandise that have crowded through her channels and fairly gorged their every capacity. We are forcibly reminded of the figure of a young and beautiful damsel, whose rounding form and budding proportions are fast bursting from the limited and straining vestments which sufficed her girlhood and demanding a costume of more flowing dimensions and costly texture. Our city is changing her apparel by pieces and without much regard to transition, appearances or contrasts. The refit is, however, rapidly assuming a completeness and perfection that promises soon to be unrivaled."—(Annual Review of Chicago, January, 1855.)

The Masonic Temple association was incorporated February 14, 1855, the directors being Hiram A. Tucker, Ezra L. Sherman, Buckner S. Morris, Walter S. Gurnee and L. P. Hilliard.

The act of February 7, 1857, incorporated the Chicago Historical society, the incorporators named being William H. Brown, William B. Ogden, J. Young Scammon, Mason Brayman, Mark Skinner, George Manierre, John H. Kinzie, J. V. Z. Blaney, E. I. Tinkham, J. D. Webster, W. A. Smallwood, V. H. Higgins, N. S. Davis, Charles H. Ray, S. D. Ward, M. D. Ogden, F. Scammon, E. B. McCagg and William Barry.

The Chicago Relief and Aid society was incorporated February



16, 1857, by Edwin C. Larned, Mark Skinner, Edward I. Tinkham, Joseph D. Webster, Joseph T. Ryerson, Isaac N. Arnold, Norman B. Judd, John H. Dunham, A. H. Mueller, Samuel S. Greele, B. F. Cooke, N. S. Davis, George W. Dole, George M. Higginson, John H. Kinzie, John Woodbridge, Jr., Erastus S. Williams, Philo Carpenter, George W. Gage, S. S. Hayes, Henry Farnam, William H. Brown and Philip J. Wardner.

By act of February 16, 1857, the subdivision for E. K. Hubbard of certain blocks in the school section addition to Chicago was legalized. The subdivision included Blocks 5, 60, 63, 66, 75, 85, 104, 105, 108, 109, 111, 112, 115 of Section 16, Township 39 north, Range 14 east. This subdivision was recorded July 3, 1835.

"Year by year, since our connection with the press of this city (since 1848), we have essayed to foretell what might reasonably be expected both as to the growth in population and the increase in business, and year by year have we seen our estimates dwarfed into insignificance by the actual facts. Four years ago we entered into an elaborate argument to the effect that within five years from that time the annual receipts of grain at this place would reach 20,000,000 bushels. Our less hopeful friends were astounded beyond measure at our temerity—'extravagant' and 'absurd.' 'Why,' said they, 'the quantity could not be stored in the city, the laborers could not be secured to handle it, the money to produce it, nor the vessels to transport it to an ultimate market.' The five years have not yet elapsed and our figures this morning show the amount received in the fourth year after the prediction to be only a fraction under 25,000,000 bushels, or 25 per cent. over the estimate. The warehouses, the laborers and the money were here. So in regard to the growth of the lumber business. The fact is the country which is commercially tributary to Chicago and which by a decree of nature must remain so for all time to come, is of such extent, of such unlimited resources, and is withal being so rapidly developed under the stimulus of free government, railroads and improved labor-saving machinery that the history of the world furnishes no parallel to it; and hence all estimates based upon past experience, respecting the results that are here to be worked out, must necessarily fall far short of the actual fact. That is the reason why the wonderful growth of Chicago has so far outstripped all the predictions of the most sanguine of our citizens. This is the reason why the annual commerce of these northwestern lakes has within a quarter of a century risen from a merely nominal value to far exceed that of the total foreign commerce of the whole Union. It is proper to say that every department of trade has shared in the common impulse. As regards the future, we will no longer venture upon specific predictions and estimates—we do not care to try our hand again. However, we are warranted in say-

ing that the future progress of Chicago will in no respect fall short of its past history."—(Annual Review of Chicago, January, 1857, by William Bross, editor of the Chicago *Democratic Press*.)

Citizens of Chicago took every means to advertise the city in the East and in Europe.

The act of February 16, 1857, made sweeping changes in Chicago municipal affairs. The council was authorized to divide the wards into such precincts as were deemed best; to submit all its acts to appropriate committees, to secure thereto the signature of the mayor before same should take effect; to make no contract nor incur no expense unless upon an appropriation made by the council; to prohibit any city officer from having an interest in such a contract; to create a treasury department consisting of the treasurer, comptroller and collector, whose duties were set forth in detail; to return the assessment roll to the common council, and the full proceedings of collecting the taxes were prescribed; to require the council to designate two or more justices of the peace who should be styled the "police court," the sessions of which were to be held daily; to provide for the election of a police clerk, whose duties were fully set forth; to provide for the appointment of a prosecuting attorney for the police court if deemed necessary; to require all fees to be paid into the city treasury; to fix the salary of the mayor at \$3,500 per year; to give the council power to levy and collect annually a school tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar; to meet the expenses of buying grounds, erecting buildings and supporting the schools; to provide for the appointment of fifteen school inspectors who should be styled the "board of education" of the city, five to be appointed annually; to authorize the city of Chicago to purchase, hold and convey tracts of land outside of the city limits, to be used for cemeteries; to leave in force all laws and regulations then in operation and not annulled or abridged by this act; to conduct all actions in the name of the corporation; to re-create the Fifth ward with the following limits: All that part of the city which lies west of the South branch of the Chicago river and south of a line running east and west along the center of Randolph street and north of the center of Harrison street; to re-create the Tenth ward as follows: All that part of said city which lies west of the South branch of the Chicago river and south of a line in the center of Harrison street; to provide for the election of officers for the new ward; to provide for the appointment by the judge of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas of three freeholders to act as commissioners to lay out a public park in the South division of said city; to fully empower said commissioners to survey, lay out and appropriate such a park of not less than 100 nor more than 300 acres; to locate said park south of Twelfth street, west of Michigan avenue, east of Stewart avenue and as nearly central as may be between Lake Michigan and the South branch



of Chicago river; to provide payment for the land thus appropriated; to provide for the payment of the Chicago park stock created by this act; to levy a tax on the South division to meet such expense; and to provide for parks in the other divisions of the city.

The act of February 18, 1859, incorporated the "Board of Trade of the City of Chicago," to be composed of the persons at the time constituting said board. The rules, regulations and by-laws of the said existing board of trade were to prevail until others should be adopted. Full provision was made for the admission and expulsion of members, for the adjustment of questions by committees of arbitration, for the appointment of inspectors of weights, measures, flour, grain, provisions, liquors, lumber, etc.

The act of February 19, 1859, incorporated the Chicago South Branch Dock company, with William Green, William S. Sampson, Richard J. Arnold, John F. Hance, Roswell B. Mason, Amos G. Throop and Abraham J. Knisely as incorporators. They were authorized to improve the following tracts in Chicago: The north fractional part of Section 29, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, except the east 16.72 acres; and also any other lands which they should own, by laying the same out into lots, streets, squares, lanes, alleys, etc. They were empowered to make seven or any less canals and to connect the same with the South branch in a way not to impede navigation; to erect on said lands such railroads, wharves, workshops, warehouses, stores, etc., as might be found necessary; but in all cases to obey the ordinances of Chicago. The capital was fixed at \$650,000. To carry out the object of the corporation the company was authorized to borrow money, but not in excess of \$50,000 at a time, and to issue bonds therefor.

The act of February 20, 1861, authorized Chicago to make an assessment to pay the damages caused by the building of a bridge at Van Buren street in 1858, and to pay certain claims against the city relative thereto.

"Our low, flat position is exceedingly unfavorable to civic comfort or convenience. Our old residents all remember the time when the whole country around us was a swamp scarcely better than the Calumet of today. The work of redeeming it to a passably dry location has only been accomplished by the tedious operations of street filling, contemporaneous elevations of grade and sinking of ditches. Then the large extent of territory in proportion to the population, which our cosmopolitan avarice has secured, gives us a world of work to do. We have over twenty-four square miles of territory embraced within our city limits, scarcely less than a whole section to each thousand men of proper age to earn money and pay taxes for improvement. But we have accomplished wonders. Our principal thoroughfares have all been lifted from the mud, properly drained, supplied with gas and water, the old rotten planks removed, and in their stead the substantial Nicholson laid. Our

rivers have been bridged and a tunnel has been talked of. We can now almost walk on dry land in the most central portion of the city, while but a few years since the shooting of water fowl from the steps of the Tremont was a common pastime. During the past twelve months, though burdened with the support of the war, we have steadily labored in the improvement of the city, having done more than in former years.

"Chicago has just claims to be considered the center of the railway system of the continent. There is scarcely a respectable railroad in the country that does not seek to effect a connection more or less direct with some one of the great lines which make Chicago an eastern and western terminus. There are those in the city whose residence does not date further back than 1849, who remember that our railroad system, concerning whose extent and magnitude we now felicitate ourselves so grandly, consisted of a single line extending from Chicago to Elgin, whose track was laid with strap iron and whose rolling stock and appointments were of the most inferior and what would now be considered the most worthless character. Mark the change—a score or so of miles then and thousands now.

"The map of Illinois with its railway lines now looks like a checker board. With two such powerful interests (railway systems and commercial improvement) working each to extend the other and benefit themselves, it is impossible to place a limit to the future greatness of Chicago. This city will increase with every year until she shall fulfill her destiny and become the first inland city on the continent, both in point of population and in the extent of her commercial transactions. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the northern half of Missouri and the yet undeveloped region lying west of the Missouri are the source upon which Chicago must depend for her future growth and prosperity. Already Chicago is the greatest primary grain market in the world and second to none in respect to her packing interests."—(Annual Reviews, 1862.)

The act of February 13, 1863, empowered Chicago to issue new bonds to satisfy and retire old and maturing bonds. The act of February 20, 1861, exempted from inspection at Chicago all fish that had been duly inspected at Milwaukee and Mackinac. The act of February 22, 1861, provided that the Secretary of State should deliver to the Chicago Historical society fifty copies of each and every public document, book, pamphlet, chart and other publications by the State as the same should be issued from year to year, and so far as practicable of such publications issued previously by the State.

The act of Congress of June 20, 1864, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the marine hospital and grounds in Chicago by public auction to the highest bidder, and out of the pro-



ceeds to purchase a new and more eligible site and erect a new hospital thereon, but the cost of the new was not to exceed the proceeds of sale of the old. Accordingly, in September, 1864, the property was sold for \$132,000 to J. F. Joy, who paid the money and took a deed for the same. But it was found that the amount thus realized was not sufficient for the purpose. It was then thought that it might be wise to dispense with such a distinctive hospital and to provide for the care of marine patients by contract in municipal or private hospitals, thus obviating the necessity of erecting a new building. In the meantime, for several years, Mr. Joy was denied the possession of his purchase. Upon pressure by the House of Representatives, the supervising architect, A. B. Mullett, purchased a new site of ten acres for \$10,000—a tract on the lake shore—in 1866-67. Three courses were open: 1. Not to build a hospital; 2. To build one within the amount of the appropriation, but wholly inadequate to the service; 3. To build one adequate to the service regardless of the appropriation. The third was the only reasonable and acceptable alternative. The first building, under the appropriation of August 3, 1848, cost a total of \$55,687.

The act of February 13, 1865, incorporated the Union Stock Yards and Transit company with the following men named as incorporators: John L. Hancock, Virginus A. Turpin, Roselle M. Hough, Sidney A. Kent, Charles M. Culberton, Lyman Blair, David Kreigh, Martin L. Sykes, Jr., Joseph Sherwin, George W. Cass, James F. Jay, John F. Tracy, Timothy B. Blackstone, Joseph H. Moore, John S. Barry, Homer E. Sargent, Burton C. Cook, John B. Drake and William D. Judson. They were authorized to locate, construct, and maintain in convenient proximity to the southerly limits of Chicago and west of Wallace street extended the necessary yards, enclosures, buildings, railway switches for the care and safe keeping of live stock, etc.; capital stock, \$1,000,000.

The Chicago Stock Exchange was incorporated February 16, 1865, by J. M. Adsit, A. C. Barger, James Boyd, T. J. Bronson, Lyman Blair, E. E. Braisted, Chauncey T. Bowen, Nathan Corinth, A. J. Dennison, Asa Dow, A. Echald, J. K. Fisher, N. K. Goodnow, John C. Hilton, B. P. Hutchinson, Ira Holmes, E. H. Haddock, W. F. Coolbaugh, J. D. Jennings, S. A. Kent, Josiah Lombard, T. G. McLawry, Solon McElroy, Hugh McLennan, Ira T. Munn, E. R. McCormick, A. B. Meeker, L. D. Norton, L. A. Ostrom, C. B. Pope, B. W. Phillips, J. O. Rutter, E. D. Richardson, C. A. Rodgers, Isaac Sherwood, T. H. Seymour, William Spaulding, D. C. Scranton, J. J. Ullman, John Watson, E. G. Wolcott, S. S. Williamson, C. H. Walker, C. T. Wheeler, M. S. Yarwood and D. S. Young. The object was a stock exchange in the city of Chicago where all kinds of stocks and bonds could be bought, sold and exchanged.

By January, 1865, the horse railways of Chicago were operated by three distinct corporations—one for each division. The Chicago City railway had been incorporated February 14, 1859. By April 25 following cars were running to Twelfth street and by June to the city limits. In October a branch was laid on Archer road from State street to Stewart avenue. The company had (January, 1865), 35 cars, 255 horses and mules, and employed 200 men. Samuel M. Nickerson was president of the company. The West Division Railway company owned the West side lines in January, 1865. The Madison street line was built by the City Railway company, also the Randolph street line—the former running by June, 1859, and the latter by August, 1859. In August, 1863, the City Railway company sold these two lines to the West Division company for \$300,000. They soon laid a branch on Blue Island avenue and by December 25, 1863, were running to Twelfth street. In 1864 a branch was laid in Milwaukee avenue. J. R. Jones was president and superintendent in January, 1865. On the North side the City Limits line had been constructed in 1859, the Sedgwick and North avenue lines in 1861, the Clybourn and Larrabee lines in 1859, Chicago avenue line in 1859, and the Graceland line in 1864. Steam was being tried on the Graceland line. J. B. Turner was president in 1865.

The act of March 10, 1865, authorized the city of Chicago to borrow upon bond not to exceed \$2,000,000 to be used to pay the debt of the city for waterworks; also to borrow not to exceed \$1,000,000 to pay the sewerage debt and to increase the works; also to borrow not to exceed \$700,000 with which to buy or lease school grounds for schoolhouses; also to borrow \$1,000,000 to carry into effect certain other improvements authorized by previous laws; also for \$300,000 for specific purposes of improvement.

In 1866 deepening the canal was undertaken to relieve the river, under act of Legislature February 16, 1865. This was a sanitary measure. The city was authorized to issue bonds for what it had cost to finish the work and got a lien on the canal and its works for \$2,500,000. Taking up this lien was what the State did to aid Chicago after the fire. The improvement was to cut down the canal to a level  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the level of Lake Michigan, through solid rock mostly for twenty-six miles. On July 16 the current of the river was turned the other way. But the north branch was not benefited, so \$200,000 was appropriated July, 1873, to connect the river with the lake north of the city limits.

Until Monday, March 25, 1867, Chicago had very bad water; it had grown worse and worse. On March 17, 1864, the work on the tunnel had been begun at Chicago avenue. On July 25, 1865, the great crib was launched and sunk at the other end of the shaft which was dug from both ends. The crib was forty feet high, with



five sides and was ninety-eight and one-half feet in diameter. The inside was one cylinder nine feet in diameter, sunk sixty-one feet below the surface of the water, and thirty-one feet below the bed of the lake. The crib stood twelve feet above the water. From the shore shaft the crib was distant two points north by east two miles. The clear width of the tunnel was five feet; the clear height five feet two inches; it was lined with brick masonry; sloped toward the shore two feet per mile. Under a head of two feet it was designed to deliver 19,000,000 gallons per day; under a head of eight feet, 38,000,000 gallons, and under a head of eighteen feet, 57,000,000 gallons.

The Washington street river tunnel was begun in 1865. The first contractors were unsuccessful. The contract was then let on July 19, 1867, to others for \$328,000 and the work was completed January 1, 1869, at a cost of about \$400,000.

The act of March 5, 1867, made eight hours a legal day's work where there was no agreement to the contrary. The Chicago Stage and Baggage company was incorporated March 7, 1867; George M. Pullman being one of the incorporators.

The act of January 30, 1867, authorized the Chicago Historical society to increase the number of its resident members to any number deemed expedient. The property of the society was exempted from taxation, and the society was empowered to borrow as much as \$20,000 on mortgage to complete the building then in progress.

The act of February 16, 1867, provided for the establishment of the Washingtonian Home of Chicago; it was amended June 29, 1883, so that not to exceed \$20,000 annually was paid to this home from liquor licenses.

By act of February 21, 1867, the Fine Arts College of Chicago was incorporated by Hiram T. Merrill, Benjamin F. Downing and their associates. The American Art association was incorporated February 28, 1867, by M. J. Green, George P. A. Healy and others.

The act of March 9, 1867, provided for a commissioner of taxes for the city of Chicago; for the division of the city into assessment districts; for changing the dock lines of Chicago river; for the construction of sewers by the council; for increasing the police force; for fixing the salaries of certain city officers; for constituting the board of health, with six persons, of whom besides the mayor three should be physicians; for additional powers to the common council; for the protection of persons injured by defective sidewalks; for adding to Lincoln park all land owned by the city in Section 27, Township 40 north, Range 14 east; for enabling said park to acquire "a strip of land not exceeding three hundred feet in width lying between said land and said park."

In 1867 the Illinois and Indiana Turnpike company were authorized to occupy Cottage Grove avenue in part.

The act of February 24, 1869, created the "Board of South Park Commissioners" for South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake. They were directed to secure the following land for park purposes: Commencing at the southwest corner of Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue; running thence south along the west side of Cottage Grove avenue to the south line of Fifty-ninth street; thence east along the north line of Fifty-ninth street to the east line of Hyde Park avenue; thence north on Hyde Park avenue to Fifty-sixth street; thence east along the south line of Fifty-sixth street to Lake Michigan; thence southerly along the shore of the Lake to a point due east of the center of Section 24, Township 38 north, Range 14 east; thence west through the center of said Section 24 to Hyde Park avenue; thence north on the east line of Hyde Park avenue to the north line of Sixtieth street so called; thence west on the north line of Sixtieth street to Kankakee avenue; thence north on the east line of Kankakee avenue to Fifty-first street; thence east to the place of beginning. Also a piece of land commencing at the southeast corner of Kankakee avenue and Fifty-fifth street; running thence west a strip two hundred feet wide adjoining the north line of Fifty-fifth street, along said Fifty-fifth street to the line between ranges 13 and 14 east; thence north, east of and adjoining said line, a strip two hundred feet wide to the Illinois and Michigan canal. Also a parcel of land beginning at the southwest corner of Douglas place and Kankakee avenue; running thence south a strip of land one hundred and thirty-two feet wide along the west side of said Kankakee avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of Fifty-first street. Also a strip of land commencing at the intersection of Cottage Grove avenue and fifty-first street, running thence east one hundred feet in width on each side of the center line of Drexel avenue. Also a strip of land extending north from the intersection of Fifty-first street with Drexel avenue one hundred feet in width on each side of the center line of said avenue to the north line of Forty-third street; thence northerly a strip of land two hundred feet in width till it meets or intersects with Elm street in Cleaverville; thence northerly along said Elm street two hundred feet in width west from the east line of said street to its intersection with Oakwood avenue. The adjacent lands benefited were to be assessed. The subject was to be voted on in the three towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake "For Park" or "Against Park."

The act of April 16, 1869, struck out of the park act the words "a piece of land commencing at the southeast corner of Kankakee avenue and Fifty-fifth street, running thence west, a strip two hundred feet wide, adjoining the north line of Fifty-fifth street," and inserted instead "a piece of land commencing at the northeast corner of Kankakee avenue and Fifty-fifth street, running west, a strip two hundred feet wide, south of and adjoining the north line of said Fifty-fifth street."



The act of February 27, 1869, extended the territorial limits of Chicago so as to embrace the following: That part of Section 30, Township 40 north, Range 14 east, which lies west of the North branch of the Chicago river; Section 25, Township 40 north, Range 13 east, except that part of said section lying east of the center of the North branch of the Chicago river; Sections 26, 35, and 36, Township 40 north, Range 13 east; Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, Township 39 north, Range 13 east; and that part of Sections 35 and 36, Township 39 north, Range 13 east, lying northwest of the center of the Illinois and Michigan canal, were added to the city and constituted a part of the West division. By this act the outside boundary of the West division was declared to be the outside boundary of the several wards which at that time extended to the present city limits. By this act also the "Board of West Chicago Park commissioners," to be composed of seven persons, was created. They were given power to buy or alienate land for boulevards, pleasure ways or parks; could change the building line; could select three parks of not less than one hundred acres nor more than two hundred acres, the total cost not to exceed \$900,000. The main boulevard was to extend from Fullerton avenue near the North branch first west and then south to a point near the Illinois and Michigan canal. Bonds and taxes were ordered.

The act of April 19, 1869, excluded from the limits of Chicago, Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, Township 40 north, Range 13 east, and reattached the same to the town of Jefferson. The boulevard provided for in the act of February 27, 1869, was directed to be located so that it would join the one to be laid out westward from Lincoln park. It was also provided that the most northerly of the three parks authorized for the West division should not be less than two hundred acres in extent and might be located in whole or in part south of Division street and north of Kinzie street.

In February, 1869, a large number of business men of Chicago petitioned Congress to pass such laws that thereafter "all purchases or sales of the loans and bonds of the United States should be made by inviting public competition through advertising for proposals, and that all sales of gold should be made at public auction." This was signed by nearly two hundred of the leading men and business houses of Chicago, but by only seven banks and trust companies.

The act of February 8, 1869, fixed the boundaries of Lincoln park as follows: Commencing at the intersection of North avenue with Lake Michigan and running thence west along said North avenue to North Clark street; thence along North Clark to North Franklin; thence along North Franklin to Fullerton avenue; thence along Fullerton avenue to the west line of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 40 north, Range 14 east; thence along said west line to the northwest corner of said southeast quarter of



Daniel G. Healy





Section 28; thence along the north line of said southeast quarter to Lake Michigan; thence along the shore of Lake Michigan at low water mark as the same now is or hereafter may be to the place of beginning. E. B. McCagg, John B. Turner, Andrew Nelson, Joseph Stockton and Jacob Rehm were constituted the first Board of Commissioners of Lincoln park.

The act of March 30, 1869, authorized the Lincoln Park board to acquire by purchase or otherwise the following tract "All of the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 40 north, Range 14 east, lying east of a line commencing in the east line of said quarter section at a point where it will be intersected by a line five hundred feet long running from the east line of Green Bay road and a right angle with said road, and running thence in a straight line north-westwardly parallel at such point of starting with the east line of said Green Bay road and continuing in a straight line to the north line of said quarter section; and also all that part of Block 2 in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of Section 33 of said township lying east of the Lake Shore ditch.

"The narrow-minded, miserly prejudice, which feared the expense of pleasure resorts and claimed no outlay sensible unless it brings immediate practical results in dollars and cents, is fast passing away, and Chicago's young, enterprising, intellectual men have decided to have a whole system of public parks, as well as a whole system of schools, churches and other improvements. Until within a few months ago the park systems of Chicago have been uninviting, consisting of a good sized, partly improved tract on the Lake Shore in the North division and several little patches of grass scattered about the city. Now, however, we are to have one grand park, which will be about one-quarter larger than the great Central park, New York, and another one twice as large as that Eastern wonder, three others of from one hundred to two hundred acres each, besides these already reported."—(Historical Review of Chicago for 1869.)

The South Side park and boulevard authorized by act of the Legislature February, 1869, was voted on by the people on March 26, 1869, and sustained by over 3,000 majority. The same act authorized the following parks:

PARKS.	Acres.
South Side park.....	1,000
West Side parks.....	600
Riverside park.....	1,600
Lincoln park.....	230
Lake park.....	40
Union park.....	17
Ellis park.....	3
Washington park.....	2½
Total.....	3,492½



The act of March 11, 1869, extended the north and south boundaries of the Ninth ward westwardly to the center of Loomis street, which line was made the eastern boundary of the Twelfth ward south of the center of Van Buren street.

In 1869 Illinois passed an act granting the Illinois Central Railway company certain rights on the lake front, and the company sought to take possession of the land, but was enjoined by the United States District Court at Chicago, and this injunction was yet in operation in 1881.

The act of March 11, 1869, authorized the Chicago City Railway company to operate its lines in any of the townships of Cook county outside of Chicago, provided consent so to do was first obtained from the board of trustees.

The act of March 10, 1869, permitted the street railway companies to operate dummy or steam engines. The act of April 19, 1869, incorporated the Chicago Stock Exchange with a capital of \$200,000. In 1869 Congress passed an act making Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati ports of entry. The act of April 29, 1869, authorized the city to cause the Southwestern Plank road, or Ogden avenue, within the city limits, and any one street connecting said Southwestern Plank road, or Ogden avenue, with Reuben street, to be widened not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet, and to improve the same. The act of April 17, 1869, established a State road along Archer road.

The act of March 10, 1869, provided that thereafter municipal elections in Chicago should be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November of each year; that the officers then chosen should assume the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of December of the same year; that the mayor, city attorney, treasurer, collector and clerk of the police court should be selected by the people; and that Chicago should be divided into twenty wards as follows:

*First Ward.*—All of the South division south of the center of the Chicago river and north of the center of Monroe street.

*Second Ward.*—All of the South division south of the center of Monroe and north of the center of Harrison.

*Third Ward.*—All of the South division south of the center of Harrison and north of the center of Sixteenth.

*Fourth Ward.*—All of the South division south of the center of Sixteenth and east of the center of Clark and the same projected to the center of Twenty-sixth and north of the center of said Twenty-sixth and the same projected easterly to the lake.

*Fifth Ward.*—All of the South division south of the center of Twenty-sixth and such line projected eastwardly to Lake Michigan, east of the center of Clark and such line projected southerly to the city limits.

*Sixth Ward.*—All of the South division south of the center of

Sixteenth and west of the center of Clark projected southerly to the city limits.

*Seventh Ward.*—All of the South division south of the center of Sixteenth.

*Eighth Ward.*—All of the West division north of the center of Sixteenth and south of the center of Twelfth.

*Ninth Ward.*—All of the West division north of the center of Twelfth, east of the center of Centre avenue and south of the center of Van Buren.

*Tenth Ward.*—All of the West division north of the center of Van Buren, east of the center of Aberdeen and Curtis and south of the center of Randolph.

*Eleventh Ward.*—All of the West division north of the center of Randolph, east of the center of Curtis, and south of the center of Fourth.

*Twelfth Ward.*—All of the West division north of the center of Twelfth, east of the center of Reuben, south of the center of Fourth and west as follows: Commencing at the center of Fourth street, thence south on Curtis and Aberdeen to the center of Van Buren, thence west to the center of Centre, thence south to the center of Twelfth.

*Thirteenth Ward.*—All of the West division north of the center of Twelfth, west of the center of Reuben, and south of the center of Lake.

*Fourteenth Ward.*—All of the West division north of the center of Lake, and south of the center of Reuben.

*Fifteenth Ward.*—All of the West division north of the center of Fourth and Chicago avenue and not included in any of the foregoing wards.

*Sixteenth Ward.*—All of the North division north of the center of North avenue.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—All of the North division south of the center of North avenue and north of the center of Division.

*Eighteenth Ward.*—All of the North division south of the center of Division and west of the center of Franklin.

*Nineteenth Ward.*—All of the North division south of the center of Division, east of the center of Franklin and north of the center of Chicago avenue.

*Twentieth Ward.*—All of the North division south of the center of Chicago avenue and east of the center of Franklin.

Each ward was to be represented by two aldermen, each holding office for two years, one to be elected annually.

On June 19, 1869, it was enacted that, whereas the city of Chicago had three natural divisions—North, South, and West—each of which would in the future want a park or parks; and whereas the city had already expended a large sum on Lincoln park in the North division; and whereas the city was about to spend a large



additional sum on Lincoln park, while a much less sum had been expended on the parks of the South and West divisions; it was therefore enacted that the mayor and comptroller of the city of Chicago should issue bonds bearing not over 7 per cent. to obtain means to purchase and improve a park for each of the three divisions when the people of each of said divisions should decide to have the same; also to equalize the amount already expended or which might thereafter be expended upon Lincoln park.

The act of April 16, 1869, provided that all right and title to so much of fractional Section 15, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, as is situated east of Michigan avenue and north of Park row and south of the south line of Monroe street and west of a line running parallel with and four hundred feet east of the west line of said Michigan avenue, were granted in fee to the city of Chicago, with full powers to convey the same except ninety feet of the avenue, provided such conveyance should be approved by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the aldermen. The proceeds of the sale were to constitute "the park fund." The right of the Illinois Central railroad to the strip along the lake front was confirmed; and the right of the State to the submerged land lying east of the track and breakwater for the distance of one mile between the south line of the south pier extended eastwardly and a line extended eastward from the south line of Lot 21, south of and near the roundhouse and machine shops of said company in the south division of Chicago, were granted in fee to the Illinois Central railroad to be held by them in perpetuity, but gave them no right to obstruct the harbor. The act also provided that the land submerged or otherwise lying north of the south line of Monroe street and south of the south line of Randolph street and between the east line of Michigan avenue and the track and roadway of the Illinois Central Railroad company, and constituting parts of fractional Sections 10 and 15, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, should be granted in fee to the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Michigan Central Railroad companies to be used for a passenger depot, etc. For this land these three companies were required to pay to Chicago \$800,000. It was declared that the grants to the Illinois Central company were upon the express condition that it should pay in perpetually to the treasury of Illinois the percentum on the gross receipts stipulated in the charter.

"The bed of Lake Michigan does not and never did belong to the United States, and it has no authority to sell or convey it as public land. Lake Michigan has been denominated an inland sea, a public highway, and subject to the same rules of law which apply to the ocean. Owners of land upon its borders own to high water mark and no farther. The soil between high and low water mark and the bed of the lake belongs to the State, subject only to the control of the United States in the regulation of commerce and navi-

gation. The boundary of Illinois on the east extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and when the State was admitted to the Union in 1818 on an equal footing with the original States, its jurisdiction over the waters of Lake Michigan and the soil beneath was coextensive with the boundaries of the State for all purposes except the power to obstruct navigation and to interfere with the regulation of commerce."—(Lyman Trumbull's brief, 1877.)

#### TWELVE LABORS OF HERCULES, 1858-1870

1. Raised street grades and buildings, two to six feet.
2. Paved seventy-five miles of streets with wood.
3. Built eighty-five miles of horse street railways.
4. Straightened the Chicago river channel.
5. Tapped a vast territory with railways.
6. Established sewerage and special assessment systems.
7. Established the Union Stock Yards.
8. Built and regulated a chamber of commerce.
9. Constructed the lake tunnel and secured good water.
10. Turned a canal current through the river.
11. Built tunnels under the river.
12. Raised nearly 27,000 volunteers for the Union Army.

Mr. Chesbrough (chief engineer) originated the two great engineering feats—lake tunnel and deeper canal. The lake tunnel was begun early in 1864 and good water was secured March 25, 1867. Prior to 1870 the greatest amount of water used daily was 30,000,000 gallons.

The act of March 2, 1872, empowered cities with over 100,000 inhabitants to levy not to exceed one-fifth of one mill annually to establish and maintain a library and reading room. This act was really passed to aid Chicago, which had lost its libraries and because many books had since been donated and buildings were needed. It was declared that an emergency existed.

The act of March 7, 1872, defined the duties and powers of the State canal commissioners. They were prohibited from selling the ninety-foot strip along the canal, or any of the canal real estate in Chicago.

J. W. Newell built the first brick house erected after the fire at 205 Illinois street. This two-story brick house is yet standing.

#### STATEMENT PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

Amount due city from State canal.....	\$2,955,340.00
Revenue deficit bonds, delivered to city..	\$250,000.00
Illinois Central Railway fund paid city..	685,265.20
Illinois and Michigan canal revenue, paid city .....	258,545.79
Proceeds of 1½ mill tax.....	184,496.69
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$1,577,032.32



An act of October 20, 1872, stated that whereas Chicago had expended \$2,500,000 to secure the completion of the Summit division of the Illinois and Michigan canal under the act of February 16, 1865, and supplemental acts, and whereas the city had a vested lien on the canal and its revenues, and whereas the State has been paid its dues from the canal, and whereas the canal trustees had delivered the canal to the State, and whereas it was provided that the State, by refunding to Chicago its dues, relieved the canal of this lien, therefore it was enacted that the sum of \$2,955,340, with interest thereon until paid, be appropriated to relieve the aforesaid lien; that the same be paid to Chicago upon the execution of a release of the lien. A tax of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills and bonds were provided for to meet in part this outlay. They were to be called "revenue deficit bonds." The appropriation was made upon the proviso "that not less than one-fifth nor to exceed one-third of said sum so appropriated shall be received by said city and be applied in reconstructing the bridges and the public buildings and structures destroyed by fire, upon the original sites thereof, as already provided by the common council; and the remainder thereof to be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of said city and the maintenance of the fire and police departments thereof. It was declared that, by reason of the great fire, an emergency existed and the act should take effect upon its passage.

The several companies called into service by the Governor in 1871 to protect property after the Chicago fire, were ordered paid by act of July 1, 1874.

In a joint resolution of 1879 the Legislature, after reciting that the postoffice at Chicago had been destroyed by fire three times in eight years, and that great inconvenience had been experienced, memorialized Congress to make an appropriation without delay to complete the postoffice and customhouse.

Act of April 13, 1881, reappropriated \$4,798 to the Douglas Monument fund; it had lapsed to the State. The act approved Feb. 10, 1887, appropriated \$50,000 for a monument to John A. Logan.

An act in force March 20, 1883, amended the act of March 7, 1872, to establish and maintain a public library. It authorized the city council to establish such a library and maintain it by levying not to exceed one half a mill on the dollar annually. The law was declared an emergency to enable Chicago to levy the library tax in the current levy.

The lands to be conveyed to Chicago by the bill recommended by the House committee on February 19, 1881, were the streets and grounds dedicated to public use in that part of Chicago known as Fort Dearborn reservation, which originally contained fifty-seven and a half acres. After having been occupied since 1804 as a military site the tract was in 1824, at the request of the Secretary of

War, formally reserved from sale for military purposes. Fifteen years later (1839) the Secretary of War found that it would no longer be required for military purposes, and pursuant to the statute of 1819, proceeded to subdivide the tract into town lots and to lay out streets and alleys. Matthew Burchard, solicitor of the general land office, was selected by the Secretary of War to subdivide and sell the land. Without express authority for so doing Mr. Burchard reserved three or four acres adjacent to the lake for a park or public ground and marked the same on the map or plat "Public grounds, forever to remain vacant of buildings." In notes of the survey inscribed on the plat were the words, "The public ground between Randolph and Madison streets and fronting upon Lake Michigan is not to be occupied with buildings of any description." The Burchard plat was styled "Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago," and embraced the whole of the southwest fractional quarter of Section 10, Township 39 north, Range 14 east. A tract of an acre or two near the mouth of the river was reserved for lighthouse purposes. The sales of lots in this addition amounted to more than \$280,000, which went to the United States treasury. At no time did the government object to the reservation of the three or four acres for a public park or common. The sales made around this reservation were made with the understanding that the tract was to remain open. The survey and disposition of the 57½ acres remained acquiesced in for forty years. In 1881 it was maintained that neither the Secretary of War nor his agent had legal authority to dedicate any of the land of the United States to the public for a park or any like uses. The committee held that it would be inequitable to change the condition of things after the lapse of forty years and after property rights had become adjusted along the basis established by Mr. Burchard, beyond the mere naked legal title of the United States in the tract held in trust for the people of Chicago. In 1881 Chicago asked for the title to this tract, with leave to sell same for depot or other uses—that portion east of Michigan avenue and west of the Illinois Central railway. The strip was about 800 feet long and adjoining it on the south was another strip about 400 feet long, for all of which the city expected to receive about \$800,000. An objection to the transfer was that the public would be cut off from the lake front to the injury of commerce, but this was answered that the public was already cut off from the lake front there by the right of way of the Illinois Central railway, which had been there legally for nearly thirty years. To reach the lake front viaducts must be thrown over the railway tracks. The construction of the proposed depot could not interfere with any of these viaducts. At this time (1881) there were nearly twenty miles of wharf frontage in the city along the Chicago river and branches. The bill proposed released the barren legal title of the United States to the city of Chicago. As the whole question



was of greater interest to Chicago than to any other persons or cities, the committee concluded that as Chicago was the equitable owner she could be depended upon to do what was best for herself with the tract. The accretions to the tract were not affected by the proposed bill. In 1852 an accretion which had formed next to the pier at the mouth of the river was sold on October 14 of that year by the Secretary of War to the Illinois Central Railway company for \$45,000. The conveyance covered not only the land that had been formed, "but all the accretions made or to be made by the lake or river in front of the same and all other rights and privileges appertaining to the United States as owners of said lands. This conveyance was recognized by Congress in the act of August 1, 1854, for the relief of Jean Baptiste Beaubien. The railway was built in 1852 upon piles driven into the bed of the lake. "Any accretion formed in front of the water lots adjoining the above on the south sold in 1839 would belong to their respective owners. To all those lots the railroad company acquired title." Accretions in front of any grounds dedicated to public use would go with the title to same. But there were no such accretions, although there were artificial tracts between the railway and the original shore. The railway right of way was 300 feet wide and its western line was 310 feet east of the east line of Michigan avenue. In 1852 nearly all of the shore between the inner line of the railway and the outer line of the railway and the outer line of Michigan avenue was covered by the waters of the lake. The railway filled up its right of way with earth. Afterward the city filled the space between the railway and Michigan avenue. The land which the city now proposed to sell was of the uniform width of 310 feet—all or nearly all rescued from the lake at the expense of the city. East of the railway was a breakwater where the water was ten or twelve feet deep. Chicago had spent on this open tract about \$160,000. The Valentine scrip under contention could not be located in this tract which by time and usage had been removed from preëmption or private claim. The bill proposed was merely a release or quitclaim of the right and title of the United States to the city of Chicago—did not affect any adverse private rights.—(House Reports, Forty-sixth Congress, Third Session, Vol. 1.)

In 1881 the Illinois Central Railway company pushed in Congress a bill to get possession of this land. It was proposed in the bill to grant from the United States to Illinois the title to this land and the latter was then to sell the same to the Illinois Central Railway company for depot grounds.

The act of June 4, 1889, provided that the title of the State to the bed of Lake Michigan on which the driveway connected with Lincoln park was then constructed, or on which any extension should be constructed, and a strip of such submerged land between the east line thereof and a line fifty feet east of the breakwater



protecting said driveway and any extension of same, was granted to the Lincoln Park commissioners for the benefit of the public.

In 1881 the Legislature passed a joint resolution to the effect that, whereas, Chicago had deepened the Illinois and Michigan canal for the purpose of improving the sewerage of the city; and whereas the State had refunded to Chicago such expenditure, viz.: \$2,955,340; and whereas such improvement had proved totally inadequate to effect the object intended; and whereas the foulness of the water annually caused the death of many fish in the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers; and whereas the foulness of the canal was transported to and beyond the city of Peoria to the detriment of health and comfort; and whereas it was believed that an epidemic might thus be spread over the State; and whereas great loss to business had thus been caused along the aforesaid rivers; and whereas prior to the deepening of said canal the water necessary for navigating said canal and propelling machinery had been obtained from the Des Plaines river and the Calumet feeder through Lane's lake; and whereas the bed of Des Plaines river at the Summit and westward was at low water eight feet above the surface level of the canal and would supply water sufficient for canal and power purposes; and whereas the flooding of the canal from this source would so dilute and weaken the sewerage of Chicago through the canal as to relieve it of its foulness, stench and danger—therefore, it was resolved that the canal commissioners be directed to open sluiceways with proper guard-gates from the Des Plaines river to the canal at or near the Summit and at or near Lemont, all in Cook county, and also to construct a dam across the former Calumet feeder so that the water of Lane's lake would flow into the canal, such cost not to exceed \$10,000. All of the above was based upon the following provisions: That Chicago should at once cause a flow into the canal from Chicago river sufficient to dilute and purify the waters, the flow to be not less than 60,000 cubic feet per minute, including the ordinary flow into the canal from the river, the same to be accomplished by September 1, 1881, in which case the supply of water would be deemed sufficient; that the commissioners should take care of the 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute; that this step should not commit the State to a permanent system of drainage for Chicago sewage; that if Chicago should erect pumping works they could be located on canal lands at Bridgeport; and that Chicago should not derive any right by this step to control or exercise any authority over any of the locks, gates or dams of said canal.

In 1883 the Legislature passed a joint resolution to the effect that, whereas, a suit was then pending in the Circuit court of Cook county entitled "The People of the State of Illinois vs. The Illinois Central railroad, the United States of America, the city of Chicago" to determine the ownership of the "lake front"; and,

whereas, the frontage of one mile of this property was originally canal land in which it was believed the said canal had a legal and equitable interest; therefore, it was resolved that the Canal commissioners are hereby instructed to employ competent counsel to appear in said suit in behalf of said Illinois and Michigan canal and protect its interests involved in said suit.

The act approved June 16, 1887, authorized the commissioners of Lincoln park to allow the erection of suitable buildings therein for a free public library under the will of Walter L. Newberry.

The act approved May 25, 1889, provided that the city council should establish and maintain a public library and reading room and should have power to levy annually a tax of not over five mills on the dollar for library purposes. The act of April 1, 1897, appropriate \$31,000 to be used in furnishing and caring for the Memorial hall and ante-rooms in the Public Library building in Chicago.

The act of March 29, 1901, authorized the John Crerar library to erect and maintain a free public library in Grant park, Chicago, on the following tract of land. "Bounded on the north by the south line of Madison street extended east, on the east by the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad, on the south by the north line of Monroe street extended east, and on the west by the east line of Michigan avenue" providing permission so to do should first have been obtained from property owners.

The act of May 12, 1905, recited that the State has been paying \$3,500 a year for ten years for the use by the Illinois Naval reserve of the building at 20 Michigan avenue, Chicago, and in addition \$780 for annex quarters; that said building was likely to be torn down; that the boathouse of the Illinois Naval reserve erected on piles in the water of the harbor basin east of and adjoining the sea wall near the foot of Randolph street had become impaired by age and storms therefore, it was enacted that the Governor, adjutant general and commander of the Illinois Naval reserve, should be empowered when the money necessary had been raised by private subscription to plan, construct, occupy and control an enlargement and reconstruction of the present boathouse of the Illinois Naval reserve on piles to be driven in the water to be east and south of the present structure within an area not to exceed 200x300 feet.

Prior to 1893 there was no suitable harbor for yachts at Chicago. The Chicago Yacht club had been organized to build such a harbor, to promote naval architecture and steamship construction, and to create a volunteer naval academy and free school. The Secretary of War on September 29, 1892, licensed the Yacht club of Chicago and authorized it to make a breakwater in front of the East End park with the consent of the city of Chicago, and also to use certain submerged reefs in Lake Michigan off Jackson park and build breakwaters there. In view of this the Legislature



by joint resolution in 1893 granted the same privileges and powers to the Yacht club so far as State property and rights were concerned.

The law of May 11, 1893, provided for the location in Chicago of three employment offices, to be designated and known as Illinois Free Employment offices. This law had a previous existence.

The act of June 17, 1893, provided for the enlargement of Lincoln park; the commissioners were empowered to construct and maintain a breakwater to protect the shore line of the park, and to construct and maintain a boulevard or driveway.

Another act of the same date authorized the park authorities to purchase, or erect and maintain, edifices to be used as museums of natural history, the arts and sciences, and to charge an admission fee, but to be open free on two days of each week and to school children at all times, such provision being first submitted to the voters of the park district.

On July 27, 1896, the council granted to the South Park commissioners consent to take, regulate, control and govern all that part of Lake Front park lying south of the north line of Jackson street extended east, and dedicated all that part of said park lying east of the easterly line of the Illinois Central Railroad company's right of way lying north of the north line of Monroe street extended to the east limits of said park at the outer sea wall, to the use of local military companies of the Illinois National Guard, for the purpose of parade grounds and site for an armory; therefore it was enacted by the Legislature June 11, 1897, that a board of commissioners should be appointed to plan and construct such a parade ground and armory. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to cover such expense. The act was conditioned upon the conveyance by Chicago to the State of the use of said ground for the above purposes in perpetuity.

By joint resolution of April, 1897, the Legislature gave assent to the United States government to acquire title by purchase or condemnation to all lands necessary for widening the Chicago river and its branches, and jurisdiction over such lands was ceded to the government.

By act of June 8, 1897, the act of February 8, 1869, relating to Lincoln park was amended so that the governor should appoint seven commissioners for said park, to hold office for five years without compensation.

The act of April 21, 1899, provided that the following described land under the waters of Lake Michigan be, and hereby is given, granted and conveyed to the city of Chicago, a municipal corporation created and subsisting under the laws of Illinois, viz.: "Beginning at a point in the center line of Thirty-ninth street produced northeasterly 250 feet distant (measured at right angles thereto) from the west side of the wall which is the west boundary of the



right of way and station grounds of the Illinois Central Railroad company; thence northerly at an angle of 84 degrees and 30 minutes with the center line of Thirty-ninth street produced northeasterly along the line of the breakwater 185 feet; thence northeasterly parallel with the center line of Thirty-ninth street produced 1,000 feet; thence southerly at right angles to the last mentioned line 300 feet; thence southwesterly parallel with the center line of Thirty-ninth street produced northeasterly 985 feet to the breakwater; thence northerly along the breakwater to the place of beginning." This tract was conveyed for the purpose of enabling Chicago to build thereon and forever maintain a pumping station.

The act of April 24, 1899, provided that the land or lands located in the city of Chicago, extending south of Randolph street, north of Park row and east of Michigan avenue, commonly known and designated as the "Lake Front," shall be, and are hereafter to be called, designated and known as "Grant Park," named in honor of "The Great Silent Soldier of Illinois, U. S. Grant."

The act of April 24, 1899, concerning Grant park, was amended by act of May 10, 1901, which conveyed Grant park to the South Park board. The boundaries were the north line of Monroe street produced east to the outer sea wall or harbor line established by the Secretary of War on September 22, 1890; east of said outer wall or harbor line; south of the south line of Lake Park place (formerly known as Park row) produced east to said outer wall or harbor line, and west of the east line of Michigan avenue, including all submerged land lying west of said outer wall or harbor line and between said north and south boundary lines—all to be called, designated and known as "Grant Park"—all conveyed to the South Park board, except that portion north of the north line of Jackson street extended, east from Michigan avenue to the outer sea wall or harbor line, and also except the right of way, easements and grounds of the Illinois Central Railroad company, extending north and south through said Grant park.

The act of May 11, 1901, authorized the South Park board of commissioners of the three towns of Lake, Hyde Park and South Town to take, regulate, control and improve a street known as Union avenue in the town of Lake, "from the south line of Forty-second street to the north line of Garfield boulevard, from the north line of Fifty-ninth street to the south line of Garfield boulevard, for a boulevard and driveway leading to the public parks. They were authorized to levy and collect taxes.

The act of May 13, 1903, provided for the conveyance to the United States of the following lands to be used as a turning basin for lake vessels in the Chicago river: All that part of Lot 1 shown on the plat of the Canal commissioners' subdivision of that part of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, lying south of the main canal west of the Chicago river and

known as Blocks 12 and 13 of the Canal trustees' subdivision of Blocks 10, 10½, 11, 12 and 13 in the southwest quarter of said Section 29; also Block "A" not previously surveyed or platted in said southwest quarter section and east of the Chicago river as follows: Lying north of a line beginning at a point on the southwesterly line of said Lot 1, distant 129.5 feet in a westerly direction from the northwesterly side of Levee street, said point being also at the intersection of said southwesterly line of said Lot 1 with the present (November, 1902) south dock of the Illinois and Michigan canal, thence in an easterly by southerly direction to the intersection of the easterly side of said Lot 1 with the northerly side of Levee street, containing 41,466 square feet.

The Legislature passed a joint resolution in 1903 providing for the submission to the voters of the State the question of so amending the constitution as to permit the General Assembly to pass laws providing a scheme or charter for local municipal government, under certain restrictions for the city of Chicago.

The amendment thus proposed stipulated that the laws so passed might provide for the consolidation in whole or in part in the municipal government the powers then vested in the city, in the board of education, in the townships, parks and other local governments and authorities having jurisdiction within such territory or any part thereof; that the city should assume the debts and liabilities of such local governments; that the city could become indebted not to exceed five percentum of the full value of taxable property within the city, including the existing indebtedness and the city's proportionate share of the county and sanitary district's indebtedness; that provision for the levy and collection of taxes should be made; that no such laws should be passed until assented to duly by the voters; that unnecessary offices might be abolished; that territory could be added to or taken from the city limits; that in case of the creation of municipal courts within the city the offices of justices of the peace, police constables and magistrates could be abolished; that they could limit the jurisdiction of justices of the peace within Cook county, but outside of the city limits; that the Legislature could pass all laws requisite to provide for a complete system of local municipal government for Chicago; that no law based upon this proposed amendment affecting Chicago should take effect without the consent of a majority of the voters of said city at any election, and no local or special law based upon this amendment affecting Chicago should take effect until assented to by the voters at an election.

The laws of 1904 empowered the park boards of any three towns to acquire additional territory to enlarge the parking, to provide for the payment for such territory, to extend parks over public waters, to connect parks by public driveways or boulevards, to consider duly riparian rights and secure same; to take the title thereto in the



name of the Board, to receive the title to the tract between the shore line and the inner line of the lake shore driveway; to issue bonds when parks lay in two towns and fronted on the lake; to permit the location of free public libraries and museums in parks; to levy an additional two mill tax for three towns; to respect navigation where submerged lands were taken, etc.

It was further provided in the acts of this year that the title to Grant park should pass to the South Park commissioners and that the following tract should pass to said commissioners to be used as an addition to Jackson park: All land including the submerged and artificially made land lying within the south boundary line of Jackson park and the south line of Twenty-ninth street as extended one thousand feet into Lake Michigan and a line easterly of and parallel with the shore line of said lake and the shore line of such lake and also the land including all submerged and artificially made land lying within the north line of Ninety-fifth street extended to its intersection with the boundary line of Indiana and Illinois as extended and the shore line of Lake Michigan, all such land being situated in Chicago. The city authorities of Chicago were granted the right to acquire, locate, establish and maintain a street or streets through the tracts known as Groveland park and Woodland park in Chicago, such streets to be used as boulevards only and not to exceed sixty-six feet in width; they were further granted the right to establish a boulevard through the Douglas monument grounds.

The act of May 18, 1905, provided that the mayor of Chicago should hold his office for four years; that he should have power to release any person imprisoned for violation of any city ordinance and might appoint a pardon board at his option; that the compensation of all officers should be fixed by salary; that the interest on public funds should be paid into the city treasury and not accrue to the interest of the city treasurer nor any other officer; that the controller should at least once a year advertise for bids for the city deposits in national banks; that the city council should have power to fix the amounts and penalties of the bonds of all city officers; that the head of the law department of the city should be the corporation counsel; that two-thirds of all the council could override the mayor's veto; that the city council should regulate the space over the streets and alleys; that the city might acquire by purchase or otherwise, municipal beaches and bathing places and maintain and regulate the same; that the city might exercise the right of eminent domain in accordance with the law of the State; that the city council could define and declare nuisances and abate the same and should have power to regulate the location and conduct of hospitals and infirmaries.

The act of May 18, 1905, conferred upon the city of Chicago power and authority to sell surplus electricity and to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating



and lighting furnished by any individual company or corporation to said city of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof; but this power was not to be exercised unless assented to by a majority of the voters at an election.

The laws of 1905 provided that park boards might issue bonds and levy a tax for payment thereof; that additional bonds to the extent of \$1,000,000 might be issued; that additional park tax could be levied and collected; that an additional tax of two and one-half mills could be levied and collected to maintain such parks; that park commissioners could levy and collect a direct annual tax.

The act of May 25, 1907, provided that the commissioners of Lincoln park could issue bonds for improvement purposes to the amount of \$1,000,000, providing the voters at the polls should assent.

The act of June 5, 1907, reënacted the Chicago charter act. The object was to provide a charter for the city; to consolidate in the government of said city the powers before vested in the local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city; and to enlarge the rights and powers of said city. The act provided fifty wards for the city.

## INCIDENTS AND STATISTICS

THE Illinois and Michigan canal may be said to have had its origin in the Ordinance of 1787, which provided that all "the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free" to the citizens. In 1817 Maj. Stephen H. Long, under the direction of the War Department, made a survey and report on the practicability and advantages of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois river as tributaries of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. He said, "A canal uniting the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan may be considered the first in importance of any in this quarter of the country; and at the same time the construction of it would be attended with very little expense compared with the magnitude of the object. The water course which is already opened between the river Des Plaines and Chicago river needs but little more excavation to render it sufficiently capacious for all the purposes of a canal. It may be supplied with water at all times of the year by constructing a dam of moderate height across the Des Plaines, which would give the water of that river a sufficient elevation to supply a canal extending from one river to the other. It would be necessary, also, to construct locks at the extremities of the canal—that communicating with the Chicago river being calculated to elevate about six feet and that communicating with the Des Plaines about four feet."

Upon the practicability of uniting by canal the waters of the Illinois river and those of Lake Michigan, Maj. Stephen H. Long, of the topographical department, further reported on March 4, 1817, that on the upper Des Plaines river was a large prairie, the hills being but twelve or fourteen feet above the prairie level; that on this flat prairie was a lake about five miles long by from thirty to forty to sixty yards wide, communicating both with the river Des Plaines and the Chicago river by means of a kind of canal which has been made partly by the current of the water and partly by the French and Indians for the purpose of getting their boats across in that direction in time of high waters; that the distance from the river Des Plaines to Chicago river by this water course was about nine miles, throughout the greater part of which there was more or less water, so that the portage was seldom more than three miles



Henry S. Hawley





in the driest season, but in wet seasons boats passed and repassed with facility between the two rivers.

"Chicago river is merely an arm of the lake dividing itself into two branches at the distance of one mile inland from its commencement with the lake; the north branch extends along the western side of the lake about thirty miles and receives some few tributaries; the south branch has an extent of only five or six miles and received no supplies except from the small lake of the prairie above described. The river and each of its branches are of variable widths from fifteen to fifty yards, and for two or three miles inland have a sufficient depth of water to admit vessels of almost any burden. The entrance into Lake Michigan, however, which is thirty yards wide, is obstructed by a sandbar about seventy yards broad, upon the highest part of which the water is usually no more than two feet deep. The difficulty of removing this obstruction would not be great. Piers might be sunk on both sides of the entrance and the sand removed from between them. By this means the river would be rendered a safe and commodious harbor for shipping—a convenience which is seldom to be met with on the shore of Lake Michigan.

"A canal uniting the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan may be considered the first in importance of any in this quarter of the country; and at the same time the construction of it would be attended with very little expense compared with the magnitude of the object. The water course which is already opened between the river Des Plaines and Chicago river needs but little more excavation to render it sufficiently capacious for all the purposes of a canal. It may be supplied with water at all times of the year by constructing a dam of moderate height across the Des Plaines which would give the water of that river a sufficient elevation to supply a canal extending from one river to the other. It would be necessary also to construct locks at the extremities of the canal, that communicating with Chicago river being calculated to elevate about six feet and that communicating with the Des Plaines about four feet."

In addition to the above the War Department laid before Congress the following additional matter: "The little river Plein (Des Plaines) coming from the northwest, approaches within ten miles and a quarter of Lake Michigan and then bending to the southwest unites with the Theakiki (Kankakee) at the distance of about fifty miles and forms the river Illinois. The country between the lake and the Plein, at this point of approach, is a prairie (natural meadow) without trees, covered with grass and to the eye a perfect level. From the bank of the Plein standing on the ground the trees are distinctly seen with the naked eye at Fort Dearborn on the shore of the lake; from Fort Dearborn they are in like manner seen on the banks of the Plein. Standing on any intermediate point between

the lake and the river the judgment is at a loss to say which side the ground declines, and whether the level of the Plein or the lake is the highest. It was determined, however, from certain data, that the level of the river was two feet or thereabouts above the level of the lake. From this view, it would seem that the cutting of a canal in this place between the Plein and the lake, would be a work of neither skill, difficulty nor expense. Small, however, as the labor would be under this view, it is still diminished upon a close examination and by finding that an arm of the lake, called Chicago, puts out in the direction of the Plein and that an arm of the Plein, also called Chicago, puts out in the direction of the lake. They approach within two miles of each other, so that in common water there is only dry ground to that extent between them. The character of these two arms is essentially different, that of the lake being about sixty feet wide and from ten to forty feet deep; that of the river being in high water from four to six feet deep and in places a mile wide, and in low water either dry or reduced to a gutter. Between the heads of these two arms is also a gutter which is dry in dry seasons of summer and fall and full of water in the spring and when thus filled with water the boats of six or eight tons, engaged in the Mackinaw and Mississippi trade run through backward and forward so as to make no portage between Mackinaw and the Mississippi. This gutter, judging from the appearance of others now forming, was at first a path worn out by the feet of those who carried things across the portage and afterward deepened by the attrition of the waters until formed into a little canal. The wind alone gives the water a current in this little canal, and its direction depends upon the course of the wind. Objects have been seen to float out of it from the same point to the river and to the lake. It is incontestably true that an east wind will drive the water of the lake through this gutter into the Plein and that water from Lake Michigan has been discharged by this outlet into the Mississippi and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. It is equally incontestable that the waters of the Plein have been driven by the same channel into the lake; these phenomena may now be witnessed at any time when the waters are high and the wind blows hard. It follows, therefore, that to finish the canal begun by nature in this place would require, as we have already said, but little of skill, time, or expense. On opening the canal, however, two difficulties would be experienced: 1. The Plein would be found to be level with the canal; its water would of course be diverted from its natural channel and pass by the canal into the lake. 2. Supposing that evil remedied by a lock to lift vessels into the Plein, yet the latter during half the year does not contain water enough to float a boat and so could not become useful as a national highway. To remedy this defect of water in the Plein, two projects suggest themselves: 1. To sink the bed of the Plein below the level of the canal, and thus increase the depth of the



Plein, as well by feeding it out of the lake as by collecting its water into a narrower channel. 2. To make the canal unite with the Plein lower down in its course. A few miles lower would be sufficient to give the water of the lake a descent into the river, as the Plein has a sensible descent in this place, insomuch that the people of Chicago call it "The Rapids," having no other words to distinguish moving water from that which stands still. Of the Plein, below its point of approach to the lake we would remark that it has hardly the attributes of a river, being in most places without current and without banks, lying as a sheet of water in the prairie, sometimes a mile wide and so shallow that the tall grass appears almost everywhere above its surface. Having said this much of the facility of communication by the Chicago, we would now remark that several other routes are perfectly practicable: 1. From a point in the lake south of Chicago, to enter the Plein below Mount Juliet, at or near what is called Lake Despage, but which is only a dilatation of the waters of the Plein. This route would lie over level prairie, through a multitude of small lakes or ponds, which have neither name or place in any map. 2. By a canal leaving the lake near its south end and uniting with the Theakiki just above its confluence with the Plein. Both of these canals would be fed from the lake; would require few or no locks; would go over ground of the same sort; would be fifty or sixty miles long; and would join the waters of the Illinois at points from which it is constantly navigable. A third route was spoken of, but not seen by us. It would lie between the Theakiki and the St. Joseph's of the lake. To conclude: The route by the Chicago, as followed by the French since the discovery of the Illinois, presents at one season of the year an uninterrupted water communication for boats of six or eight tons burden between the Mississippi and the Michigan lake; at another season a portage of two miles; at another a portage of seven miles, from the head of the Plein to the arm of the lake (Chicago river); at another a portage of fifty miles from the mouth of the Plein to the lake, over which there is a well beaten wagon road and boats and their loads are hauled by oxen and vehicles kept for that purpose by the French settlers at the Chicago.—(R. Graham and Joseph Philips, Kaskaskia, April 4, 1819.)

"Taking Major Long's report to be substantially correct, the length of the canal will not exceed seventy miles. The presumption is it will be less. But assuming that as the whole length, considering the almost entirely level face of the country through which it will pass, it cannot cost more than \$500,000. For the purpose of raising this sum the committee are of the opinion that no appropriation of money out of the treasury is necessary. If, as the committee beg leave to recommend, a strip of land of the width of two miles on each side of the canal shall be granted to the Legislature of Illinois, it is believed the State would be able to raise a sum suffi-

cient to complete the work. The quantity of land thus proposed to be granted would amount to seven townships and three quarters of a township, which if sold at the minimum price of the public lands would yield only the sum of \$224,000. But owing to the additional value that this work would impart to it, the committee believe the State would under a prudent management be able to raise double that sum. The increased value not only of the immediately adjacent public lands, but of those throughout the major part of the lands both in Illinois and Missouri, would not only reimburse the treasury, but would much more than do it."

The committee also called attention to the importance of the project—its practicability, comparative cheapness, that the portage had already for many years been navigated on a small scale; that the water of the lake could be employed for the canal; its importance from a military standpoint; that the western country could much quicker and cheaper reach the Atlantic coast via the lakes then via New Orleans; that the canal would add immensely to commercial intercommunication and the growth of the West, and that the lands through which the canal would pass were already surveyed and in the market.—(Report of Committee of House of Representatives, March 30, 1826.)

Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in January, 1819, recommended to Congress the construction of such a canal as an important adjunct to the military defenses of the country. He said that if a road were built from Detroit to Ohio and a canal be built from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, all the facilities would be added to carry on military operations in time of war for the defense of the western country.

By act of February 15, 1831, the "Board of Canal Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal" was made to consist of three members, one of whom was to be called "superintending commissioner," whose duty it was to be constantly employed on the canal route. It was also provided that the engineer should "examine the Illinois river from the mouth of Fox river down to the head of steamboat navigation and if in their (the commissioners') opinion the navigation of the Illinois river can be improved by dams or locks or otherwise so as to secure its navigation as far as the mouth of Fox river to the Little Vermillion or foot of the rapids, they shall have power to terminate such canal at the mouth of Fox river. The commissioners were authorized to give away canal lands not exceeding ten acres for public uses.

The lands ceded under this act amounted to 480,000 acres and were held by the State as a trust fund for the canal. By 1845 the greater portion of this land remained unsold. "A small portion consisting mainly of lots in the City of Chicago and the towns on the line of the projected work" had been sold and the proceeds been applied to the work. The step was taken intentionally to reserve as



much of the land as practicable and to sell the town lots, as it was thought the lots would not increase in value as much as the outside lands would. In fact to open the canal the State used its credit, expecting in the end to be more than reimbursed in the enhancement of the lands later. To the observance of this policy "and to the late widespread and ruinous convulsions in the monetary affairs of the country may Illinois attribute her present humiliated and blasted pecuniary condition." The Government had approved of the canal fiscal policy, and in 1845 it was urged that, as the State had suffered so much by pursuing that course, should not the Government come to her assistance now (1845) with a further grant of a limited quantity of land to enable her to complete the canal work. The State, having used her credit instead of the grant of land, was entitled to this consideration, it was urged. "It was laid out to be one hundred miles in length, sixty feet wide and six feet deep; to have fifteen locks, each one hundred and ten feet in length and eighteen feet in width. It will be navigable for boats carrying from one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons. Full \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest, have been expended on it, and \$1,600,000 are required to complete it. The State has tried to raise this sum by pledging all of the canal property—lands, lots, water power (of which there is great abundance), with the canal itself and its tolls and profits—for its reimbursement, but has been unsuccessful in the effort. She has now come to a pause and can go no further without help; and it remains for the Government to decide between resuming the lands already granted upon the ground that the State has failed to fulfill the trust for which they were intended, or abandoning them to the State without an equivalent, or of contributing further means in aid of the work. In this situation of things the Government can hardly fail to adopt the last alternative."

It was argued that the lake trade would be amply sufficient to justify and reimburse the enterprise; that in 1817, previous to the navigation of the Mississippi by steam power the whole tonnage of its valley was estimated at 6,500 tons, consisting of thirty barges, and 150 keel boats; that the same waters were navigated in 1845 by about 400 steamers carrying about 90,000 tons valued at \$7,000,000; that to this could be added \$300,000 for the 4,000 flat boats that annually descended the Mississippi and its tributaries; that in 1819 there was just one steamer on the lakes; that the first steamboat to navigate Lake Michigan was in 1827; that the first one to reach Chicago was in 1832 during the Black Hawk war; that in 1845, including ships, brigs and craft of all descriptions, it was estimated that 400 vessels navigated the lakes above Niagara falls; that the lake country was growing much faster than the Ohio or Mississippi river country; that the exports of wheat and flour in 1843 from Cleveland, Detroit, Sandusky and Chicago were: Wheat, 1,894,992 bushels; flour, 812,903 barrels—all worth about \$4,500,000;



that in 1844 Colonel Albert, chief of the corps of topographical engineers, had reported that the trade of the whole range of lakes had increased from 1835 to 1841 as follows:

Total imports in 1835 .....	\$3,269,353
Total exports in 1835 .....	744,951
Aggregate trade.....	<u>\$4,014,304</u>
Total imports in 1841 .....	\$33,483,441
Total exports in 1841 .....	32,342,581
Aggregate trade.....	<u>\$65,826,022</u>

He reported that the trade of Lake Michigan in 1833 "was too inconsiderable to be noticed" and by 1841 had grown to about \$1,500,000.

"But such has been the influx of settlers within the last few years to the lake region and so decided has become the tendency of the productions of the upper and middle regions of the great valley to seek a market at and through the lakes, that we can no longer withstand the conviction that even within the short period of forty-seven years a town will grow up on the lake border greater than Cincinnati."—(Prof. J. W. Scott, of Ohio, on the Internal Trade of the United States. See 28th Congress, second session, Reports of Committees.) He showed that the northern half of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was growing about twice as fast as the southern half of those States. He exhibited figures carrying out still further this view, and then said: "These facts exhibit the difference in favor of the lake country sufficiently to satisfy the candid inquirer that there must be potent causes in operation to produce such results. The staple exports, wheat and flour, have for years so notoriously found their best markets at the lake towns that every cultivator who reasons at all has cause to know the advantage of having his farm as near as possible to lake navigation. This has, for some years past, brought immigrants to the lake country, from the river region of these States and from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, which formerly sent their emigrants mostly to the river borders. The river region, too, not being able to compete with its northern neighbor in the production of wheat, and being well adapted to the growth of stock, has of late gone more into this department of husbandry. These causes are obviously calculated to give a dense population to the lake country and a comparatively sparse settlement to the river country.

"The superior accessibility of the lake country from the great northern hives of emigration—New England and New York—are also deserving of attention. By the Erie canal and the railways that country is within a few hours' ride of Buffalo and the lakes. European emigration hither, which first was counted by its annual thousands, then by its tens of thousands, has at length swelled to its

hundreds of thousands in the ports of New York and Quebec. These are both but appropriate doors to the lake country. It is clear that the lake portion will be more populous than the river division of the great valley."

But it was argued that the benefits of the Illinois and Michigan canal would not be confined to the lake country—would be extended to all the Western territory. An additional donation of lands, it was concluded, should be made as a matter of justice and good faith to Illinois, as a means of military defenses, as an important facility of commerce, and as necessary to bind the States more closely together. It was therefore, recommended that there be granted to Illinois "the further quantity of 500,000 acres to aid in the completion of the said work," the land to be selected within ten miles of the canal if practicable, all to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the first session of the 19th Congress, in December, 1825, the Legislature of Illinois memorialized Congress to the following effect: "That the construction of a canal uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river would form an important addition to the great connecting links in the chain of internal navigation; that commercial intercourse would be facilitated and increased; that internal commotion, sectional jealousy and foreign invasion and State dissolution would be avoided; that in consideration of the great benefits soon to follow the State asked for a grant of land to enable it to construct a canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river; that at their last session the Legislature passed an act of incorporation upon very liberal terms, authorizing a company to construct the projected canal, but that the remoteness of the country from the residence of the capitalists had prevented them from engaging in the work; that at the present session the Legislature had repealed the charter of the canal company; that now the State depended upon Congress to aid the project; that the cost would probably not be less than \$600,000 and might amount to \$700,000; that they therefore prayed for a grant of the townships of land through which the canal was projected.

"GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 22, 1830.

"Sir: I take the liberty to enclose a diagram exhibiting the survey of the public lands lying on Lake Michigan at the mouth of Chicago creek, and would recommend that an act be passed authorizing the President to lay off a town at this point. Section 9 has been allotted to the State of Illinois under the act granting to her certain lands for the purpose of making a canal. Should the United States establish a town at the mouth of the creek, the State would probably derive much benefit by extending the lots into Section 9, as Chicago creek affords a good harbor through the whole of this section. It is understood that the waters of Lake Michigan may be

drawn into the Illinois river by a thorough cut of moderate length and not more than seventeen feet deep at the summit; when this is effected and the bar on the outside of the mouth of Chicago creek is so deepened as to admit into the harbor with facility vessels of the largest class navigating the lakes, Chicago must inevitably become one of the most important depots and thoroughfares on the lakes. The government is about bringing into market a vast extent of country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, which as to the advantages of local position, fertility of soil, healthfulness of climate and mineral resources, is not perhaps excelled by any other tract of country of equal extent in the United States. The deepening of the inlet of the harbor of Chicago would essentially facilitate the sale of these lands and promote the settlement of the country.

GEORGE GRAHAM."

Congress, by act of March 2, 1827, granted to Illinois about 300,000 acres, being one-half of all the lands five miles wide on each side of a canal from Lake Michigan to the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois river (to be taken in alternate sections). Under the provisions of an act of Congress of March 20, 1822, granting the State the right to construct this canal, the State caused an accurate survey to be made and the cost of construction was estimated at \$700,000. Late in 1829 the President sent a corps of engineers to resurvey and locate said canal and reestimate the cost. Under these instructions Dr. Howard and his assistants commenced operations at Chicago and progressed toward the Illinois river until interrupted by the weather. During the survey thus far it was ascertained that the summit level of the country dividing the waters of Lake Michigan from those of the Mississippi river was only twelve feet nine inches above the surface of the lake, and that it required only a cut of ten feet on an average for three miles to turn the waters of the lake into the Illinois river; and that after leaving the lake about fourteen miles the remainder of the canal to the Illinois river would require nothing more than an excavation of the common soil to a depth necessary for the passage of boats. It was believed that the estimated cost of \$700,000 would be exceeded, owing to a bed of limestone rock found just below the surface on the summit level.

The act of March 2, 1827, gave the State full power to sell the land granted without limitation as to time or price, upon condition that upon failure to complete the canal in time the State would repay the United States for the money received from the sale of the land actually sold.

In 1830 the committee of Congress became satisfied that to sell the lands then would result in a great sacrifice and defeat the primary object of the grant. They heretofore recommended that the State relinquish to the United States all its right and title to the



lands of the grant, except the one-sixteenth part, and such parts as may have been sold, and to receive instead scrip which should be receivable at any of the land offices in payment for lands within Illinois, the said scrip to be issued at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, to be delivered to the State as follows: \$50,000 after the passage of the act of relinquishment; \$50,000 more upon receipt of evidence that the former sum had been expended as provided, and so on until the whole sum should be issued.

The committee said: "In viewing this canal your committee are deeply impressed with its great national interest, leaving out of view the important fact that it passes exclusively through the lands of the United States which for many miles on both sides have never been offered for sale, they beg to state that it is the shortest and most important link of connection between the great northern lakes and the Mississippi. It is a well-known fact that during a portion of the year, owing to low water, other communications are difficult and often impracticable, but at this point no such obstruction is found, for the Mississippi and Illinois rivers are at all times navigable for steamboats, except when obstructed by ice, making an entire and safe communication between the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the lakes to New York and Quebec. In time of war this canal will not only be a great convenience and afford every facility in the defense of the country, but be a certain means of commercial intercourse between the northern and southern States; and when your committee are aware how easily the coastwise trade may be intercepted by any maritime power with whom we may be at war, they cannot forbear to urge the necessity of affording the most efficient aid of the general government for making an internal communication which shall insure an uninterrupted intercourse between the several States, who depend so much for comfort, convenience, defense and subsistence on each other. Sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and many other commodities of the South would be exchanged for the manufactures and products of the North; and through this channel the States of Illinois, Missouri and other adjacent states and territories will at all times be enabled to transmit their inexhaustible stores of minerals, together with their agricultural products, poultry, furs, stone, coal, etc., to a market. Coal is found in great abundance on the route of the canal and on the whole extent of the Illinois river. In conclusion, if the United States could be actuated by any such motive as gain in this exchange, the plan proposed by the bill reported is calculated to effect that object, for every fact in the history of lands goes to prove the great improvement in price of all lands through which they pass."

The Illinois Legislature of 1823 appointed a Board of Canal Commissioners to survey the route and estimate the cost and report to the next Legislature. These commissioners employed Colonel Post and Colonel Paul of Missouri as engineers. They examined

five different routes for a portion of the distance and estimated the expense of each route. These estimates varied from \$640,000 to \$761,000. The estimate of the fifth route was upon the plan to use Lake Michigan water as a feeder and was a fraction short of \$690,000. Upon the report of these surveyors the Legislature in January, 1825, passed a bill incorporating the "Illinois and Michigan Canal company." No stock was sold, and at a special session the next winter the act was repealed. "The embarrassment of the State growing out of the ruinous policy of the State Bank without capital," prevented anything from being done until January, 1829, when an act was passed to organize a Board of Canal Commissioners with full power to survey, locate, employ, and do the work. Congress had, on March 2, 1827, provided that the State should have every alternate section within five miles of the canal. The commissioners were authorized to see this land, lay out towns, sell the lots and apply the funds. They laid off Chicago and Ottawa. Upon closer examination it was found that the water was probably not sufficient in dry seasons and that the rock would have to be taken out part of the way, and that this rock was so near the surface that it would prevent the water from being taken from Lake Michigan. A subsequent legislature authorized a reëxamination with a railroad in view and to learn whether the waters of the Calumet could be used as a feeder. The report showed in favor of a railway. Congress was willing. Two estimations of canal expenses were submitted. The first was to build the canal over the summit ten feet above Lake Michigan and depend on the streams for feeders. The line ( $95\frac{3}{4}$  miles) of this route was estimated at \$1,601,965.83. If the divide was cut through the rock and Lake Michigan water used the cost would be \$4,086,086.50. The estimated cost of a railroad for ninety-six miles was estimated at \$1,052,423.19. During the summer of 1832 Mr. Pugh visited New York to learn of the relative cost of canals and railways, and to ascertain if funds could be obtained to finance the project. The canal lands were reported at 304,709 acres, about one-fifth timber. The State did not have the means, so the office of canal commissioners was abolished.

"During 1833 the project of opening a steamboat navigation from the lake to the navigable part of the Illinois river has been seriously agitated in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The project as a natural enterprise is practicable, but it is questioned, even if the general government could be induced to take hold of it, whether the immense cost would justify the undertaking and whether a railway would not on the whole be preferable. The latter could be used the whole year whereas a canal could not be used for more than eight months. The importance of opening a communication between Chicago and the foot of the rapids of the Illinois cannot be placed in too strong a light. It must be done, and whatever must be done, will be done. Already (1834) commerce



in no small extent is passing along that line. Merchants from St. Louis, from along the Illinois river, from Galena, and from the Wisconsin territory, and especially from the Wabash river as far south as Terre Haute, bring their goods that way."—(J. W. Peck, of Illinois, 1834.)

The estimate of the cost of the canal, made June, 1834, by C. Gratiot, chief engineer at Washington, D. C., was as follows:

Cut across summit.....	\$2,622,421
Embankment below summit.....	589,961
Lockage .....	343,100
Masonry, aqueducts, etc.....	343,100
Contingencies .....	390,855
Total .....	<u>\$4,289,437</u>

A big meeting here, October 31, 1835, to urge the completion of the canal. Present: E. Peck, Peter Temple, Buckner S. Morris, James Grant, H. B. Clarke, J. H. Collins, R. J. Hamilton, W. Jones, H. Hugunin, and Dr. Goodhue. One resolution was as follows: "That in the opinion of this meeting the subject of the Illinois and Michigan canal, from its importance to the State generally, is worthy of the most attentive consideration of the Legislature; and that the failure of the loan contemplated by the last session requires the immediate adoption of more efficient measures, based on the faith and credit of the State, and of such a character as will inspire public confidence and insure the construction of the canal." The meeting urged the importance of a canal, the advisability of an immediate system of internal improvements; the importance of prompt action in order to secure the donations of the Government.

It was provided in the act of February 26, 1831, that the canal commissioners might construct a branch canal diverging from the main trunk of the Illinois and Michigan canal through the Saganaskee swamp and Grassy lake, to intersect the Calumet river at the most practicable point, "whenever they shall be notified that the State of Indiana has commenced the construction of a corresponding work to connect her system of internal improvements with the Illinois and Michigan canal," This branch was to be part of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1837, appropriated a sum of money for a lighthouse at Chicago harbor. Work on the same was begun soon afterward but languished. The light was completed and lighted for the first time June 29, 1859. The light was situated at the east end of the north pier at the mouth of Chicago river. It served the double purpose of a general lake coast light and of a beacon for entering the Chicago harbor. Its location was 41 degrees, 53 minutes, 24.9 seconds north latitude. The foundation of the iron lighthouse rested upon 146 piles of white oak hewn one foot square and driven from 18 to 22 feet into the soil; at the time of driving the piles, the water there was six to twelve feet deep. The report



says, "We believe that both the base and the superstructure will be found capable of resisting any force that can ever be brought to act upon them without any disturbance of their stability." Care was required by vessels in clearing and doubling the south extremity of Chicago bar in entering the harbor.

The Committee on Commerce in Congress in February, 1845, reported favorably on a memorial from the citizens of Chicago relative to the establishment of a marine hospital in that city. It was recited that such hospital was designed to be erected on the government reserve leaving abundant room however, for the construction of military fortifications when necessary; that the location was healthful and well adapted for such use; that the reservation contained valuable water lots which might be sold to defray the expense of erecting the buildings; that the growing commerce of the lakes was one of the most valuable interests of the nation; that the construction of hospitals for the relief of sick and disabled seamen was necessary; that there was no such hospital nearer to Chicago than Cleveland; that Rush Medical college had offered free medical attendance for the use of a portion of the hospital buildings, etc. It was recommended that the whole matter be placed at the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.—(28th Congress, 2nd session.)

Thomas J. Cram, captain Topographical Engineers, detailed to report on the harbor at Chicago in 1839-40, set forth the following facts: That the shore generally was of sand, but that clay could be found twenty or more feet down off 1,200 to 2,000 feet from shore; that owing to the shifting sands along shore it was desirable to build parallel piers out to water of twenty-four feet depth; that proper shape and position had not been given to the piers at Chicago prior to the transfer of the work to the topographical bureau; that "on commencing operations this year (1839) a sand bar was found extending not only entirely across the entrance of the channel, but to a distance of 450 yards beyond, the total length of the bar estimated from the north pier being 583 yards"; "that the piers had been carried out from the commencement without due regard to the direction of the prevailing winds which are from the north and north-east"; that the maximum of cost was required for the north pier which must meet the dead shock of the prevailing winds; that the position of the piers compelled vessels entering the river to do so with wind abeam; that the width between piers of 200 feet was too narrow by half; that the object in limiting such width to 200 feet had been to give the river greater current to remove deposits at its mouth; that such calculations had been unsound, because the river for six miles, being only an arm of the lake, had no appreciable current except in case of freshets or winds, the total fall being too small to produce a sensible current; that too much extension had been given the south pier and not enough the north pier; that the latter should be made 1,600 feet longer than the former and should

have greater thickness; that a number of faults of construction had crept in; that the cost of completing the 405 feet of the north pier and of completing and repairing work that had been commenced and left unfinished prior to the then present year would be \$25,564; that this amount would be sufficient for only one or two years at the most; that the harbor was not then adequate to the demands of the general commerce which existed on Lake Michigan; that commerce would very naturally center more at Chicago than at any other place of deposit and transshipment upon either side of the lake. Among other facts set forth in his report were the following: That in 1833 the building of the city of Chicago was begun; that it now numbered from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants after the lapse of only six years; that it presented "the lively aspect incident to a thriving commercial town," its position being at the west shore of the lake; the navigable branches of the Chicago river affording "the site for a capacious ship basin in the very heart of the town at the junction of said branches, that being the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to connect Lake Michigan and the Illinois river and thus complete a water way from New York via lakes and rivers to the Gulf of Mexico; the vast extent of adjacent fertile soil were advantages which when collectively or severally considered forcibly impress the mind that the present city of Chicago is but the nucleus about which there will grow up at no remote period one of the most important commercial towns upon the lakes"; that during the year 1839 eight lake steamers averaging 600 tons each had plied regularly between Buffalo and Chicago and two of less tonnage had handled the local shore trade, besides there being several ships, brigs and large schooners plying out from Chicago; that the imports of salt, lumber, iron and goods of less weight during 1839 would be found very large; that the commercial interest of all the states bordering upon the lakes was intimately connected with Chicago as a place of transshipment and deposit; that the agricultural prospects of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri would depend largely upon such a place on the lake; that the continuity of a never-failing water communication for so many miles under a temperature favorable to the transit of produce gave advantages peculiar to the lake route; that the construction of a permanent harbor at some point near the southern extremity of Lake Michigan was desirable; and that the bottom of the lake near the mouth of Chicago river favored such a construction. He recommended that the north pier be extended 1,200 feet in the form of a curve beyond the point where the work was then about to stop on account of lack of funds, to water of twenty-three feet depth; to terminate the extremity of the pier with a circular head so built as to serve as the foundation of a lighthouse. He submitted estimates of cost. All his recommendations were based upon the wants of commerce at Chicago at that time. He suggested that the south pier might be extended southward 2,000



feet and then run westward nearly or quite to the lake shore, thus forming a pier-locked harbor. He also noted that the level of Lake Michigan at Chicago then was two feet above its lowest known stage, and one foot four inches below the highest known stage, and that the water was then falling and was believed to have fallen one foot four inches during the past twelve months.—(Senate Documents, 1st Session, 26th Congress, Vol IV.)

The stone used in the public works at Chicago was quarried from a limestone formation within a few miles of the place and cost, in 1836, at the piers, \$6 per cord of 128 cubic feet.—(Senate Documents, 1st Session, 24th Congress, Vol. III.)

The survey and estimate for the improvement of Chicago harbor, in accordance with the resolution of the House on February 11, 1830, carried out by William Howard, civil engineer, was to the effect that the formation of a good harbor there was "so indispensable to the efficiency of the proposed canal" that an examination was made when the route of the canal was surveyed; that the town was "destined to become a place of considerable importance;" that it was "now composed, exclusive of Fort Dearborn, of about a dozen homes, scattered about on both sides of the creek or river of the same name; that it was situated about thirty-five miles from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan and was the point that had been selected for the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal; that it was the only situation for a long extent of the shore of the lake which afforded facilities for the construction of a good harbor; that there was no other place south of the Manitou islands, except St. Joseph, where vessels could escape the weather; that the navigation of the lake was already of sufficient extent to warrant an exertion to afford protection; that "when we consider the great extent of fertile land lately acquired (from the Indians?) by the government, to which Chicago must form the entrance from the East, it is plain that its importance must in a very few years be many times multiplied, the more especially on account of the facility which the canal, when made, will afford to the ingress of settlers to the government;" that the river was about fifty yards wide and at least twelve feet deep up for three or four miles except at the mouth, where a sand bar prevented the entrance of craft except small boats and canoes; that "could an entrance be formed through this bar the river would form a most secure and convenient harbor capacious enough for any number of vessels that could ever be expected to use it"; that during the dry season there was no current in the river, and the sand bar almost wholly shut off the river from the lake; but that in wet seasons the water forced its way through the bar in different places from year to year; that "a remarkable circumstance connected with the formation of this bar was that these deposits of sand seem to be brought almost entirely from the north;" that the bar had gradually extended itself to the south; that



in the spring of 1829 the fort commandant had opened a small trench through the bar nearly at the spot where the projected moles have been laid down; that the current in a few days enlarged the opening considerably, but was later reduced and its situation was changed; that "the whole sand composing the western shore of the lake appeared to be traveling slowly to the southward and had already accumulated on the south shore forming those large banks which are seen in the neighborhood of the mouths of the Great and Little Calamic (Calumet)"; that the bar could be cut through, thus affording easy access for large vessels to the river; that the plan was to extend two parallel piers or moles from the mouth of the river through the bar and out into the lake far enough to escape any sand accumulations, the sand being confined near the shore; that there was sufficient timber near for use in building the moles; that limestone could be procured in abundance a few miles up the river, and that the channel once cleared through the bar would doubtless remain clear.

## DIMENSIONS AND EXTENT, ESTIMATED.

Each pier, length.....	260 yards
Each pier, breadth.....	24 feet
Average depth from top to bottom.....	21 feet
Distance apart .....	60 feet

## MATERIALS.

2,080 logs of timber, 30 feet long, 14 inches diameter at small end, at 80 cents.....	\$ 1,664.00
2,180 tie pieces, 20 feet long, 9 inches diameter at 40 cents .....	872.00
5,180 cubic feet square oak timber, 14x14 for sills, at 8 cents .....	414.40
2,590 cubic feet square oak timber for posts, at 8 cents....	207.20
2,710 cubic feet square oak timber 12x12 cap pieces, at 8 cents .....	216.80
1,800 feet securing ties, 10x10, at 6 cents.....	108.00
26,200 feet two inch plank at 25 cents.....	655.00
29,120 cubic yards stone, delivered at pier, 80 cents.....	23,296.00
Total .....	\$27,433.40

## WORKMANSHIP.

One superintendent 720 days, at \$4.....	\$ 2,880.00
One chief carpenter 720 days, at \$3.....	2,160.00
Six carpenters, 24 months each, 164 months, \$40.....	6,560.00
Twenty laborers and found 24 months each, 480 months, at \$24 .....	11,520.00
Total .....	\$23,120.00

## IRON WORK, TOOLS, ETC.

12,000 pounds iron work for bolts, etc., at 18 cents.....	\$2,160.00
2,800 spikes at 10 cents.....	280.00
Tools for carpenters and laborers.....	180.00
Total .....	\$2,620.00

## MACHINERY.

Two crane scows, at \$250 each .....	\$ 500.00
Two open scows, at \$120 each .....	240.00
Two skiffs and oars, at \$30 each.....	60.00
Blocks and cordage .....	320.00
Total .....	\$1,120.00
Grand total.....	\$54,298.40
Add 10 per cent for contingencies.....	5,429.84
Total cost of work .....	\$59,728.24

The time estimated for workmanship was three seasons of eight months each. Dredging was not included in the estimate, the extent of the same not having been ascertained.

In 1821 fractional Section 10 contained 165.36 acres, and fractional Section 15 contained 159.45 acres, both of Township 39 north, Range 14 east, and they were surveyed and platted. On September 30, 1824, the Secretary of War requested the Commissioner of the General Land Office to reserve the land occupied by Fort Dearborn. On October 1, the General Land Office notified the Secretary of War that it had directed that a portion of fractional Section 10, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, containing 57.50 acres and "within which Fort Dearborn is situated, be reserved from sale for military purposes."

On June 6, 1837, the above reservation was surveyed into streets, blocks and lots by Asa F. Bradley, city and county surveyor, under the directions of Mathew Burchard, agent and attorney for the Secretary of War.

"The whole of fractional Section 15, Township 39, Range 14, was selected for the Illinois and Michigan canal under the act of March 2, 1827. On February 4, 1837, the Surveyor General designated the sand bar as an addition to fractional Sections 10 and 15. This sandbar contained 37.78 acres and was entered by Mark Noble, Sr., and Mark Noble, Jr., on May 31, 1836, but the entries were canceled and the money refunded. The land belonged to fractional Sections 10 and 15. In front of Section 10 were 26.17 acres in front of Section 15 were 11.61 acres. The survey of the bar was unwarranted."—(House Reports, 44th Congress, 1st session, Vol. III.)

Fort Dearborn reservation was bounded east by the lake and south by Madison street. A small piece of ground between Madison and Randolph east of blocks 12 and 15 was called public ground. Michigan avenue ninety feet wide was extended through Fort Dearborn addition. In 1839 the public land east of Michigan avenue was nearly 800 feet long, fifty feet wide at Randolph and about one hundred feet wide at Madison. In 1852 the land was only 22½ feet wide at Randolph and nil at Madison.

The Illinois Central railway was to occupy a strip 300 feet wide



Carl Stromberg





built on piles in front of Sections 10 and 15, providing they would build a breakwater. The inner line of the right of way was located 400 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue. The Government had no title to the bed of the lake nor to the bed of the river.

The land about Chicago was surveyed in 1821. Between Michigan avenue and the railway track was a narrow strip of water and of low land, both of which the city filled in largely from the fire of 1871. Under a decision of the United States Circuit court (2nd Bissell, p. 174) it was held that the subdivision, platting and recording of "Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago," not having been in strict conformity with the law of Illinois, made a common law and not a statutory dedication of the public grounds therein, and that in consequence the fee of the same still remained in the United States, but that no beneficial interest remained in the United States. The law of Illinois required that a subdivision should be made by metes and bounds, that corner stones and stakes should be set, that the width of streets and alleys and the size of all lots and blocks should be noted on the plat and that the surveyor's certificate to the same should be in a prescribed form. When all these requirements were attended to the fee passed. These requirements having been neglected by the Secretary of War, the fee did not pass to the city, and in 1876 Chicago desired the title in order to exercise control over the public grounds and a bill was introduced to cure the defects and afford relief.

"Chicago having so recently sprung into existence, its commercial importance, I think, is not properly appreciated even in our own State, much less through the Union. I will give you a few facts in relation to the business of the past season, which is well known to have been one of great depression throughout the country. Eight of the largest class of steamboats, ranging from 500 to 800 tons each, have constantly been employed on the route between Buffalo and Chicago. The season of navigation continued about seven months. Having had access to the books of one of these boats, I found her gross receipts for six months to be over \$69,000 for freight and passengers. There were besides two small steamboats which plied between Chicago and the ports on the east side of Lake Michigan. The number of ships, brigs and schooners trading between Chicago and the ports below, as far down as the lower end of Lake Ontario, I have no means of ascertaining. I can only say the number was very large, as all heavy and bulky articles, such as salt and lumber and many kinds of heavy merchandise, are brought by these vessels, and the produce of the country is generally shipped by them. It was remarked during the season by the forwarding merchants of Buffalo that more goods were shipped from that port to Chicago alone than to the whole State of Michigan; indeed, nearly all the goods destined for western Michigan and northern Indiana were first shipped to Chicago

by the large steamboats that ply regularly to that port and are then transshipped by the smaller boats to the ports of those States. There being no custom house at Chicago, I cannot give you in detail the amount of her exports and imports; but from these general facts you can form some idea of the amount of commercial business which has grown up from nothing in the short space of seven years." Mr. Newberry, writing this letter from Utica, New York, in 1841, ended by urging the importance of keeping at least one harbor on Lake Michigan open.

In January, 1842, the Mayor and aldermen of Chicago petitioned Congress for the completion of the harbor. It seems that work on the harbor had been suspended in 1839 and had not been resumed by 1842 much to the "regret of all classes"; that the city was giving evidences of "extraordinary commercial advantages"; that it was an extremely important point of deposit and transshipment for the adjoining states and territories, and that on December 11, 1841, a committee to report on the business done had been appointed.

This committee among other important acts reported on the following facts: That the importance of Chicago harbor to the adjacent States had been duly and officially reported upon in 1840 by Capt. T. J. Cram, of the topographical corps; that there was no city of equal age in the Union and laboring under similar embarrassments, presenting so unexampled a rise to commercial distinction and of so much promise in opening the sources of agricultural wealth; that it was only eight years since the first pioneers found here a wilderness; that the last census gave the county a population of nearly eleven thousand; that the city then (December, 1841), contained a population of between five thousand and six thousand; that the import trade was over \$1,500,000 annually and the export trade in 1841 was \$348,362; that 150 vessels left and entered Chicago harbor monthly during the navigable seasons; that owing to lack of records only about two thirds of the import and export trade could be arrived at; that fifty-seven commercial houses, some large wholesale dealers, had discontinued business since 1838, of whose trade no record could be obtained; that a large quantity of the imports had no connection with any house in Chicago, but had been taken directly into the interior from the vessels. "For these reasons the committee allowed a deduction of one-third from the amount known to be added for what is unknown"; that the subjoined figures were from the merchants then in the city.

Making allowance for deficiencies, it was argued that the city's imports from 1836 to 1841 inclusive aggregated \$7,473,259; that during 1841 they were nearly \$2,000,000. In 1836 the exports of the city amounted to only \$1,000 while in 1841 they were \$348,362. The total exports for the six years were nearly \$700,000, among



which were 282,000 bushels of wheat employing \$282,000 capital; 50,000 barrels of beef, pork and flour; 18,591 hides; 50 tons of lead; 8,750 pounds of butter, 1,300 packs of fur and a proportionate quantity of flax, corn, beans, ham, etc.; that it was due to Chicago, in the interest of commerce throughout the West, to grant the prayer of the petition; that Chicago owing to its superior facilities, should have the harbor, rather than any other point on the west coast.

It was recited that the harbor then (1841) in existence consisted of two piers (north and south) extending on parallel lines out from the Chicago river into Lake Michigan, with a mean distance of 200 feet between; that work thereon had been suspended since the fall of 1839; that the unfinished state of the work could be seen from the map exhibited; that there still remained unfinished 700 feet in the west end and 405 feet on the east end of the north pier; also 250 feet on the west end and 380 feet on the east end of the south pier; that owing to the unfinished condition and the stoppage of work, great damage had been done; that in 1839 a sand bar had formed across the mouth of the channel so that vessels with greater draught than seven feet could not enter the river; that the balance of the original appropriation had been expended to protect the work already done; that the direction of the piers would have to be changed owing to this sand bar; that the directions of extensions had been changed and 405 feet of additional underwork had been done and the bar dredged off to admit the largest class of vessels; that the latter work had suffered most of the delay in work; that relief should not be temporary, but permanent and immediate—certainly before May 1, 1842.

It was argued that while the other great lakes had numerous harbors Lake Michigan did not have one of adequate protection; that during 1841 nineteen vessels on Lake Michigan had suffered shipwreck, eight proving a total loss; that as an average of 150 vessels cleared and entered Chicago harbor, the urgency and extent of the city's wants were manifest; that from a military point of view alone the harbor should at once be completed. The petition was concluded as follows: "Situated at the head of lake navigation on the one hand and at the proposed termination of the Illinois and Michigan canal on the other, Chicago will one day embrace in her growing connections the direct trade of the great Northwest, while to the East she will become as the threshold to the granary where commerce will mutually exchange and discharge the products of two hemispheres. The fact that she is already the center of a large and growing trade and presents at her wharves during the navigable seasons, all the appearance of an Atlantic city, assures us that the day of her commercial pride is not far distant." This report was signed by F. C. Sherman, Mayor. Aldermen—C. Follansbe, First ward; John Doolin, First ward; Peter Page, Second ward; J. McCord, Second ward; W. H. Stow,

Third ward; Wm. Otis Snell, Fourth ward; G. W. Rogers, Fourth ward; H. L. Rucker, Fifth ward; Samuel Grier, Fifth ward; James L. Howe, Sixth ward; George F. Foster, Sixth ward. Attest.—Tho. Hoyne, City Clerk.

The leading houses importing were as follows: Walker & Co. and C. Walker & Co. merchandise began with \$6,000 imports in 1836, but imported \$28,000 worth in 1841; Lake Michigan Lumber company had imported \$16,310 worth in 1839; N. Rossiter lumber had imported \$12,756 in 1841; George W. Snow lumber and merchandise had imported \$31,300 worth in 1841, among the items being 2,500,000 feet of lumber; N. C. Walton merchandise \$3,000 in 1839; H. Norton merchandise \$15,000 in 1838 and \$29,000 in 1841; B. F. Napp & Co. merchandise salt and flour about \$13,500 in 1836, quit in 1838; Giles Williams & Co. merchandise and salt began 1839 with \$26,000, imported nearly \$40,000 in 1840, but fell off to \$24,000 in 1841; Church & Sheldon merchandise began in 1839 with \$5,100 imports; Harmon & Loomis (and successors) merchandise \$57,891 in 1836, \$99,925 in 1838, \$33,962 in 1841; S. Lind & Co. lumber, salt and flour \$6,964 in 1840; C. McDonnell, merchandise, \$1,000 in 1837, \$2,000 in 1841; S. Greaves stoves \$1,000 in 1841; Goodsell & Campbell merchandise \$38,965 in 1836, \$1,954 in 1840, quit; C. Follansbe merchandise \$4,371 in 1836, \$8,000 in 1841; J. B. Eddy stoves \$1,000 in 1841; Clark & Co. drugs etc. \$9,064 in 1836, \$3,552 in 1841; A. Negus merchandise \$6,000 in 1841; W. H. Taylor \$6,000 in 1836, \$5,000 in 1838, quit; Dan Taylor merchandise \$5,000 in 1839, \$5,000 in 1841; B. W. Raymond & Co. merchandise \$40,441 in 1836, \$39,932 in 1841; T. B. Carter & Co. merchandise \$11,579 in 1838, \$30,858 in 1841; S. Sanger, groceries \$10,697 in 1839, \$8,655 in 1841; Canal Commissioners hardware \$30,000 in 1838; Otis & Co. hardware \$28,784 in 1838, \$28,183 in 1841; Otis & Eddy hardware \$12,462 in 1836, quit; H. Norton merchandise \$20,000 in 1838, \$26,000 in 1841; Contractors' Association merchandise \$12,000 in 1841; W. H. Adams & Co. boots and shoes \$6,000 in 1837, \$12,376 in 1841; S. B. Collins boots and shoes \$6,000 in 1838, \$9,000 in 1841; S. J. Sherman merchandise \$3,000 in 1836, \$3,000 in 1841; R. R. Crosley merchandise \$5,000 in 1841; Sherman & Pettingill merchandise \$3,306 in 1841; S. B. Walker merchandise \$3,080; Burton clothing \$5,428 in 1841; Moseley & McCord merchandise \$8,200 in 1836, \$13,000 in 1841; Clark, Harris & Co. merchandise \$9,419 in 1840, \$18,225 in 1841; Crawford merchandise \$9,550 in 1838, \$28,021 in 1840, \$6,051 in 1841; Mr. Hervey salt and groceries \$11,000 in 1839; Dodge & Tucker merchandise \$4,600 in 1837, quit 1840; S. W. Goss merchandise \$17,700 in 1837, quit in 1840; John Finnerty merchandise \$12,000 in 1841; John Finnerty & Co. merchandise \$4,000 in 1837, \$11,000 in 1840, quit or merged; James Smith merchandise



\$5,000 in 1836, quit 1839; Philo Carpenter six departments, groceries, hardware, drugs, glass, stone and leather and clothing, began in 1836 by importing about \$28,000 worth, quit in 1839; McClure & Fuller merchandise \$23,000 in 1841; Salisbury & Holden merchandise \$2,500 in 1840; E. S. & J. Wadsworth merchandise and corn sales \$18,294 in 1840; S. W. Peck & Co. earthenware and glass \$7,000 in 1841; A. G. Burley earthenware and glass and corn sales \$2,000 in 1839; E. S. Hopkins groceries \$7,619 in 1841; Botsford & Beers hardware \$8,000 in 1837, \$17,000 in 1841; Thomas Church general merchandise \$13,817, in 1839, quit or merged; Church & Sheldon merchandise \$4,254 in 1840, \$13,920 in 1841; Tuthill King merchandise \$15,000 in 1836; Taylor, Bruse & Co. merchandise \$50,000 in 1836, quit about 1839; Paine & Norton merchandise \$30,000 in 1839, \$20,300 in 1841; C. Buhl hats and caps \$15,000 in 1841; Osborn & Strail merchandise \$7,067 in 1836, \$18,517 in 1839, quit; J. P. Allen & Co. lumber \$5,562; Kenzer & Underwood lumber \$3,750 in 1836, \$6,246 in 1839, quit; J. P. Rind flour \$5,000 in 1838; P. T. & Co. merchandise \$15,000 in 1839, \$14,000 in 1841; A. N. Fullerton lumber \$1,900 in 1837, \$2,400 in 1841; H. O. Stone merchandise and hardware \$1,900 in 1838, \$66,859 in 1841; Gurney & Matteson leather \$15,000 in 1841; A. Follansbe groceries \$4,000 in 1836, \$6,000 in 1841; M. & A. merchandise \$10,000 in 1841; D. & Bon merchandise \$2,000 in 1838, \$8,000 in 1840, \$1,000 in 1841; G. A. & Co. merchandise \$1,008 in 1836, \$2,000 in 1841; M. & H. merchandise \$10,000 in 1839, \$20,000 in 1841; C. merchandise \$12,000 in 1839, \$15,000 in 1841; H. merchandise \$15,000 in 1838, \$10,000 in 1841; S. & A. merchandise \$15,000 in 1839, \$20,000 in 1841; Foster & Robb, ship chandlery, \$8,000 in 1839, \$2,000 in 1841; Hugunin & Pierce ship chandlery \$10,000 in 1836, quit, 1838.

## RECAPITULATION, IMPORTS.

1836 .....	\$ 325,203
1837 .....	373,667
1838 .....	579,174
1839 .....	630,981
1840 .....	562,106
1841 .....	564,348

Total .....\$3,035,479

Names of houses not included above, whose imports are  
not reduced to a money valuation, and rated together..\$4,437,780

Grand total.....\$7,473,259

Among the latter were Newberry & Dole who had imported 9,945 tons of merchandise; W. L. Whiting 1,408 tons merchandise; Bristol & Porter 35,803 barrels bulk and 1,833 tons merchandise and household goods; Smith & Webster 7,900 barrels bulk and 1,750 tons merchandise; Kenzie & Underwood 6,000 tons mer-



chandise; New York and Michigan Lumber company 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

The exporting houses from 1836 to 1841, inclusive, were the following: W. W. Saltonstall wheat 7,326 bushels worth \$6,165 in 1841; Walker & Co. and C. Walker & Co. hides and wheat \$1,000 hides 1836, \$12,000 hides 1839, quit—also \$185,000 wheat 1840; W. L. Whiting wheat 94,548 bushels in 1841, worth \$75,362; H. Norton & Co. wheat and pork 24,038 bushels of wheat and 170 barrels of pork in 1841, all worth \$24,432; Giles, Williams & Co. wheat, corn, flour, pork, beef, tallow and hams \$6,780 in 1839, \$33,636 in 1841 (43,695 bushels of wheat, 1,781 barrels of corn, 401 barrels beef, 553 barrels of flour, 141 barrels of pork, 2,718 hams, besides 33 bushels grass seed and 39 bushels beans; Church & Sheldon white beans 162½ barrels; Harmon & Loomis lead 8 tons; S. Lind & Co. flour, salt, pork 70 barrels; C. McDonnell merchandise \$1,000 in 1839, \$1,500 in 1841; B. W. Raymond pork, wheat, beans, flour, wool \$3,000 in 1840, \$6,000 in 1841; Hiram Norton butter \$700 in 1841; S. B. Collins lead \$150 in 1840, quit; George W. Merrill wheat 12,212 bushels worth \$9,359 in 1841; John Gage flour \$2,063 in 1839, \$6,144 in 1841; Crawford & Harvey wheat, beef and pork—\$1,552 wheat in 1840, 18,700 bushels wheat in 1841, 1,000 barrels beef and pork in 1841 worth \$7,000; Dodge & Tucker pork, lard and hams \$5,200 in 1840; Bristol & Porter wheat \$10,120 in 1840, 69,493 bushels in 1841 worth \$45,000; John Finnerty hides and furs \$2,000 in 1840; Paine & Norton pork, beef and lard \$10,000 in 1839, \$2,000 in 1841; H. Buht furs \$3,000 in 1841; H. O. Stone wheat, flour, pork, flax, and seed beans \$2,271 in 1840, \$1,044 in 1841; Seth T. Otis pork, hams, lard, etc. \$500 in 1841; Gurney & Matteson hides and furs \$9,454 in 1840, \$17,500 in 1841; Absalom Funk beef and pork \$1,000 in 1837, \$1,200 in 1841; M. & S. & Co. beef and pork \$1,000 in 1841; Smith & Webster beef, pork and flour 42,000 bushels of wheat in 1841, total \$72,000.

RECAPITULATION, EXPORTS.

1836 .....	\$ 1,000
1837 .....	11,000
1838 .....	16,000
1839 .....	32,843
1840 .....	228,883
1841 .....	349,368

Total .....\$639,094

To all this were to be added the exports which had no money valuation computed, as follows: Newberry & Dole pork, beef, flour and whisky 6,027 barrels; W. S. Whiting the same 566 tons; Newberry & Dole wheat 50,136 bushels, hides 3,235, packs of furs 704, lead and shot 40 tons; Smith & Webster beef, pork and flour 3,450 barrels; Bristol & Porter beef, pork, lard and flour 17,067

barrels, merchandise reshipped 244 tons, hides 6,223, packs of furs 421. All of this was put down by the committee as worth \$321,252, which sum added to \$639,094 gave \$960,346 as the total of exports, but only the former amount was set down to Congress.

In addition to this the following firms had quit business and no account could be given of their trade and shipments: Walker & Bros., dry goods and groceries, 1837; Walter Kimball, same, 1837; Kimball & Porter, same, 1837; Jones, King & Co., hardware, 1837; King, Walker & Co., hardware, 1838; Peter Pruyne & Co., drugs etc., 1838; Joel Walker, dry goods, 1837; Wild, Malony & Co., dry goods, 1837; J. W. C. Coffin, same, 1838; Beaubien & Boyce, same, 1837; T. R. Martin, same, 1836; M. McFarlin, same, 1836; William Hatch, same, 1836; McClure & Co., crockery, 1836; Munroe & Dunning, dry goods, 1837; Mr. Howard, same, 1846; Mr. Bates, same, 1836; Mr. Hogan, same, 1836; Guild & Durand, same, 1837; Jenkins & Reynolds, same, 1837; Vibband & Tripp, same, 1838; Kinzie, Davis & Hide, hardware, same, 1837; Chambers & Benedict, dry goods, 1836; Chauncey Clark, same, 1836; Mr. Freer, same, 1836; John L. Smith same, 1837; Rufus Masten & Co., same, 1837; Mr. Luce, same, 1837; J. B. Beaubien same, 1837; Rogers & Marcoe, same, 1837; John L. Wilson, same, 1837; Thomas Duncan, clothing, 1838; Fayke & Wright, groceries, etc., 1837; Montgomery & Patterson, auctioneers, 1837; J. & J. Handy, dry goods, 1837; Henry King & Co., same, 1837; Walbridge & Jordan, groceries, 1837; J. Rayner, dry goods and groceries, 1838; L. Hunt, hats and furs, 1837; Cheng & Johnson, groceries, 1837; Mr. Brackett, groceries, 1837; Judge Smith, dry goods, 1838; Wheeler & Peck, groceries, 1838; Mark Beaubien, dry goods, 1837; Noble & Rider, groceries, 1838; Hall & Monroe, same, 1837; Parker & Gray, dry goods, 1838; A. D. Higgins; Heran Pearsons; J. L. Phillips, wholesale dry goods; M. Hatch, hardware, 1839; Mr. Woodworth, dry goods; Messrs. Caruthers & Co., same, 1837; Mr. Berry, same, 1841; James Kinzie & Co., dry goods; Campbell, Wallace & Plumb. Fifty-seven firms had discontinued business from 1836 to 1841.

Under the act approved February 14, 1855, the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of the City of Chicago was incorporated. The act provided that three commissioners should be elected by the common council to serve as such board; that they should have the usual powers of corporations; that the first three elected should hold office for two, three and four years respectively; that one should be elected annually after the second year; that this board should have power to borrow, if deemed expedient, a sum not to exceed \$500,000 upon the credit of Chicago and to issue bonds therefor bearing not over 7 per cent. interest; that a complete record of all bonds and transactions should be kept; that one of the duties of the board should be to examine and consider all matters

relative to the thorough, systematic and effectual drainage of Chicago, not only of surface water and filth, but also of the soil on which the city is situated to a depth to secure dryness in cellars and entire freedom from stagnant water; that said board could offer rewards for the best system of drainage and duly advertise same; that there should be three sewerage districts in Chicago corresponding to the three divisions—North, West and South; that each district should be kept distinct and separate from the others; that the system of each district should be uniform yet complete in itself; that the plan when adopted should be made public; that citizens of the common council should be heard in opposition to the plan; that the board should duly consider all such objections and notify the public of any change in plan; that after the plan had been duly adopted they should advertise for proposals to let out the work on contracts, or do the same under their own immediate supervision; that as soon as the plan has been adopted the board should have power to issue the bonds aforesaid, the bonds to run for not to exceed twenty-five years; that the drainage board should report the amount for assessment in each district; that they should likewise report to the council such amount as they should find necessary to provide a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds; that the council should levy a special tax on each district for the amount required; that the board should invest the amount raised for sinking fund in United States or state government stocks, or in bond and mortgage upon unincumbered real estate in Cook county; that new bonds could be issued for the old in case the latter could not be paid; that the board could lay out lots and put up necessary buildings, construct reservoirs, lay sewers or drains through alleys and streets and along highways whether within the city limits or not; that the cost of private drains and sewers should be a special charge upon lots adjacent and benefited; that the board should prescribe the form and location of private drains and sewers; that all lots needing it should be drained by the board and the cost charged to the owners; that members of the board could be removed by the judge of the Circuit court or the Common Pleas court of Cook county, upon petition of a majority of all the members of the council; that the board should regulate privies, cesspools and employ scavengers; that they could make such changes in grades of streets, alleys and gutters as would best remove the sewage; that the board could borrow for a short time necessary funds previous to the issue of the first bonds; that the chief engineer of the board should reside in Chicago and should give his entire time to these duties; and that the act should take effect from and after its passage.

In an act of February 14, 1859, additional to the act of February 14, 1855, incorporating a Board of Sewerage commissioners for Chicago, it was provided that the board should have power to bor-



row upon bonds an additional sum of \$500,000, to be issued and redeemed as previous bonds had been.

The act of February 15, 1865, provided that the board of public works be authorized and required to devise, adopt and execute a plan for cleansing the Chicago river and its branches and that if in the judgment of the board the complete drainage of the river could best be effected by constructing a channel from Chicago river and its branches to or near Lockport or by widening or deepening the Illinois and Michigan canal, they were authorized to devise and put in execution a plan for that purpose; that to carry into effect such plan the city should be authorized to borrow an additional sum not exceeding \$2,000,000 to be paid for in bonds; that should the work of enlarging and deepening the said canal for a ship or steamboat canal be prosecuted by the United States or the State of Illinois or the trustees of the Illinois and Michigan canal, the common council was authorized to contribute to such enterprise such part of the aforesaid \$2,000,000 as they should deem proper; and that the common council should have power to authorize the construction of one or more tunnels under the Chicago river.

The act of February 16, 1865, provided stringent rules for sanitary and health measures for Chicago.

The act of March 7, 1867, provided "that all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred upon the Cook county drainage commissioners, in the original act creating said commissioners a body politic, be and are hereby revived and extended over the entire county of Cook in the State of Illinois, with power to act in any part of said county. Their powers were likewise extended.

The act of February 28, 1867, added Lambert Blum and Michael Gormly to the board of drainage commissioners for Townships 41 and 42 north, Ranges 13 and 14 east, and Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, Township 40 north, Range 13 east, and added to their drainage district Township 42 north, Range 12 east.

The act of June 6, 1887, organized the city of Chicago as a drainage district and the corporate authorities were vested with the powers conferred by the act of June 22, 1885. The corporate authorities were authorized to construct and maintain a cut-off drain or ditch for the diversion of the flood waters of the Des Plaines river into Lake Michigan at some point north of the city of Chicago to aid the drainage system of the district. It was provided that if such cut-off should occupy a portion of the North branch of Chicago river, such branch was to be widened and deepened as would be required; that such cut-off could be so constructed as to act as a drain for the surrounding lands; that no more of the water of the Des Plaines should be thus diverted than the excess above the ordinary water mark in said stream; that suitable dams and sluiceways should be constructed at the point of diversion; that during dry weather no water should be thus diverted; that during

floods not more than 3,000 cubic feet per minute should be thus diverted; that if desirable a dam could be constructed across Mud Lake valley, near the west line of Sections 6 and 7, Township 38 north, Range 13 east; that the necessary right of way should be acquired, etc.

It was provided that upon petition of a majority of lot owners on Michigan avenue between Washington street and Park row, it should be lawful for the common council to increase the width of Michigan avenue between Washington street and Park row, thirty-six feet upon the east line; that the school lands and school funds of Township 39 north, Range 14 east, should be vested in the city of Chicago; that the act of February 23, 1847, creating the South Chicago school district should be repealed; that there should be established at least one free common school in each school district; that schools for colored children apart from white children should be provided; that it should be unlawful for colored children to attend the white schools; that the board of public works should have charge and superintendence of the water works and the supply of pure water from the lake to the inhabitants; that the board of public works should have power to issue all bonds authorized to be issued by the Chicago City Hydraulic company by act of 1851; that the board of public works should have charge and superintendence of the sewers, and could issue all bonds authorized to be issued under the law of 1855 creating a board of sewerage commissioners.

The act approved May 29, 1889, provided that any contiguous territory within the limits of a county so situated that the maintenance of a common outlet for drainage was conducive to the public health, the same could be incorporated as a sanitary district. Such district must be petitioned for by 5,000 voters, and then the question must be submitted to the people. It was provided that the board of commissioners of such sanitary district should consist of the county judge and two circuit judges who were to determine the boundaries of the district; that there should be nine trustees elected for each sanitary district to hold office for five years and to be a board of trustees for such district with power to elect a clerk, treasurer, chief engineer and attorney for such municipality and with full power to manage and control the affairs of the district and to establish and construct a drainage system and acquire property and borrow money for this purpose; that they could levy and collect taxes, issue bonds, let contracts, etc.; that any channel or outlet constructed under this act should be of sufficient size to produce a continuous flow through any river or other stream; that any channel thus constructed which should cause the waters of Lake Michigan to pass into the Des Plaines or Illinois river, should be of sufficient size and capacity to produce and maintain at all times a continuous flow of not less than 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute with a depth of not less than fourteen feet and a current not exceeding



three miles per hour; that if any portion of such channel should be cut through any rocky stratum, where such stratum is above a grade sufficient to produce eighteen feet of water from Lake Michigan such portion of the channel should have double the flowing capacity above provided for with a width of not less than 160 feet at the bottom capable of producing a depth of not less than eighteen feet of water; that if the government should so improve the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers that the same should be capable of receiving a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute and should provide for the payment of the damages to private property by the extra flow above 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute, then such sanitary district should have power to enlarge the channel leading into said Des Plaines and Illinois rivers so that it could receive and discharge not less than 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute with a current of not more than three miles per hour; that in such case the channel should have a depth of not less than eighteen feet and a width of not less than 160 feet at the bottom; that such channel when duly constructed and carrying 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute should be a navigable stream; and that other territory could drain through this channel by obtaining permit from the drainage board.

By act of 1889 the Sanitary district of Chicago was created to dispose of Chicago sewage through the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers by means of a canal dug across the Chicago divide of such capacity as to dilute the sewage beyond offense and to be of such size, depth, etc., as to form navigable waters from Lake Michigan to the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. The State dams at Copp creek and Henry creek were ordered removed and work on the dams at La Grange and Kempsville was stopped. The work was so far advanced that water could be turned on by 1899 and the general government had completed locks and dams at La Grange and at Kempsville, therefore it was

*Resolved*, That it is the policy of Illinois to construct a great waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, via Chicago, Des Plaines and Illinois rivers; that the locks and dams at La Grange and Kempsville are detrimental to the sanitary and agricultural welfare of Illinois and should be removed; that the rockbound section of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers from the end of the Sanitary canal and Chicago to Lockport, thence to the head of the alluvial river at Utica should be developed to a navigable depth of not less than fourteen feet, and that the United States be requested to enter upon this work in coöperation with this State. All dams across the Illinois river were demanded removed.

The act of June 16, 1893, provided that the Chicago Sanitary district should have the right and power to appoint a police force with power along its right of way and for a distance of one and one-half miles on each side of the main drainage channel, to act in aid of the regular police force of the city.



The law of May 14, 1893, provided that the corporate limits of the Sanitary district of Chicago might be extended by the addition of the following territory: Beginning at the intersection of the county line between Cook and Lake counties, with the west shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along said county line to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 42 north, Range 12 east, thence south to the southwest corner of Section 33, Township 42 north, Range 12 east; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 12, Township 41 north, Range 12 east; thence south to the northwest corner of Section 25 in said town and range; thence east to the northeast corner of the west half of the west half of said Section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of the west half of the west half of Section 26, of said town and range; thence east to the northeast corner of the west half of Section 1, Township 40 north, Range 12 east; thence south to the southeast corner of the west half of Section 13, of said township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 13, thence east, north, northwest and east along the present boundary line of said Sanitary district of Chicago to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of the lake to the place of beginning. Also the following tract: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 37 north, Range 13 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 11, Township 36 north, Range 13 east; thence east and south along the boundary lines of Section 14 in said township to the southeast corner of said Section 14; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 17, Township 36 north, Range 15 east; thence north along the eastern boundary of Illinois to its intersection with the shore of Lake Michigan; thence along the said shore to the south boundary line of the Sanitary district of Chicago; thence west along the south boundary line of same to the place of beginning.

This act gave the board of trustees of the Sanitary district power to lay out additional channels and ditches for the surplus water and sewage; to use the Calumet feeder as an assistant; to construct a channel across the Illinois and Michigan canal; to maintain the same degree of sewage dilution required for the main channel of the district; to construct the proper outlet from Lockport to Joliet; to furnish for the perpetual use of the canal commissioners at some point to be decided upon a strip of land bordering upon said sanitary channel 800 feet long by 130 feet wide and to fill the same suitable to be occupied as roadways, docks, shops, barns and other buildings under the control of the canal commissioners; to permit all water craft navigating the canal to also navigate any of the sanitary channels; and to regulate the navigation of these channels under the laws of the United States in force concerning the navigation of Chicago river. It was further provided that the Sanitary district of Chicago should have no power to levy and collect any special assessments upon any part of said added territory, or to pay

any part of the cost of work done in said added territory; that said Sanitary district should have power to construct such dams, water wheels and other works north of the upper basin of the Illinois and Michigan canal as might be necessary to develop and render available the power arising from the water passing through its main channel and any auxiliary channels; that such power should be converted into electrical energy to be transmitted to the various cities, villages and towns for various uses; that said Sanitary district should have power to levy and collect each year for three years a tax on the taxable property of said district to be used in meeting the expenditures arising from the construction of said dams, water wheels and other works and from converting said water power into electrical energy; and that all the above should take effect if duly petitioned for and assented to at an election.

## EARLY SCHOOLS OF COOK COUNTY

WHO was the first school teacher in Chicago always has been a matter of dispute. It has been claimed that Robert A. Forsyth, aged 13 years, taught the children of John Kinzie during the winter of 1810-11. His pupils, it is claimed, were John H. Kinzie, aged 6 years, and some half dozen other children then living here in the fort. The text book used, it is claimed, was Webster's Elementary spelling book, which was brought here from Detroit in a chest of tea. Probably the first real school taught in Chicago was opened in the fall of 1816 by William L. Cox in the log cabin owned by John Kinzie. This building had previously been used as a bakery for the garrison, and stood at the rear of Mr. Kinzie's garden, near the crossing of Pine and Michigan streets. The pupils in attendance were John H. Kinzie, two of his sisters and brother and six or eight children from the fort. The total attendance was about one dozen. Mr. Cox was a soldier, or had been one. No doubt other schools were taught between that date and 1829. It is known that a sergeant from the fort taught a term in 1820. It is stated that this school was taught within the garrison. In 1829 Charles H. Beaubien, a son of John B. Beaubien, taught a small family school near the garrison, and among the pupils were J. B. and Mark Beaubien and probably other children from the garrison. In June, 1830, Stephen Forbes taught a school near Randolph street and Michigan avenue. The building stood on the west bank of the Chicago river near its mouth. At that date the Chicago river turned south and emptied into the lake near the foot of Madison street. This school is reported to have been one of the best ever taught here in early years. There were in attendance about twenty-five scholars ranging in ages from four to twenty years. The teacher was employed by J. B. Beaubien and Lieutenant Hunter. Mrs. Forbes assisted her husband in conducting the school. The building in which this school was taught was owned by Mr. Beaubien. It had previously been occupied by a sutler for the fort. The building was large and gloomy and contained five rooms. The walls were covered with a tapestry of white cotton sheeting, for what purpose has never been revealed. The following year a Mr. Foote taught a term in the same building. In 1833 a school was taught by John Watkins at the corner of North Water and Wolcott streets, and later the same teacher taught a term in a building on the river bank at North Clark street.



Probably the most important early school in Chicago was the one for small children taught in the fall of 1833 by Miss Eliza Chappel on South Water street near Fort Dearborn. The following year she taught in the Presbyterian church; a little later she was succeeded by Mrs. Ruth Leavenworth. It is said that John S. Wright at his own expense erected a building for the last named teacher. Concerning the school taught by Miss Chappel the *Chicago Press* of April 22, 1858, said: "The stipend must have been small indeed as the whole product of the sale of the school sections in the center of the city was but \$38,865, and sold on a credit of one, two and three years. The value of this land now (1858) may be estimated by our readers when we state that the four blocks remaining are at present valued at \$700,000—that which was sold overreaching the sum of \$12,000,000." In the fall of 1833 G. T. Sproat opened an English and classical school under the name of the Chicago Academy in the First Baptist church on South Water street near the river forks. In 1834 Henry Van Derbogart also taught a term in the village. He was succeeded by Thomas Wright and the latter by James McClellan. A Miss Warren was an assistant to these male teachers from 1834 to 1836, inclusive.

By act of February 15, 1831, the sale of the sixteenth sections throughout the State was provided for, but not until petitioned for by three-fourths of the white male inhabitants of each township over twenty-one years of age, and not at all unless such township should contain at least fifty white inhabitants. It was made the duty of the township trustee to sell the school lands; none was to be sold for less than \$1.25 per acre. The county commissioners were directed to fix the rate of interest at which the school funds should be sold. Five citizens of a township, by uniting and becoming responsible, could borrow school money, to be used in constructing a schoolhouse.

In 1834 a Miss W. Wythe taught a school for young ladies and gave special instruction in music. In October, 1834, portions of Section 16, Township 35, Range 10, was advertised to be sold at auction by R. J. Hamilton, commissioner of schools. In 1834 and 1835 public meetings were held here and through the whole of Illinois for the purpose of securing a uniform system of common school education. This movement resulted in the State educational convention held at Vandalia in 1834. The outcome of this movement was the establishment of the present common school system in the State. A large public meeting or convention was held in Chicago during this period for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of Chicago toward the proposed common school system.

This educational convention of the citizens of Cook county was held at the Presbyterian church, November 24, 1834, "to take into consideration the subject of common school education and to appoint delegates to attend the State educational convention to be

held at Vandalia on the 5th of December. J. C. Goodhue was appointed chairman of the convention and Thomas Wright secretary. Henry Moore delivered the principal address on "Common School Education." R. Stewart, J. H. Collins, and Dr. J. T. Temple were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Two of the resolutions were as follows:

*"Resolved*, That we deem a uniform system of common school education as indispensable to the preservation of our nation, and therefore earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens of the State the adoption of such a system. *Resolved*, That three delegates be appointed to attend the State convention to be held at Vandalia."

Col. R. J. Hamilton, Col. J. T. V. Owen, and Dr. J. T. Temple were chosen as such delegates. There were present at the convention also Rev. Mr. Truman, Mr. Russell, Dr. Clark, Joseph Naper, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Peck, and many others of the best citizens.

A big meeting on the same subject was held a little before this date at Naperville. It was presided over by Joseph Naper, chairman and Nathan Allen, Jr., secretary. Henry Horn addressed the meeting at length on educational subjects. It was resolved to send two delegates to the Cook county educational convention.

By act of January 31, 1835, the commissioner of the school lands of Cook county was authorized to loan to the county of Cook a sum of money not exceeding \$12,000 out of the funds of Township 39 north, Range 14 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, in said county, at not less than 10 per cent. The money thus raised was directed to be used in the erection of a courthouse in Chicago; and for the repayment of this loan the said courthouse, the ground on which it would stand, and the revenues of the county were pledged. The method was left discretionary with the county commissioners. The loan was authorized for ten years. The commissioners of Cook county were directed to provide a revenue to pay the interest on this loan and the corporation of Chicago was made liable for one-fourth of the interest due on the debt. The commissioner of school lands was empowered to loan the school funds on first mortgage on real estate of double value of the sum loaned.

By act of February 6, 1835, full provision for the election of five or seven persons to be school inspectors of Township 39 north, Range 14 east, in Cook county, was made. The county commissioners, upon recommendation of such inspectors, were directed to divide the township into school districts. The inspectors were required to visit and inquire into the conduct of the schools. It was provided that each school district should elect annually three trustees, two of their duties being to see that such schools were free and that the teachers were competent. Each school district was given full corporate powers, and two districts could unite to build a common schoolhouse.

Another early teacher in 1834 and 1835 was George Davis, who



*Clarence M. Conner*





taught over a store on Lake street, and also in the Presbyterian church on Clark street. Mr. Davis lived in Chicago until 1858. In 1835 John Watkins taught a successful school in one of the churches.

Late in 1835 the number of schools public and private was increased to seven with a total attendance of a few over 300. It must be admitted, however, that the public schools did not receive proper attention until the autumn of 1839, and they were not pronounced wholly efficient until 1841. After that date the schools of Chicago would compare with those of any city having the same population.

In August, 1835, Hiram Evarts opened a high school for young gentlemen in this city. The term was for eleven weeks and the tuition was as follows: English branches, \$5; high English, \$6; Latin and Greek, \$8. About the same time Charles Hunt opened here a high school for young ladies. His term also was for eleven weeks and the tuition was as follows: English branches, \$6; high English, \$7; Latin, Greek and French, \$8. Late in 1835 the school inspectors of Township 39, Range 14, pursuant to law divided the township into the following school districts: District 1—all north of Chicago river and east of the North branch; District 2—all between La Salle and Wells streets and the South branch; District 3—all east of La Salle and south of Madison streets; District 4—all east of La Salle and north of Madison streets. An election of three trustees for each district was ordered, also a public examination of teachers was announced to be held in November, 1835, at the office of Mr. Peck.

The school taught here by Miss Frances L. Willard late in 1835 seems to have been unusually efficient and popular. The trustees in charge of her school were J. T. Hinton, J. W. Hallam, J. T. Mitchell, D. Wilcox, Peter Bolles, John Wright and W. H. Brown. In July, 1836, at a public celebration Miss Willard thanked the citizens of Chicago for their liberal patronage and announced that Miss L. M. Gifford had been employed as her assistant, and further announced that twenty more young ladies could be accommodated at her school. This school was in the Wright building.

In November, 1835, there were four regular village schools and two well patronized private schools. In 1836 John Brown taught a successful private school at Dearborn and Wolcott streets. He was succeeded in the same building by Edward Murphy, who, it is said, awed his pupils with an oak stick ten feet long and one inch in diameter. Murphy seems to have been a teacher of unusual capability. This must be said notwithstanding his belief in corporal punishment. He continued to teach for several years and about 1838 was paid as high as \$800 a year. In 1837 schools began to be taught on the West Side. Among the early teachers there was Horam Baker. About this time on the South Side schools were taught by Samuel Bennett, Sarah Kellogg and C. S. Bailey. The latter also taught on the West Side.

Thus far the best schools of the village were those of a private character. The free school system was just being put into operation and all admitted that the first schools of the system were very crude and in need of improvement. The private schools even at this date were the boast of the citizens and the pride of the teachers.

Of course the early citizens of Chicago did not know that the city would grow so rapidly and in a short time become so large. Had they been aware of this fact they would never have consented to the sale of a large portion of the city school lands for \$38,865 when in a few years the same would be worth many millions of dollars. The children of that date needed education and as the parents and the city were poor the land was sold for what it would bring, and the proceeds were used to educate the first children of the city. Ten years later the school land would scarcely have been sold at any figure. As it is, that early sale has always been considered a sacrifice. Had such a sale not been made it is probable that the present large taxation for school purposes would not be necessary.

The act of 1839 transferred the care of the school fund from the County Commissioners' court to the Chicago city council. Upon the formation of the city into school districts there had been appointed for the whole city seven inspectors and for each district three trustees. In 1840 W. H. Brown was the school agent. The board of inspectors appointed by the council in 1840 were as follows: William Jones, J. Y. Scammon, I. N. Arnold, N. H. Bolles, John Gray, J. H. Scott and Hiram Hugunin. At this date the principal teachers of the four city school districts were A. J. Rumsey, H. B. Perkins, A. D. Sturtevant and A. C. Dunbar. These teachers were paid a salary of \$33.33 each per month.

In the annual distribution of school, college and seminary funds to the counties in 1839, Cook county received \$1,326.89. It was provided in the act of March 11, 1839, that the school lands and school funds of Township 39 north, Range 14 east, of the Third Principal Meridian, should be vested in the city of Chicago and full power was given the Chicago council to preserve and care for the same; they were not permitted to impair the principal nor divert the interest from the support of the schools. The school commissioners were directed to turn over to the Chicago council all books, notes, papers, mortgages, etc., belonging to the school fund. Power was given the common council to raise sufficient additional fund, by taxation, to build schoolhouses, establish, support and maintain common and public schools, and provide for the payment of teachers. Taxes for this purpose were to be levied and collected as other taxes. They were also empowered to fix the pay of teachers, prescribe the text books to be used and the studies to be taught, and generally to govern and manage the schools. It was further provided that "the said common council shall annually appoint seven persons for inspectors of common schools and three persons in



each district to be trustees of common schools in and for said district, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by said common council." By this act Township 39 was exempted from certain provisions of the act of March 4, 1837, concerning the city of Chicago.

It was provided in the act of March 2, 1839, that "the survey and plat of the subdivision of Block 30, in the school section addition to the town of Chicago in the county of Cook, as made and recorded at the instance of Russell E. Heacock, be vacated and set aside; and that the subdivision of said block, as made and recorded at the instance of Francis G. Blanchard, be and the same is hereby declared to be the legal and proper subdivision of the same."

In April, 1839, Rev. R. I. Hinton opened a select school for young ladies in this city and called the same the "Chicago Female Seminary." The school was located in the First Baptist church. He advertised to teach English, Latin and French, ancient and modern languages, history, physiology and moral science. About this time Chicago became deeply interested in educational matters. A Mr. Taylor, from the East, lectured here on educational subjects and introduced Town's New Spelling book, which gave the meaning of all words. This book was considered a valuable acquisition to the school literature of that era.

"Mr. Taylor in his lecture last evening paid a justly merited tribute to our worthy fellow citizen, Nathan H. Bolles, for his zealous services and interest in the cause of common school education. This tribute to merit was received by the audience with approbation. To Mr. Bolles more than to any other citizen of Chicago (and we mean not to disparage his useful co-laborers) are our common schools indebted for the attention and improvement which they have received among us."—(*American*, June 26, 1839.)

In May, 1840, a Miss Bayne opened a school for young ladies in this city.

The act of January 31, 1840, made it the duty of the school commissioners to distribute the school funds to the teachers and township treasurers in their respective counties at the county seats by giving four weeks' notice of such distribution. On January 18, 1840, an act provided that a majority instead of two-thirds of the legal voters of a township could secure the incorporation of such township. By act of February 3, 1840, unincorporated townships sending children to school in incorporated townships were required to pay for such attendance. Children residing in different townships or in different counties from where they attended school were required to pay for such attendance. Teachers were required to keep schedules or abstracts of the attendance.

In November, 1840, the first really good educational facilities

were provided in Chicago. Teachers were paid \$100 per quarter of three months. There was not a good school building, however, until 1843, at which date one opposite McVicker's theater on Madison street was built. Ira Miltimore, alderman, had demanded it, and it was called "Miltimore's Folly." It was so big that it was not thought it could ever be filled with children, so the mayor in a message to the council recommended that it be used as an insane asylum. It became the famous Dearborn school. One year later another was needed and was built at Clark street and Harmon court. In 1845 the Kinzie school, on Ohio street, near La Salle, was erected, and in 1846 another on West Madison street, near Halsted, later called the Scammon school, was built.

In January, 1842, the school section in Elk Grove township was advertised to be sold at public auction by the school commissioner. In February, 1842, the total school fund of Chicago amounted to \$42,883.77. About this time the school section in Jefferson township was also advertised for sale by the school commissioner. In November, 1841, the school commissioner advertised that the school section in Barrington township would be sold at auction during that month. It was in 1842 that the city school board determined to try the experiment of teaching music in all of the public schools of the city. Accordingly, Mr. N. Gilbert was employed and continued throughout the year to give instruction in music in the four city school districts. The experiment, of course, should have been continued. After the lapse of a year or two the teaching of music was renewed at the earnest request of pupils and citizens. The *American* of August 19, 1841, contained the following notice:

"In reference to Chicago, some at least of our citizens have manifested a most praiseworthy and never-to-be-forgotten zeal in this matter of common schools. The names of William H. Brown and William Jones in particular are entitled to lasting and honorable record."

"*Resolved*, That the school inspectors be and they are hereby authorized to divide the schools and employ female teachers in such of the school districts as they shall see proper, and that they employ a teacher of music for the schools."—(*American*, April 4, 1842.)

In 1842 a general exhibition of all the schools of Chicago was held at the Presbyterian church. At this exhibition the school inspectors reported that music had been taught twice a week throughout the year with excellent results. They announced that both teachers and scholars had been benefited thereby. At this time J. Y. Scammon was secretary of the Board of School Commissioners.

The legislative act of 1841 required the school commissioners of Cook county to pay to the school commissioners of Will, DuPage, McHenry and Lake counties their share of the interest from the school, college and seminary fund with the population

of 1840 as a basis. The citizens of Cook county regarded this act as unfair, owing to the fact that much of the money had been spent in those counties prior to their formation.

In May, 1842, a Miss Dodge conducted a select school in Thompson's brick building on the Fort Dearborn reservation.

By the summer of 1842 eight common schools were conducted in Chicago. At this time there were a total of about 550 scholars. In addition there were six or seven excellent private schools. At the same time there were in the city, lyceums, reading rooms, musical societies, mechanics' institutes, circulating libraries, etc.

In 1842 Congress passed an act confirming the sale of Section 16, Township 38, Range 14 (Hyde Park).

In October, 1842, J. H. Smith conducted a select and classical school. About the same time Charles W. Illies opened a classical school and advertised to teach French, German, Greek and Hebrew. This school was taught at Hart's residence on Wells street, and the tuition per term was \$12.

The act of March 3, 1843, provided that the recorder of Cook county be authorized to certify upon the map of the school section recorded in his office in Book A, page 315, that the same was the plat of the school section addition to the city of Chicago, and otherwise authorized him to correct any defects in said map. The common council was authorized to resurvey said school section and make the same correspond with the map. This law also empowered the council to enforce all rules, ordinances and police regulations by the imposition of fines and imprisonment. The same act provided that "the southeast and northeast quarters of the southwest quarter, southwest and northwest quarters of the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, be stricken out of the corporate limits of the city of Chicago."

The act of December 23, 1844, created and established "The University of St. Mary of the Lake," with the following incorporators: George A. Hamilton, John Faughman, William Quarter, Walter J. Quarter, Bernard McGorisk, Jeremiah Kinsella, Patrick McMahon, John Ingoldsby and Thomas McDonnell. It was located "in or near the city of Chicago."

In 1843 the mayor in his inaugural address stated that the schools of the city were flourishing greatly under the efficient management of the board of inspectors and the school agent. He stated that so large had become the number of scholars demanding instruction that it was imperatively necessary to create new school districts and erect new school buildings. He also stated that a high school had been planned during the previous year. He recommended that such plans should be investigated and also that the system of instruction in the city schools should be thoroughly examined with the view of effecting any needed improvements. He



recommended a one mill tax for school purposes and further recommended that, if necessary, money should be borrowed temporarily for the benefit of the city schools.

"By centering our eye the other day upon the financial report of our city for the present year we were astonished to find that the school fund was now receiving \$517 yearly income from the leasing of the school block. This block had been lying perfectly idle till rented under the administration of our present mayor for the above sum."—(*Chicago Democrat*, February 24, 1844.)

In 1845 Mrs. and Miss Whiting conducted a day and boarding school for young ladies and taught English branches, needlework, French, higher mathematics, Latin, German, drawing, flower painting and music on the piano. They advertised to furnish board at \$2.50 per week. In October, 1845, George F. Wilson opened an English and classical school.

In the spring of 1846 the school section of Palos township was offered for sale by George Manierre, school agent.

The act of February 27, 1847, incorporated the University of Chicago, to be located in or near the city. The incorporators were Thomas Dyer, Walter L. Newberry, Francis C. Sherman, J. Young Scammon, Alexander M. Stewart, Hugh T. Dickey, R. T. Swift, Benjamin W. Raymond, Charles M. Gray, William B. Ogden, Alonzo Huntington, Peter Page, Buckner S. Morris, the mayor of Chicago and the judge of the Cook County court, the latter two *ex-officio*. The institution was given all the powers usually conferred upon schools of the kind—to provide courses of study, grant degrees, etc.

By act of February 27, 1847, the St. Francis Xavier Female Academy of Chicago was incorporated, the incorporators being Margaret O'Brien, Catherine McGuire, Mary A. McGuire, Eliza Corbett, Ellen Reilley, Mary Mulhallan and Eva Smith.

On February 27, 1847, the Chicago Bethel association was incorporated, designed to be a bethel church and a sailors' home. The incorporators were Grant Goodrich, Orrington Lunt, Charles Walker, Levi D. Boone, Tuthill King, Sylvester Lind, Benjamin W. Raymond and William H. Brown.

SCHOOLS, 1847.	Pupils.
Districts 1 and 2, A. W. Ingalls, principal.....	600
District 3, M. Ballard, principal.....	300
District 4, A. G. Wilder, principal.....	500

A sum accrued to the school fund of Illinois in consequence of the state's having the right to tax government land for five years after sale, but about 1846-47 this law was repealed and no more funds were received. Thomas Dyer, receiver here, obtained \$9,000 of this fund in January, 1847.

The University of St. Mary of the Lake, Rev. J. A. Kinsella,

president, was incorporated in 1847. Several school lots on the North Side were sold at auction in November, 1847. The Chicago Academy, with George F. Wilson principal, began its winter term in November, 1847. Mrs. C. Wilson was his assistant.

The school inspectors in the spring of 1848 were G. W. Meeker, D. McIlroy, E. S. Kimberly, A. Peck, G. W. Southworth and W. E. Jones. An important and interesting public school examination was held January 15, 1848. At this date there was one big school building in each of the three divisions.

During the '40s the school sections of Wheeling township, Schaumburg township and other subdivisions of the county were offered at public sale. Late in the '40s George Manierre was school commissioner of Cook county. He had the most to do with the sale of the school sections throughout the county. In October, 1848, there were nineteen private schools in this city in addition to the public schools. The city at that time contained four regular school districts, but districts Nos. 1 and 2 were united. In addition there had been established a school at Bridgeport and one near the residence of Mr. Jackson. The average attendance in 1848 was as follows: Districts 1 and 2, 605; District 3, 363; District 4 (N. S.), 398; Jackson's, 75; Bridgeport, 43; total average attendance, 1,484. At this time the total enrollment was 1,949.

In 1848 the people of District 2 urgently demanded a new school-house. The building was crowded to suffocation and even the attic was used and was likewise crowded.

"Cook presents a better condition than any county in the State, so far as school funds are concerned; but as regards schoolhouses and teachers there are other counties far ahead of her in these respects."—(*Democrat*, February 9, 1849.)

## CITY SCHOOLS, 1849.

SCHOOLS.	Scholars Enrolled.	Teachers Employed.	Teachers' Pay.
1 .....	474	6	\$1,627.75
2 .....	439	4	1,386.43
3 .....	532	5	1,513.59
4 .....	515	5	1,462.13
Totals .....	1,960	20	\$5,989.90

The average attendance was only 1,273.

In May, 1849, Miss Beecher, of the National Educational society, visited Chicago in the interest of education generally. The society with which she was connected sent to the West large numbers of trained teachers. Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, was the president of that society. He came here in May, 1849, with eleven trained young lady teachers, all of whom were found positions here or elsewhere in the West. At this time it was claimed that Chicago had more free schools according to population than any

other city in the world. This claim, however, should be taken with some grains of allowance.

"*The Public Schools.*—There are over 8,000 children in Chicago of suitable age to attend school. Provision is made for only about 2,000 in the free schools."—(*Democrat*, July 26, 1849.)

During August, 1849, a new schoolhouse was in process of erection at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets.

In February, 1849, the following was the condition of the Cook county schools: Number of school districts, 53; number of schools, 91; schools taught by males, 37; schools taught by females, 20; number of scholars, 4,621; number of children under twenty years, 10,746; amount of school fund, \$48,988; fund raised by *ad valorem* taxation, \$7,500; number of schoolhouses, 41; average wages per month for male teachers, \$13; average wages per month for female teachers, \$6.

In 1849 the school agent reported that during the years 1845 to 1848, \$15,048.22 had been lost on bad loans.

In the fall of 1850 Catherine Beecher came to Chicago in the interest of trained teachers who desired positions in the West:

William H. Brown, school agent, reported as follows:

On hand February 21, 1848.....	\$ 694.68
Received during the year 1848-49.....	10,752.88
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$11,447.56</b>
Expenses .....	9,464.29
<b>Balance on hand.....</b>	<b>\$1,983.27</b>

The receipts were as follows:

Principal .....	\$ 2,787.00
Interest .....	4,192.43
Rents .....	1,079.21
From city of Chicago .....	1,000.00
State dividends .....	1,694.24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$10,752.88</b>

In 1850 George Manierre, county commissioner of schools, called a convention of the teachers of Cook county to be held at Chicago on November 27. At this convention twelve towns were represented. William Young, of Thornton, served as chairman and Alanson St. Clair and Michael Gormley as secretaries. One of the objects of this convention was to select a uniform series of school-books for the whole county. After a laborious discussion of nine hours the following schoolbooks were selected: Webster's spelling book, Sanders' readers, Colburn's first arithmetics, Day and Thompson's advanced arithmetics, Bullion's grammar, Mitchell's geography and Willard's history of the United States. During the convention every subject connected with county education was discussed in detail. The convention recommended certain changes in the law concerning the system and the government of schools in



Cook county. Inasmuch as only twelve towns were represented at this convention, it was not expected that its proceedings would be binding upon the whole county, which had twenty-six towns. The convention appointed the following permanent business committee: George Manierre, William Bross, Alanson St. Clair, George M. Huntoon and M. L. Dunlap.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO FROM 1841 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

YEAR	School Tax Paid by City	Revenue of School Fund from Other Sources	Expenditures Made by School Agent	Number of Children Taught in Public Schools	Value of School Fund		TOTAL
					Cash and Securities	Real Estate	
1841	\$1,984.89	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....
1842	1,530.21	\$ 947.83	\$4,284.27	531	.....	.....	.....
1843	1,232.71	2,317.15	4,575.91	808	.....	.....	.....
1844	5,722.08	4,964.91	3,621.19	915	.....	.....	.....
1845	3,090.38	5,611.35	5,113.89	1,051	.....	.....	.....
1846	4,455.40	4,901.28	5,635.87	1,107	.....	.....	.....
1847	5,155.58	6,440.13	4,248.76	1,317	.....	.....	.....
1848	5,761.83	6,118.48	5,790.82	1,517	.....	.....	.....
1849	6,676.68	6,200.70	4,896.17	1,794	\$55,939.69	\$113,000.00	\$ 168,939.69
1850	7,220.24	6,771.17	6,037.97	1,919	57,719.69	124,000.00	181,719.69
1851	12,844.07	5,384.14	5,705.93	2,017	53,625.76	150,000.00	203,625.76

After 1847 the expenses of the school agent were confined to incidentals and the payment of teachers. After 1847 other expenses such as construction, fuel, janitor, etc., were paid by the common council.

"The crowded state of the schools during a large portion of the year, and the large number of children in the streets, whose time is worse than wasted for the want of schools within their reach, would serve to admonish us of the necessity of providing more ample means of public instruction. It is believed to be a duty, as it undoubtedly is the true policy, to provide for the free education of all the children of suitable age in the city. To do this a constant increase of expenditure will be requisite. At least two schoolhouses should be erected the next season, and there can be little doubt but one or more will need to be added every year thereafter to meet the wants of our rapidly increasing population. To erect these houses, furnish them, and supply them with teachers will require more money each year than the tax of one mill on the dollar now allowed by law will furnish. A considerable portion of the real estate belonging to the school fund is at present unproductive. It may be well to inquire whether these lands should not be made to yield a revenue by being rented at such prices as would insure their permanent occupancy. A heavier tax under an amended charter may be advisable."—(*Democrat*, December 7, 1850.)

"It is believed that if the teachers were required to occupy a portion of their time on Saturday by holding a teachers' institute, the result would appear in the improved condition of the schools."—(Recommended by the *Democrat* as an amendment to the city school ordinances.)

"There are in the county, twenty-six towns, each having four school officers, making 104, or, including the seven inspectors of schools for the city, 111."—(*Democrat*, December 11, 1850.)

During the years 1850-51 Frank Lumbard was instructor of music in the public schools. The following was the condition of the city schools for the month ending January 24, 1851:

South division, District 1, attendance .....	480
South division, District 2, attendance .....	439
West division, District 3, attendance .....	600
North division, District 4, attendance .....	532
Total .....	2,051

In February, 1851, George Manierre, school commissioner, advertised for sale the school section in the township of Hyde Park. It was located about five miles south of the city and one side fronted on State street. About the same time he also advertised the school section of Township 36, Range 14, Thornton township. He called attention to the fact that a turnpike ran across the western part of the section. In August, 1851, contracts for two new schoolhouses, to be located on the North and West sides, were let to contractors. At this time the school tax here was 15 cents on the \$100.

The following resolutions were passed by the city council in October, 1851:

"WHEREAS, The Board of Inspectors of common schools, in compliance with an ordinance of the common council, did in December last adopt certain resolutions providing for and requiring the establishment of a teachers' institute and making it the duty of all the teachers employed in the schools to attend the same for the purpose of their improvement as teachers; and,

"WHEREAS, The improved condition of the schools and the increasing degree of success with which the different branches of study are taught sufficiently demonstrate the usefulness of the institute and the prosperity as well as necessity of its continuance; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is the duty of all the teachers in the public schools of this city to attend the meetings of the institute with promptness and regularity; and that no reason for non-attendance will hereafter be deemed satisfactory which would not be sufficient excuse for the non-performance of any other portion of their duties as teachers."—(*Democrat*, October 29, 1851.)

"The public schools of this city have never been in better condition than at the present time. There are, we learn, nearly 1,900 children in attendance."—(*Democrat*, December 8, 1851.)

During the month of June, 1852, the attendance at the public schools of the city was as follows: First district, 325; second, 265; third, 390; fourth, 382; fifth, 115; sixth, 127. For the month of September, 1852, the attendance was reported as follows: First

district, 285; second, 222; third, 357; fourth, 380; fifth, 96; sixth, 169. In September, 1852, Mr. Waughop, school commissioner, sold the school section in Bremen township for \$3,300. The whole amount was immediately loaned at 10 per cent. interest. In December, 1852, the first Teachers' association of the county was formed. In 1852 Rev. Byrd Parker, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church, established a school for colored children in this city. In 1852 Cook county received as its share of the interest on the school, college and seminary fund \$2,358.46, and for 1853 \$2,-367.19.

In February, 1853, W. H. Brown, who had been school agent of the county for thirteen years, resigned. The *Democratic Press* of February 9 said: "He deserves and doubtless will receive the thanks of every parent in the community for the faithful discharge of those duties in which they and their children have so deep an interest."

In December, 1853, a State convention of teachers was held at Bloomington. Among the Chicagoans in attendance were the following: H. L. Lewis, W. H. Bigelow, Miss C. S. Smith, Miss Childs, Henry H. Lee, Prof. W. Goodfellow, R. N. Porter, D. C. Ferguson, Miss E. McClure, Miss A. M. Day, Miss J. Graves, F. A. Benham and C. G. Hawthorn.

"The common schools of Chicago are the pride and the glory of the city. We have now six large public school edifices, two in each division of the city. From 300 to 700 children are daily gathered in each."—(Annual Review of Chicago, January, 1854.)

In addition, the city had many private schools and seminaries, also an excellent commercial college, conducted by Judge Bell.

In January, 1854, so popular had become the Chicago Female Seminary that they raised by subscription, for building purposes, the sum of \$30,000.

In January, 1854, at a large educational meeting held here, resolutions favorable to the establishment of a State industrial university and normal school were passed. The meeting also favored the establishment of a State superintendent of public instruction.

Early in 1854 the school attendance in Chicago was as follows: First district, 601; Second, 607; Third, 565; Fourth, 606; Fifth, 336; Sixth, 516; Seventh, 52; total, 3,283.

In March, 1854, Mr. Philbrick refused to accept the appointment of superintendent of city schools, whereupon John C. Dore was nominated for that position. In the spring of 1854 the city school inspectors were as follows: South division, E. C. Larned, F. Moseley, J. H. Foster; North division, A. J. Brown, G. W. Mellecker; West division, T. B. Dwyer and S. M. Wilson.

In the spring of 1854 M. W. Edwards, of Springfield, became the first State superintendent of public instruction.

In December, 1854, the County Teachers' Institute was held in this city. Dr. Gregory lectured to the teachers assembled.



On December 11, 1854, Alderman Evans, of the committee on schools, presented to the city council a report in favor of the establishment of a high school in connection with the free schools of the city. The report was concurred in and immediate steps to commence such a school were taken.

In January, 1855, the Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston was formally opened, with Rev. Dr. Dempster as principal. His inaugural address was on the subject of "The Necessity of a Specific and Thorough Education to Qualify the Christian Ministry for Its Work." Among those present at the opening services were Rev. Dr. Evans, Rev. Burroughs, Rev. P. Judson, Rev. J. V. Watson and others.

The interest on the school, college and seminary fund and the amount of school tax fund distributed to Cook county in 1855 was \$32,874.13.

In January, 1855, the city council passed an ordinance for the establishment of a high school. It was provided that it should be under the control of the Board of Inspectors, and it was further provided that the principal should be paid a salary of \$1,500, a male assistant \$1,000 and female assistants \$600 each.

In March, 1855, the city had seven public schools, thirty-five teachers and about 3,000 scholars in attendance. A great improvement in the conduct of the schools was reported at this date. At this time it was decided that no more school land belonging to the city should be sold, but that all should be rented. It was estimated that the city school land which had been previously sold was worth \$6,000,000. For this reason mainly it was resolved to part with no more of the city school land at any price.

At a city public school exhibition held in March, 1855, under the management of John A. Dore, city school superintendent, the program embraced select reading, recitations, declamations, speaking and singing. In March, 1855, the school agent made the following report of the Chicago schools:

Loaned on personal security .....	\$ 7,246.81
Loaned on personal mortgage .....	34,649.68
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 41,896.49</b>
Chicago school lands worth .....	475,000.00
Outside school lands .....	25,000.00
<b>Total real estate.....</b>	<b>\$500,000.00</b>
Cash .....	41,800.00
Wharfing privileges .....	150,000.00
<b>Entire school fund.....</b>	<b>\$691,800.00</b>

At this time two new schools, one at Bull's Head and one on Union street, were opened for the first time. These new school-houses had been ordered built near Union park and at the corner

of O'Brien and Union streets, to accommodate 150 scholars each. "It affords your committee peculiar pleasure to be able to say that several of our public schools are now equal if not superior to any others to be found in the city," said the *Democrat*.

In about 1855 bids for the new high school building were called for. It was located on Monroe street, west of Division, and by August was well advanced toward completion. In November, 1855, evening schools were started in several of the districts. The high school building was estimated to cost \$33,072 and the whole structure completed at about \$40,000. Upon the opening of the high school there resulted a vigorous contest as to who should be admitted thereto. It was desired that the scholars in the grammar schools having the best standing should receive the appointment. Four times as many as could be admitted made application. In October, 1856, the high school opened with 113 selected pupils. Charles A. Dupee was principal and J. Moore instructor of the normal department.

In the spring of 1856 J. C. Dore, superintendent of city schools, resigned and William H. Wells was appointed in his place.

In September, 1856, Miss Stevens conducted a high school for young ladies and called the same the Dearborn Female Seminary.

In October, 1856, a classic school for boys, to be conducted during evenings, was established by Mr. Bruce.

In December, 1856, the State Teachers' association met in this city. Many teachers were in attendance and great interest was manifested. In December, 1856, the Northwestern Female college at Evanston was burned to the ground. In February, 1857, so great had been the growth of the city that two new school buildings were imperatively demanded by the West division.

In the spring of 1857 there were in Chicago 17,100 children between the ages of five and fifteen years. However, the attendance at the public schools of children between those ages was only 8,306, showing that more than half of the children of that age did not attend the public schools. At this date there were fifty-six private schools in Chicago, with a total attendance of 3,850, between the ages of five and fifteen years. The whole number enrolled at the private schools was 4,400.

In 1851 the school census showed that there were in Chicago 12,111 children of school age. In October, 1853, the school census showed the following number of children of school age in the city: South division, 5,838; West, 6,285; North, 4,930; total, 17,053.

Upon the opening of the high school the course was divided into three departments: Classic, English high, and Normal. Of the 326 pupils from the public schools who were assigned for admission into the high school, only 141 passed. Late in 1856 the city had nine public schools, each with a grammar and a primary department. By about 1857 the number had increased to ten, with sixty teachers and one musical instructor.

Dearborn Seminary was incorporated by act of February 16, 1857, by E. S. Wilkins and others.

By act of January 30, 1857, the University of Chicago was incorporated by Stephen A. Douglas, William B. Ogden, Hiram A. Tucker, Charles A. Walker, Samuel Hoard, James W. Woodworth, Levi D. Boone, E. D. Taylor, John H. Kinzie, Robert H. Clarkson, John C. Burroughs, Mason Brayman, Walter S. Gurnee, James Dunlap, Ichabod Clark, Charles H. Roe, Elijah Gore, Henry S. Weston, Simon C. Miner and Noyes W. Miner. A board of regents was also appointed.

During 1857 two first-class schoolhouses were built and furnished at a cost of about \$28,000 each—to accommodate about 1,200 or 1,300 scholars. One similar house had been built in 1856, so that in 1858 the schoolhouse capacity was about 2,500 greater than two years before in the spring of 1856. In the spring of 1858 it was proposed to erect one new schoolhouse to accommodate from 800 to 1,000 additional scholars each—one in the North division or perhaps in the South division. It was proposed also to erect a building outside of the Scammon school to accommodate 400 children. Even with these additional facilities it was estimated that 3,000 children had not attended, 1,000 of whom would have attended had there been room for them.

The whole number of different scholars attending the public institutions during 1857-58, including high school, were, in round numbers, 10,786.

#### STATEMENT APRIL, 1858.

Amount of real estate belonging to the school fund, within the limits of the city estimated at.....	\$900,000
Amount of real estate outside the city.....	25,000
Money loaned, principal.....	52,000
Total .....	<u>\$977,000</u>

Increase of school fund for a year ending February 1, 1858, was:

Interest of \$52,000 loaned.....	\$ 6,240.00
Rents .....	11,648.50
State dividend .....	18,255.60
Total .....	<u>\$36,144.10</u>
Amount paid out for salaries of teachers, school agents and superintendents .....	\$36,079.18
Balance left over was.....	64.92

The whole cost of supporting the schools for 1857-58 was as follows:

Salary of teachers, school agents, and superintendents...	\$36,079
Incidentals, including fuel, repairs, care of buildings, office expenses, etc. ....	9,622
Rent of schoolhouses, including interest on buildings and lots belonging to the city, estimated.....	17,000
Total .....	<u>\$62,701</u>



On February 27, 1858, the Board of Education made the following changes in the names of the city schools: Number 1 was changed to Dearborn; Number 2, to Jones; Number 3, to Scammon; Number 4, to Kinzie; Number 5, to Franklin; Number 6, to Washington; Number 7, to Moseley; Number 8, to Brown; Number 9, to Foster; Number 10, to Ogden.

As early as 1855 a number of prominent ladies of the city organized the Ladies' Industrial School association. The object was to seek the neglected or abandoned children of the city and place them under proper educational instruction. In 1858 this association made the following report: The school on Indiana street was conducted by Miss McLain, who had collected about 100 ragged, profane and wicked children and had furnished them a preliminary education. On the West side on Union street, between Owen and Fourth streets, Miss Martha Lake had opened a similar school in March, 1857, and by 1858 had enrolled 268 scholars. Children not properly clothed were supplied by the Ladies' society. In the South division similar schools had made a corresponding advance. At this date the officers of the Ladies' Industrial School association were: A. S. Farnum, president; Anna R. Bentley, secretary; and E. C. Farnum, treasurer. The following is an extract from their report:

"Four years have passed since the organization of this association. During that time, notwithstanding the many discouragements that have arisen in the pathway of this most cherished enterprise, the ladies have endeavored by patient and persistent effort to make it what it was designed to be, a permanent instrument of usefulness to the neglected children of our city. At our last annual report we had under our care four schools—two in the North division, at 'The Sands' and on Indiana street near the North branch; one in the West division, and one on New street in the South division. These are all now in a flourishing condition, except the one at 'The Sands,' which ceased with the dispersion of that abandoned population during the summer."

In October, 1858, the children of school age in this city were as follows: South division, 14,110; North division, 13,780; West division, 18,855; total, 46,745. At this date Luther Haven was president of the Board of Education, and W. H. Wells superintendent of city schools.

In July, 1859, at the third anniversary of the Chicago high school twenty students were graduated from the literary department and four from the normal department.

During the '50s an important question concerning the disposal of the public school fund was duly considered here. The Catholics who paid school tax demanded the right to instruct their children in the public schools in the Catholic religion, and when denied this privilege demanded the right to their pro rata share of the public school fund. In the end both demands were denied.

In April, 1860, the Cook county teachers' institute assembled at Harlem station, on the Galena railway, seven miles from Chicago. The object of the institute was to train Cook county teachers in the best methods of instruction, etc. The institute was duly opened by School Commissioner Eberhart. Among those in attendance were D. S. Wentworth, S. M. Wilson, W. H. Wells, George Sherwood, A. J. Anderson, Benjamin Cutter, O. W. Herrick, W. Woodward and others. State Superintendent N. Bateman lectured before the institute. Many interesting exercises were conducted by the teachers in attendance. One very instructive exercise on "The First Day in School" was conducted by O. W. Herrick, of Harlem school, and Miss Turner, of Brickton.

In July, 1860, the number of pupils in attendance at the high school was 286. In 1859 there had been 245, and in 1858 148. Of the 286 there were in the Classical department 139, in the English department 112, and in the Normal department 35. It was noted at this time that the high-school building would accommodate 360 pupils. Many others desired to attend, but for reasons unknown the school board did not enlarge the facilities so that others could be added to the number in attendance. In July, 1860, George Howland was elected principal of the high school.

In June, 1856, the number of teachers in the city public schools was 47; in February, 1861, the number was 135, and in March, 1862, the number was 160. From 1856 to 1862 seven new school-houses had been completed, and two others were in process of erection. On June 1, 1856, there were in attendance at the Chicago public schools 2,785 scholars, and in March, 1862, there were 8,569. In 1861, 172 colored children were enrolled in the city.

In March, 1862, the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years in the city was 27,000. Of these there were enrolled in the public schools 15,159, in private schools 7,750, and not in any school 4,091. At this time the city school fund was as follows: Real estate in the city, \$900,000; real estate out of the city, \$25,000; money loaned, principal, \$52,000; wharfing lot fund, \$29,180; total, \$1,006,180.

The act of February 12, 1861, declared that the tax assessed in 1859 against District 23, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, Cook county, for the construction of a schoolhouse, was illegal, and the money thus collected was ordered refunded.

During the years from 1860 to 1862, inclusive, there was an enormous increase in the number of children in the city requiring an education. The facilities were unequal to the requirements. From all portions of the city came demands for additional school-houses and teachers. The school board, owing to the hard times during the war, came to the conclusion to meet these requirements by constructing branch schoolhouses connected with the principal school buildings. By 1862 four of these branch houses, each costing



Abram Dale Gash





about \$4,000, had been erected. Each had six rooms and a capacity of about 378 scholars each. They were located adjoining the Washington, Kinzie, Franklin and Foster schools.

In 1860 Prof. J. F. Eberhart became county commissioner of schools. During the months of October and November he visited nearly all of the schools of the county. At this time Palatine was constructing a graded school building.

In July, 1861, the question of admitting colored children to the city public schools was thoroughly discussed. It was asked, "If a colored girl should be well qualified to enter the high school and should pass the examination, should she be admitted?" The question was discussed through the newspapers and was taken up by the city council for final settlement. After the subject had been thoroughly debated six of the Board of Education voted in favor of the admission of colored children and three voted against such admission. This vote was taken upon the specific case of a colored girl who desired admission to the normal department of the high school. The members of the board who voted against her admission were: Hoard, Moseley and Sheahan.

In March, 1861, Lind University closed its second year by graduating twelve scholars.

In October, 1861, the Cook county teachers' institute was held at Blue Island and among those in attendance were: J. F. Eberhart, county commissioner of schools, R. Welch, D. B. Fonda, G. E. Dolton, Mr. Chase and others. The daily papers in November noted that on the 20th of that month 130 female school teachers from all parts of the county were in the city to draw their monthly pay.

In April, 1862, W. L. Newberry donated in trust to the Newberry school, which had been named after him, a \$1,000 Chicago city bond.

In September, 1862, the Cook county teachers' institute held two sessions, one at Thornton on the Illinois Central railway and the other at Dunton on the Northwestern railway. Many teachers were in attendance at both sessions.

In September, 1862, the new Haven school was opened. Scholars living south of Polk street and Peck court and north of Old street were admitted. The grounds upon which this building rested cost \$11,250; the building cost \$18,263; complete and furnished the building cost \$22,000.

Late in 1862 the following branch schools were being conducted: Scammon, Foster, Washington, Franklin, Kinzie, Moseley and Ogden.

The following is the average number of children attending all of the public schools of Chicago, including the high school, for the years mentioned: 1850, 1,224; 1851, 1,409; 1852, 1,521; 1853, 1,795; 1854, 1,629; 1855, 2,154; 1856, 3,688; 1857, 4,464; 1858, 5,516. In February, 1859, the number of scholars in private schools,

according to a careful census, was 4,675. The number of teachers connected with private schools was 119. The aggregate number of children belonging to all the schools of Chicago in February, 1859, was as follows: Public schools, 12,875; private schools, 4,675; total, 17,548. In 1856 the number of children attending private schools was larger by fifty-nine than those who attended the public schools. It was noted in 1859 that Chicago had spent from 1856 to 1858 inclusive a total of \$160,000 for school buildings. The locations of the city schools were as follows:

Chicago high school, on Monroe between Halsted and Des Plaines, Charles A. Dupee, principal; Dearborn school, Madison street between State and Dearborn, George D. Broomell, principal; Jones school, corner Clark and Harrison, Willard Woodard, principal; Scammon school, Madison between Halsted and Union, Daniel S. Wentworth, principal; Kinzie school, corner Ohio and La Salle, Benjamin D. Slocum, principal; Franklin school, corner Division and Sedgwick, Albert G. Lane, principal; Washington school, corner Owen and Sangamon, Benj. R. Cutter, principal; Moseley school, Michigan and Monterey, Bradford Y. Averell, principal; Brown school, corner Warren and Page, Henry M. Keith, principal; Foster school, Union near Twelfth, George W. Spofford, principal; Ogden school, Chestnut between Dearborn and Wolcott, George W. Dow, principal; Newberry school, corner Orchard and Willow, Curtis C. Meserve, principal; School No. 12, Reuben and Cornelia, Eugene L. Aiken, principal.

Report of Luther Haven, president of the Board of Education, March, 1860:

SCHOOLS.	Value of Buildings.
High .....	\$ 35,200
Dearborn .....	5,000
Jones .....	6,000
Jones school branch.....	1,200
Scammon .....	6,000
Kinzie .....	5,000
Franklin .....	6,000
Ogden .....	23,800
Newberry .....	23,700
Washington .....	6,000
Brown .....	21,500
Foster .....	20,200
Foster branch .....	1,200
Skinner .....	27,200
Moseley .....	22,200
Number 12 .....	1,200
Total .....	\$211,400
Value of school grounds.....	\$124,300
School furniture and fixtures.....	18,198

In March, 1860, Professor Dupee, principal of the high school, reported adversely to the teaching of German in that institution.



The total school expense of all public schools for the year ending February 1, 1860, was as follows:

Salary of principal .....	\$ 1,800.00
Lowest of women teachers.....	250.00
Salary of teachers and superintendents.....	49,612.48
Salary of school agents.....	400.00
Labor, supplies, care of buildings, offices, fuel, repairs, etc., office expenses, printing, etc.....	14,203.66
Rent of school buildings, furniture and lots, etc.....	19,095.76
Other rents .....	552.34
Total .....	\$ 83,834.19
Whole school fund.....	\$977,000.00

"The undersigned teachers, residents of the southern portion of Cook county, wishing to promote the cause of popular education, respectfully invite the teachers, school officers and other friends of education, to meet with them in a convention to be held in the public schoolhouse of Blue Island, on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. The following among other propositions will be submitted to the consideration of the convention.

"The formation of an association of teachers and others interested in our public schools for mutual improvement.

"The holding of a series of educational meetings in different towns with a view to awakening greater interest in our public schools.

"To take measures for holding a teachers' institute at such time and place as shall best accommodate the teachers of our vicinity."

"Rodney Welch, Julius Briesen and Albert Broome, of Worth; E. W. Jarrett, of Lake; O. F. Rudd, of Bremen; G. F. Coddington, of Palos; H. Alexander, of Orland."—(*Press and Tribune*, October 18, 1860.)

The educational movement carried out by Rev. Robert Collyer, minister at large, should be particularly noted. He conducted a free night school and a Sunday school for poor children. From February, 1859, to February, 1860, he found homes for 128 boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 14 years. He found situations during the same period for 146 boys and men and 300 girls. The institute represented by him was founded in October, 1857, and was organized to meet the needs of the Unitarian church.

By act of February 13, 1863, the Chicago University was given power to establish an astronomical observatory. In September, 1863, J. F. Eberhart, school commissioner, reported that he had visited since May 1, 1863, every school in the county to the number of about 200, except about forty. He announced that good progress was being made throughout the county in the cause of education. He stated that teachers and parents showed greater interest in the cause of education than ever before. However, he admitted there were too many schools of a low standard yet in the county. At this date he asked the county board to appropriate \$100 to help defray

the expense of the Teachers' institute to be held a little later in two sessions at Blue Island and Palatine.

The following was the number of teachers and pupils enrolled September 7, 1863, when the city schools were opened for the coming year:

SCHOOLS.	Teachers.	Pupils.
High .....	10	320
Dearborn .....	12	1,166
Jones .....	12	1,648
Scammon .....	12	1,137
Kinzie .....	13	1,273
Franklin .....	13	1,011
Washington .....	17	1,552
Moseley .....	12	1,367
Brown .....	10	817
Foster .....	19	1,865
Ogden .....	12	1,413
Newberry .....	9	929
No. 12 and branch.....	4	459
Skinner .....	21	2,295
Haven .....	13	269
Total .....	189	17,521

The Kinzie, Washington and Franklin schools had each an additional teacher and therefore could receive more scholars. At this date there was an important mission school at the corner of Fourth avenue and Taylor street. Late in 1863 it was transformed into a colored school with an enrollment of 300 pupils. Previous to this date 123 colored children were taught in the white schools of the city. The greatest number were seventy in the Jones school and the next greatest twenty-five in the Dearborn school.

The proposition to establish a colored school in the city met with considerable opposition in the common council. Mr. Wentworth raised the question of constitutionality under the black laws of Illinois. He argued that if colored people could not under the law settle in the State they could not have schools. The question was finally referred to a committee. The committee reported in favor of the establishment of a separate colored school and late in the fall of 1863 it was duly opened.

In 1851 there were but four public schools in Chicago: they accommodated 1,700 pupils. The next schoolhouse built was in 1856 when the Moseley building was erected. In 1857 the Brown and Foster buildings were built; in 1858 the Newberry; in 1859 the Skinner; in 1862 the Haven; and during 1862 five branches were built. In 1857 the high school building was erected. In 1862 the average attendance at the public schools was 8,295.

Under the new charter of 1862 two additional school districts were added to the city as follows: Bridgeport with a plain, two-story frame building and three teachers, the principal above and two assistants below; also a school building in South Chicago near

Camp Douglas. This building had two rooms and two teachers. In addition a small school with one teacher had been opened in Holstein on the west side of the North branch a little above the Forks.

In October, 1863, the Board of Education decided to try the experiment of starting two evening schools, one for girls and one for boys, both located in the Dearborn school building on Madison street, opposite McVicker's theater. By November 9, 100 scholars had been enrolled.

The experiment of conducting night schools on a somewhat elaborate plan was continued. The results were so excellent that the Board of Education resolved to establish five of such schools during the winter of 1864-5 in connection with the Dearborn, Haven, Foster, Washington and Franklin schools.

In 1862 the colored people established a school of their own, but the attendance was limited. During the winter of 1863-4 they again made the attempt and succeeded beyond their expectations. The school was located at 640 West Lake street. A term of six months was taught by a white teacher named Theodore J. Ellmore.

In January, 1863, a session of the Teachers' institute was held at Blue Island. The session was both interesting and instructive. Lectures, essays, discussions and practical recitations were the order of business. A portion of this session was held in the stone schoolhouse at Bachelor's grove beginning February 7, 1863.

In August, 1863, the National Teachers' association assembled in this city. Many prominent educators from all parts of the country were in attendance. It was considered one of the most important events in the educational history of the county up to that date.

In August, 1863, Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., conducted a special school for boys at Lake View and called his institution Immanuel Hall.

"The many educational facilities of the city during the past year have been strained to their utmost capacity. All the public schools have been filled almost to overflowing and in many cases it has been found absolutely necessary to procure other buildings to accommodate the children," said the board. The total expense of maintaining the city schools for the fiscal year 1863-4 was \$95,551. The enrollment was 15,451, average attendance 12,344; per cent. of attendance 90. The names of the schools were High, Dearborn, Jones, Scammon, Kinzie, Franklin, Washington, Moseley, Brown, Foster, Ogden, Newberry, No. Twelve, Skinner, Haven, South Chicago, Bridgeport, Holstein, Colored. There were 167 colored children enrolled.

In October, 1864, the Cook county teachers' institute met at Lyons and later at Blue Island. It was conducted by School Commissioner Eberhart and E. A. Angel of the Board of Education. A session was also held at Barrington. The session at the latter



village was acknowledged to have been the best ever conducted in the county up to that date.

On October 5, 1864, when the Board of Education was considering the advisability of excluding the colored children from the public schools, the colored citizens held a mass meeting at Quinn chapel and protested against such a procedure.

In December, 1864, J. F. Eberhart, county commissioner, reported as follows to the State superintendent concerning the Cook county schools: Number of school districts in the county, 192; number of schools in the county, 199; number of schools in session six months or more, 188; number of districts in which no schools have been reported, 5; whole number of persons under 21 years of age, 84,953; whites between five and twenty-one, 51,462; male scholars in schools, 16,758; female scholars in schools, 15,575; number of male teachers, 123; number of female teachers, 408; number of graded schools in county, 27; number of private schools in the county, 68; number of scholars in private schools, 8,958; number of school houses, 202; school land, unsold acres, 2,890; total receipts for all school purposes, \$180,054; teachers' wages, \$139,252. In November, 1864, the city superintendent made the following report concerning the Chicago schools:

SCHOOLS.	Enrollment.	Average Attendance.
High .....	342	312
Dearborn .....	845	693
Jones .....	734	599
Scammon .....	973	796
Kinzie .....	974	791
Franklin .....	1,207	1,076
Washington .....	1,391	1,066
Moseley .....	841	649
Brown .....	747	616
Foster .....	1,804	1,454
Ogden .....	905	745
Newberry .....	896	701
No. 12 .....	505	398
Skinner .....	1,632	1,283
Haven .....	937	735
South Chicago .....	102	74
Bridgeport .....	285	201
Holstein .....	65	48
Colored .....	167	107
Total .....	15,451	12,344

The evening schools in Chicago were as follows:

SCHOOLS.	Enrollment.	Average Attendance.
Dearborn .....	263	165
Haven .....	253	146
Foster .....	355	166
Washington .....	213	135
Franklin .....	401	191
Total .....	1,485	803

The age of scholars at the evening schools ranged from twelve to forty years. The attendance was five or six times greater than 1863-4.

In December, 1864, the teachers in the public schools of Chicago contributed at one call \$282.48 to the Sanitary commission. Early in 1865 the school board reported that in seventeen rooms in the city schools there was an excess of 910 pupils who could not be properly accommodated. The University of Chicago, on Cottage Grove avenue, just south of Camp Douglas, was nearly completed in 1865. The Astronomical observatory near there was also nearly finished. The big telescope was nearly ready by January, 1866.

## ATTENDANCE, SEPTEMBER, 1865.

SCHOOLS.	Enrollment.	Average Attendance.
High .....	378	355
Dearborn .....	737	560
Jones .....	848	692
Scammon .....	839	692
Kinzie .....	903	711
Franklin .....	1,391	1,321
Washington .....	1,447	1,143
Moseley .....	905	739
Brown .....	871	736
Foster .....	1,785	1,473
Ogden .....	864	717
Newberry .....	1,105	873
Wells .....	524	443
Skinner .....	1,591	1,268
Haven .....	1,013	816
Bridgeport .....	356	268
South Chicago .....	106	73
Holstein not reported.....		.....
Total .....	15,663	12,780

The act of April 15, 1865, authorized Rush Medical college to issue and sell bonds to secure means to pay off certain indebtedness, but not to exceed \$100,000.

The act of February 16, 1865, provided that there should be at least one common school in each district of the county, where free instruction should be given all children over six years of age; that the board of education should admit to the public schools of the city children residing in the adjacent towns of Cook county; that the mayor should no longer be a member of the board of police and of the board of public works.

The United States census report for 1850 gives the number of schools in Cook county as sixty-eight, the number of teachers as eighty-eight, and the number of pupils as 3,910. The annual income was \$16,396, comprising taxes \$13,676, public funds \$1,360, and revenue from other sources \$1,360. There was then no college in the county, but there were nine academies, employing sixteen teachers, and furnishing tuition to 477 pupils, their annual income being only \$4,000. The statistics of education were, in 1850: At-

tendance—2,585 white males, 2,643 white females, 11 free colored males, 18 free colored females. Aggregate 5,257, comprising 3,702 natives and 1,552 foreigners. Adults who could not read or write in Cook county in 1850 were 302 white males, 379 white females, 47 free colored males, 34 free colored females. Aggregate 762, constituted by 110 natives and 652 foreigners.

The first report of the county school commissioners, on file in the office of the county superintendent, is for the year ending October 1, 1860, and that furnishes the following compendium: Number of schools, 192; average attendance, 22,965. The expenditures for that year were \$178,972.62, and the receipts \$174,260.13. For the year ending October 1, 1865, the report gives the attendance as 37,880; the expenditures as \$252,379.84, and the receipts as \$218,594.75. The year ending July 31, 1870, the figures were as follows: Public schools, 231; private schools, 145; total, 376; attendance, 49,988; receipts from all sources, \$1,056,714.29; expenditures, \$983,770.66, and the value of school property was \$4,733,338.06. In the year 1879-80, the public schoolhouses numbered 297, and the private schools 202; total, 499. The number of pupils enrolled was 78,971, and the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were \$1,615,173.65; the receipts for the same period \$1,853,894.06, and the valuation of school property at the end of the fiscal year \$3,051,430.



## EARLY BANKING OPERATIONS

ILLINOIS had two early State banks, neither one of which proved satisfactory. A new State bank was chartered during the winter of 1834-5. Under the law passed at this time a branch was established in this city. In 1837, like all other banks of the country, it suspended specie payments, but continued doing business until 1841 and was then removed. Later it returned to Chicago as herein described, but after a short period was again permanently closed.

Probably several of the early merchants bought and sold exchange before a regular banking establishment was opened here. In June, 1835, E. D. Taylor, receiver of the land office, announced that bills of the Bank of Michigan, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, all security banks of New York State, the banks of Cleveland, and the banks of Cincinnati would be accepted in payment for land in this district.

"Will the bank at Springfield inform us when the branch to be established in this town is to go into operation? There is more business doing in this town than in any other in the State, yet others have their branches while we are deprived of ours."—(*Chicago American*, October 24, 1835.)

Late in 1835 a branch of the State Bank of Illinois was established in this city. It was not opened, however, until January, 1836. W. H. Brown, the cashier, announced that the bank would open at 9 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock on discount days, which were Tuesdays and Fridays. Those desiring discount were required to present their notes on Mondays and Thursdays. The directors of the bank were as follows: John H. Kinzie, G. S. Hubbard, Peter Pruyne, E. K. Hubbard, R. J. Hamilton, Walter Kimball, H. B. Clarke, G. W. Dole and E. D. Taylor. It was announced by the directors on December 5, 1835, that operations would be begun in about three weeks.

During the fall of 1836, this community suffered greatly owing to an influx of counterfeit money in large quantities. In May, 1837, the newspapers here noted that all the Eastern banks were suspending specie payments. On May 27 the *Chicago American* said: "Confidence is all that is required to carry us through the gale; and nothing in times like these tends more to give that than for all to keep cool."

In 1838 Strachan & Scott opened a stock and exchange office and

also began to do a limited banking business. Soon after opening their doors they began issuing regularly a bank note list or table giving the latest quotations of bank funds throughout the country. In 1839 bills of the Illinois State bank and its branches, the Missouri State bank, and the Indiana State bank and its branches were at par. Bills of the Bank of Mineral Point, Wis., were 10 per cent. discount; Bank of Dubuque, 10 per cent. discount; Bank of Wisconsin, 62½ per cent. discount; Michigan State bank and branches, 5 per cent. discount; Michigan Farmers' and Merchants' Bank and branches, 5 per cent. discount; exchange on New York, 2 per cent. premium. On August 8, 1839, Illinois stock was quoted at 82 cents on the New York stock exchange. On August 19, 1839, the Branch bank here paid out \$96,000 in specie on government drafts for the Indians of Wisconsin. In May, 1839, the special issue of scrip by the canal began to circulate here. They were like ordinary checks and brought six per cent. interest after ninety days. Much was expected of the canal currency. At first it was well received but later passed at a considerable discount. To make matters worse it was counterfeited extensively and gave business men abundant trouble. About a dozen of the counterfeitters were, in the end, arrested and duly punished. The *New York Express* of June, 1839, said: "*Hog Bankers*.—It is said that the Chicago Bank (Illinois) lately purchased 5,800 hogs and cleared \$42,000 by the speculation." When this statement became known to Mr. Brown, cashier of the Branch bank, he emphatically denied its truth. However, such a speculation was probably made here, no doubt with money borrowed from the Branch bank.

In October, 1839, the Branch announced that it would exchange its larger notes at par for the bills of all solvent Eastern banks and that persons who wished to enter land would be supplied with bills of the proper denomination in exchange for those usually not received at the land office. This was an accommodation designed to save purchasers of land from the shaving operations of brokers.

On April 18, 1840, Murray & Brand had succeeded Strachan & Scott and began doing an extensive banking business in addition to a general brokerage business. They received deposits and sold exchange on New York and Great Britain. In 1843 George Smith & Co. conducted a private bankers' and brokers' office at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets. Their quotations at this time were as follows: Specie, par; treasury notes, 1½ per cent. premium; eastern drafts, 1½ per cent. premium; Illinois bonds, 50 per cent. discount; Bank of Illinois bills, 70 per cent. discount; Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co., 1½ per cent. discount; Missouri Bank bills, 2 to 3 per cent. discount; New York funds, par to 1 per cent. discount; canal scrip, 80 per cent. discount; county orders, 60 per cent. discount; city scrip, 12½ per cent. discount; Indiana bills, 2 to 3 per cent. discount. By February, 1844, the city scrip had risen to par.

The Branch was removed from Chicago to Lockport in July, 1840. This removal was caused by an act of the Legislature requiring it to resume specie payments on a certain date. Later in 1840 strong efforts to secure its return to Chicago were made.

"And what good object has been effected by the destruction of the bank? None whatever; on the contrary a very serious blow has been struck at the prosperity of our city. During its brief existence of four years its line of discount has been rising to half a million dollars. Not only did the bank freely discount good business paper, but it also extended its favors by a very heavy discount of accommodation bills. The very men who have pulled down the bank are many of them largely indebted to it. They have borrowed its funds and have refused to refund them. The records of our courts tell a melancholy story of sums of money loaned by the bank to leading Locofoco politicians and hopelessly lost. . . . The bank furnished our merchants with large amounts of exchange. Before the subtreasury times exchange on the East could always be obtained at from 1 to 2 per cent., and since these blasting days have come on, this bank has always sold exchanges far below the rates charged by brokers. It was a safe depository for money to merchants and all others who had money. It afforded great facilities for collections, and its certificates of deposit were always good for remittance. Besides all this the bank gave a commercial character and standing to our city; it was the nucleus of money matters; it was the proof in the eyes of strangers that we were indeed a business community. But now what a spectacle do we present—a commercial city without a bank! A business community without a single monied institution to represent it. And what will be the result of this measure? In place of a bank we shall have a board of brokers acting in concert and fleecing the community to the amount of thousands. We do not blame the brokers. It will be a long time before merchants can borrow money again at 6 per cent. William H. Brown, cashier of the bank, is universally respected in this community. Messrs. F. Howe, bookkeeper, and E. S. Sherman, teller, of the bank, were without fault or blemish and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community in an eminent degree."—(*Chicago American*, July 24, 1840.)

The *American* of December 11, 1840, said: "*Chicago Branch Bank*.—We are glad to see a petition in circulation in this city for the relocation of this Branch which Mr. Senator Woodworth, in his wisdom and for which the people remember him, succeeded in removing. It is rather a remarkable fact that the petition is full of the names of the Locofoco party, including their hitherto anti-bank leaders. It is never too late to repent."

Under the act of February 27, 1841, it was provided "That so much of an act entitled 'An act in relation to the State Bank of Illinois' approved January 31, 1840, as requires that the directors



of the parent bank shall within six months from the passage of said act, remove from Chicago the branch located at that place and establish the same at such other place as the bank may deem proper, be and the same is hereby repealed and the said bank is hereby authorized to relocate said branch at Chicago."

"It is high time that the business men of this city should raise a united and indignant voice against the flood of Michigan shin-plasters which have deluged our city for the last few years and whelmed in almost absolute ruin the unsuspecting laborers and farmers of the country. The bills are now for all practical purposes little better than waste paper, the brokers offering them, we believe, at 3 shillings on the dollar. The produce of the country earned by the sweat of our hardy yeomanry; the work of our laborers, the price of their constant toil, have been exchanged for the bastard issues of rotten institutions; and all that now remains of the fruits of their industry is a ragged roll of nearly worthless shinplasters lumbering their drawers and pockets. Since the batch of Michigan wildcats were swarmed into existence by the Locofoco Legislature of 1837 the currency of Michigan has been one of constant speculation and disorder."—(*Chicago American*, June 21, 1841.)

In response to a general demand the Branch was reestablished here in March, 1841. At this date the Whigs of the county in mass meetings demanded a national bank. Brokers in the West dealt extensively in land patents and land claims of all sorts. When President Tyler vetoed the bank bill in 1841 a meeting of the Whigs of Chicago denounced the act in severe terms. This bill was for the purpose of establishing a Fiscal Bank of the United States.

On August 7, 1841, drafts on New York were quoted at 10 per cent. premium; Southwestern bank bills were quoted at from 7 to 9 per cent. premium; specie from 9 to 10 per cent. premium above current funds. At this date bills of the Illinois State bank were quoted at par; the same of the Bank of Illinois. Bills of the Bank of Michigan were 60 per cent. discount; checks of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company were at par. In November, 1841, Illinois State bonds sold on the stock exchange in New York at less than 40 cents on the \$1. At this date Cook county was literally flooded with every variety of wild-cat, red dog and State bank rags. In the spring of 1842, canal issues were redeemed at the Branch bank. They were at par with bills of the State Bank of Illinois, but the latter were at 50 and 55 per cent. discount. At this date Murray & Brand conducted an exchange and brokers' office at 127 Lake street.

From 1842 to January, 1853, Illinois was without a banking law. During that period all banks in Cook county were private in their character. In January, 1853, a new State banking law was passed and within a year thereafter nine banks in Chicago were organized in addition to the usual banking houses. Late in the '40s Illinois

State credit had risen immensely and early in the '50s was as good as that of the average State. The bank panic of 1853 and that of 1857 were not serious in Chicago. In 1853 there was some suffering, but in 1857 little inconvenience was felt.

In April, 1842, W. H. Brown, cashier of the Branch bank, offered all the property of the bank for sale at public auction. He found himself unable to continue against the conditions prevailing in this State.

"Beyond all question one of the great causes of the present scarcity of specie is the want of a tariff of adequate protection. Let us persist in the blind, senseless and un-American course we are now pursuing and specie will always be scarce, our people poor, and the nation weak."—(*American*, February 11, 1842.)

"*Sale of Scrip, etc.*—Stanton and Russell, auctioneers, sold this day \$2,000 of Illinois and Michigan canal scrip in parcels at from 22 to 24 cents in current funds; \$5,000 of State indebtedness in parcels at 20 to 23 cents in current funds; and \$500 of certificates of first payments on canal lots at 18½ cents in current funds; and \$1,500 bills of the State Bank of Illinois at 38½ cents in specie."—(*American*, July 4, 1842.)

In January, 1845, the city newspapers noted that the agency of the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank in this city redeemed its bills in currency or in Eastern exchange at the usual rates of discount. The money of this bank was at par with the ordinary bank bills then in circulation in this city. In October, 1842, Alexander Brand & Co. succeeded Murray & Brand, private brokers and bankers.

In the spring of 1846 money was very close in this city. At this date Ohio wild-cat bills were a drug on the market. It was noted that they had driven out the wild-cat bills of Michigan.

"*Banking.*—If banks are proper every person ought to have the privilege of using them to the extent of his credit and his capital. Why should the legislatures say to one man, you may use three, or five, or ten times as much money as your neighbor of equal credit and capital? If banks are improper, no person ought to be allowed to establish them; and herein consists the selfishness of all bankers, viz.: they are not willing that any one should enjoy the same privilege that they do. They want the profits all to themselves. They must be allowed to bank and no one else. It is as difficult to get up a fair system of banking as an honest one."—(*Chicago Democrat*, October 3, 1846.)

"The city during the past week has experienced one of those fluctuations and panics ever attendant upon the paper system. Owing to some misunderstanding (or from some other cause unknown) between the agency of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company and the agency of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Michigan in this city, the former refused to take the bills of the latter, as also did all the other broker shops in the city. The bills



of this bank constitute the largest portion of the circulating medium in this part of the country. The agent has paid out what current funds he had on hand, and continues we believe, as usual, to draw on New York at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and most of the merchants take the money as before. We know nothing of the condition of this concern, 'for the ways of banks are past finding out.' We have, however, a distrust of the whole bank genus. The history of the system, and especially the experience of this community, proves that they are honest only when they can't help it, and when their interests demand it, and he who reposes confidence in them leans on a broken staff. From the manner in which the business men talk of the matter, we are inclined to advise people not to sacrifice on the money. But they had better push it as fast as they can advantageously, and in the future take as little of this and other paper trash as possible. We have heretofore cautioned the public against all of these rag mills. What has been the course and fate of the banks of this country from the National bank down to the wild-cats of Michigan and the State banks of Illinois will be very likely to occur with the irresponsible agencies of banks in other parts of the country which issue bills here and refuse to pay specie on them. What throws greater distrust on this Michigan concern is that several years ago it suspended payment and lost its credit so that its bills did not pass. We hope the people will by and by 'learn wisdom from the things they suffer,' and that by their demanding specie in their transactions, they may create a system of currency not subject to the panics and fluctuations of the paper system."—(*Chicago Democrat*, January 15, 1845.)

"The bankers and bogus money makers are very troublesome. It is difficult to tell which is the most criminal. Bogus are undoubtedly the most so in the eyes of the law. But where the bogus makers cheat the community out of a dollar, the bankers do out of a thousand. We can not see, therefore, why banking and counterfeiting should not by the law be regarded as equally penal offences."—(*Chicago Democrat* of February 18, 1846.)

"Banks are generally managed by the most mercenary men in the country—men whose god is gold and whose worship of him consists in getting it most unscrupulously and by the sacrifice of conscience and humanity. This has been proved by the universal history of banking. They are honest as long as they can make more money by being so. But when they can make more by pocketing their money and bursting, they do it, leaving the people with worthless rags in their pockets to lament their folly."—(*Chicago Democrat* of May 1, 1846.)

"The pressure is over; the panic is over; money, though not plenty or cheap, is to be had. The banks have commenced discounting to a fair extent. Only half a dozen small failures have been caused by the pressure in this vast commercial emporium. A bank



officer said the other day: 'We are pressing down because to-morrow is report day and because other banks haul in we must or we shall be a debtor bank and lost all our specie.' The quarterly reports are great humbugs; the people know nothing about a bank by its report, nothing at all."—(*Chicago Democrat* of May 13, 1846.)

In January, 1847, Chicago city scrip was 5 per cent. discount; Cook county orders, 10 per cent. discount; auditor's warrants, 10 to 20 per cent. discount; canal scrip, 72 per cent. discount; railroad scrip, 65 per cent. discount; Michigan State scrip, 45 per cent. discount; Indiana State scrip, 10 per cent. discount.

In 1847 Mr. Wentworth made a strong effort to defeat the bank plank in the proposed new State constitution. Finding that could not be done he next tried to kill the Constitution itself "as dead as ever General Jackson killed the United States bank." The cry of the Democrats at this time and had been for fifteen years was "Down with the bankers!" Mr. Wentworth was a politician and of the Jacksonian school. He had imbibed his financial principles from Jackson and Van Buren and accordingly could not regard a national bank, or in fact any bank, without indignation. At all times he made war upon the banking systems in vogue and at the same time denounced any attempts to inaugurate a national or a State banking system.

In August, 1847, city scrip was 15 per cent. discount; Cook county orders, 30 per cent. discount; auditor's warrants, 25 per cent. discount; canal scrip, 70 per cent. discount; railroad scrip, 60 to 85 per cent. discount; specie at par; treasury notes,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent. premium.

"*Bank or No Bank.*—The Whigs have made this the issue and we accept it and mean to beat them upon it; and we freely turn over to their aid every bank Democrat in the State (if there is such a white blackbird) at the coming election for delegates to the constitutional convention. No man should be elected to that convention who is even mistrusted of being in favor of paper money. And we now say that if the new constitution does not completely annihilate beyond all suspicion of resurrection all prospects of having banks in Illinois, we shall be compelled to oppose its adoption. 'No banks,' are the words."—(*Weekly Chicago Democrat*, March 30, 1847.)

The Cook county convention to select delegates to the State convention to adopt a new constitution adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That banking in all its forms and operations has been evil, only evil, and that continually; and that our delegates in the convention are instructed to use their best efforts to prohibit the establishment of such institutions in this State."—(*Democrat*, April 9, 1847.)

"The banking system as it now exists in this country is but little calculated to promote the general interest. However individuals

have been favored, the public has always suffered from its operation. It possesses the worst and most odious features of monopoly and is therefore utterly inconsistent with Republican institutions. I am, therefore, strongly solicitous to see this system prohibited in our State."—(John Bickerstaff in Chicago *Democrat* of March 30, 1847.)

On August 3, 1847, specie was at par.

Treasury notes .....	¾	per cent premium
Eastern drafts .....	1	per cent premium
Indiana bills .....	1	per cent discount
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company .....	1	per cent discount
Missouri bills .....	1	per cent discount
New York funds .....	1	per cent discount
Virginia and Pennsylvania funds.....	2 to 4	per cent discount
Bank of Illinois bills (Shawneetown).....	.75	per cent discount
State Bank of Illinois bills.....	.50	per cent discount
New England bills .....	1	per cent discount
Michigan State bank bills.....	1	per cent discount
Michigan Insurance Company .....	2	per cent discount
Ohio bills .....	2½	per cent discount
Kentucky bills .....	3	per cent discount
Canada bills .....	4	per cent discount
City scrip .....	.15	per cent discount
Cook county orders .....	.30	per cent discount
Auditor's warrants .....	.25	per cent discount
Canal scrip .....	.70	per cent discount
Railroad scrip .....	.60 to .65	per cent discount
Michigan State scrip .....	.45	per cent discount
Indiana State scrip .....	.10	per cent discount
Indiana land scrip .....	.40	per cent discount

In October, 1848, the property of the old State Bank of Illinois in Chicago was sold by Mr. Mather, the former president of the bank. The property brought \$49,575.

In December, 1848, the gold excitement in California roused the interest of the financiers of Chicago. During 1849, the cry of "Gold! Gold!" it was said, drove slavery forever from California. The cry was "Every man picks his own gold." During 1849 the bankers of this city in common with those throughout the United States were in a state of trepidation, fearing that gold in prodigious quantity would take the place of their paper currency. At this date many alleged banks were being established in this city.

In the spring of 1849 the Chicago Temperance Saving association was organized in the old bank building at the corner of Water and La Salle streets, with William H. Brown as president. At this date city scrip was at 10 per cent. discount; Cook county orders at 40 per cent. discount; auditor's warrants, 20 per cent. discount, and canal scrip, 68 per cent. discount.

The *Democrat* of May 18, 1849, said: "To the banking system may be attributed in a greater or less degree the present commercial distress."

The management of city financial affairs early in 1849 was so excellent that by June 8 city scrip was at par with current funds.



Carey W. Rhodes





In September, 1849, the savings bank of R. K. Swift paid interest on time deposits. He advertised to pay as high as 10 per cent. for 45 days.

"We understand the new banks in this city, after giving the directors, of course, the first hand in for discounts, will let the various newspaper editors of the city have their turns. We hope that Grandpapa Dutch will see 'fair play and no gouging' when that good time comes; it will be a last chance to many of the fraternity."—(*Democrat*, April 13, 1849.)

The act of February 12, 1849, incorporated the Chicago Savings and Insurance company under Thomas Dyer, James H. Woodworth, Charles Walker, John P. Chapin, William F. DeWolf, Thomas Richmond, R. C. Bristol, J. C. Walters and B. W. Raymond. The capital was fixed at \$200,000, and the directors were limited to nine. The corporation was given power to make all kinds of insurance against fire.

"The news of the defeat of the bank bill threw the speculators, stock jobbers and fancy financiers into hysterics yesterday. Numbers who were prominent for directors to sundry bubble companies are thrown upon the flat of their backs and as usual are cursing the Democracy."—(*Democrat*, February 10, 1849.)

"The persons who are engaged in getting up this bank (the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance company) are produce speculators. Their object is to obtain the farmer's produce on trust, charging him from 12 to 15 per cent. for the credit he has extended to them. Besides this 12 to 15 per cent. which they will make, they expect to realize also a handsome profit on the produce in the way of legitimate trade. And as they own and control vessels on the lakes and command freights, they have every means of regulating the market to suit themselves. Besides having the control of the money market in Chicago, they can raise or depress the prices of all articles of farmer's produce at their will and pleasure."—(*Democrat*, February 19, 1849.)

"To the banking system may be attributed in a greater or less extent the present commercial distress. Banks excite speculation unduly. Loaning to a man engaged in a certain line of business, they compel his neighbor in the same trade to borrow in order to compete successfully with him; they thus induce men to enter into liabilities which they would otherwise avoid, while the circle of credit running through all grades and classes at length involves all in a chain of responsibility."—(*Democrat*, May 8, 1849.)

"Gold for the Rich and Rags for the Poor" was the popular slogan of all who opposed banks at this date.

"The *Advertiser*, it would appear, has been constituted the organ par excellence of the new banks which are being started in this city, and which, it is promised, will reduce the rate of interest one-half, attract capital to the State, and perform other sundry

miracles too numerous to mention. But who ever heard of banks attracting capital to a country, when the fact is they drive real money away and substitute in its stead a spurious currency for which the people must pay an enormous percentage and which is liable to become worthless trash in their hands at any moment? Besides, banks place an unlimited power in the hands of a few persons, who thus hold the purse strings of the whole community and at their will and pleasure will raise or depress the price of every commodity—one day making one man a beggar and the next raising some lucky gambler in stocks and merchandise to comparative affluence. Who are the foremost in getting up these banks of issue contrary to law in this city? For the most part they are speculators in produce or holders of real estate—the classes deeply interested in their establishment. The produce men, by being stockholders and directors, have the power of issuing their own money, upon which they obtain an unlimited credit from the producer, and thus draw profits both ways—from the legitimate traffic and from interest on their promises. The producer thus becomes their slave. They regulate the scale of his profits.”—(*Democrat*, April 12, 1849.)

In September, 1849, city scrip was quoted at from par to 5 per cent. discount; Cook county orders were 30 to 35 per cent. discount; auditor's warrants, 10 to 15 per cent. discount; 160-acre land warrants were quoted at from \$132 to \$155. At this time the best current funds consisted of the bills of the New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Virginia and Missouri banks. The bills of Pennsylvania banks generally were 1 per cent. discount.

“*The Evils of Banking.*”—At no time are we better able to scrutinize the evils of the banking system, discover its defects, scan its numberless means of fraud and piracy, than at a time when some momentary panic has caused a doubt in the public as to its solvency. . . . Gold and silver are money—real, tangible, valuable commodities. Paper promises, however, are not money. The banker issues *ad libitum*, or he issues to an extent sufficient to raise the value of every article of exchange. He is thus clothed with the power of giving to one man the advantage of the market while he takes it from another. There comes a culminating point. To save itself the bank stops issue.”—(*Democrat*, December 6, 1849.)

In 1849 S. Bronson & Co. conducted an exchange office and bank at 60 Clark street. At this time Mr. Swift offered to sell specie at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium to farmers, laborers, mechanics and tradesmen for Wisconsin funds. George Smith & Co. did a large banking business here in 1849.

At the March term of the Cook county court arrangements with the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance company to redeem county orders at not less than 75 cents on the \$1 were made. At this



time I. H. Burch & Co. conducted the Chicago Savings bank at 125 Lake street. R. K. Swift moved his private bank from Lake street to Clark street in October, 1850. In December, 1850, Canada money for the first time was at par in this city. The county about this time was flooded with counterfeit bills. A thorough investigation by detectives disclosed the fact that the counterfeits on the bills of the Ohio, New York and Indiana banks were made in a mechanics' saloon near the Lake hotel on the North Side.

In 1850-51 Mr. Dyer, of this city, introduced in the Legislature a bill for the establishment of a banking system in this State. "Notice of protest of the city's paper to the amount of upwards of \$800 by George Smith & Co. was presented to the council at their last meeting."—(*Democrat*, October 30, 1850.)

"We would remark that there is a kind of banking operation under cover of the projected loan (a loan of \$100,000 by the city). The scrip is to be engraved and to be in the form and similitude of bank bills. Now, while we have State laws against banking, our city authorities should be slow to set an example of lawbreaking."—(*Democrat*, February 15, 1850.)

Among the bankers doing business in the spring of 1851 were R. K. Swift & Co., George Smith & Co., A. Brant & Co., Chicago Savings bank, I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance company, Tucker, Bronson & Co., and R. C. Bristol. At this date both city scrip and county orders were at 5 per cent. discount.

The panic of September and October, 1851, did not affect Chicago. Very little trouble was experienced here and the hard times occurred mainly in the East. The newspapers noticed a stringency here, but aside from that no inconvenience was felt. The bankers were slow in making loans, while all business men seemed anxious to borrow money. Late in 1851, when it was found that the new banking law had been adopted, the *Democrat* said: "The banking law is safe; now bring on your 'two dollars a day and roast beef,' gentlemen."

"Business paper ranges from 10 to 24 per cent. per annum, and purchasers are particularly cautious in buying, even at the greatest shave. These rates are ruinous, but they are freely submitted to."—(*New York Herald*, September 26, 1851.)

"The stringency of the money market East has not affected the market in this city in that degree which many were led to suppose."—(*Democrat*, October 10, 1851.)

"Confidence in skillful and prudent management is one of the best bases of bank credit; remove it and the best security appears to be of little worth. We consequently anticipate no trouble in Chicago as far as the legitimate business of the country is concerned."—(*Democrat*, October 10, 1851.)

"This panic, it is to be hoped, will at least have a good effect in teaching our own traders one lesson that they will be wise not to

neglect, and that is, it is not safe to go beyond their means, even when there is no actual danger of a momentary crisis."—(*Democrat*, November, 1851.)

"Under the influence of the improvement East the money market in this city has been easier and discounts are more readily obtained, although the more stable of our institutions still continue cautious in making advances for speculative purposes either as regard operations in produce or other departments of trade. We notice the 'wild-cat' issues still continue to fill up the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of the better descriptions of currency. This may yet lead to serious consequences and we fear it will."—(*Democrat*, October 17, 1851.)

"*Happy*.—Our people were very happy yesterday in view of the adoption of the general banking law. May their happiness all be honestly realized. May every poor man have money at 6 per cent. without security and without endorsement, and may the note run forever."—(*Democrat*, November 6, 1851.)

## VOTE ON THE PROPOSED BANKING LAW.

SOUTH CHICAGO.		For Bank.	Against Bank.
Courthouse .....	927		38
New York House .....	157		1
Southern Hotel .....	100		1
WEST CHICAGO.			
Engine House No. 5.....	321		10
Engine House No. 6.....	126		10
NORTH CHICAGO.			
8th Ward .....	376		14
9th Ward .....	115		5
TOWNS.			
Northfield .....	33		14
Jefferson .....	16		11
Palatine .....	18		11
Wheeling .....	76		5
Lemont .....	6		10
Thornton .....	5		12
Maine .....	23		5
Proviso .....	2		9
Leyden .....	26		8
Rich .....	13		11
Elk Grove .....	11		13
Worth .....	16		13
Palos .....	33		5
Bremen .....	5		16
New Trier .....	1		32
Bloom .....	0		17
Barrington .....	22		3
Schaumburg .....	10		11
Lake .....	11		2
Orland .....	12		8
Ridgeville .....	7		12
Hanover .....	23		1
Lyons .....	33		1
Total .....	2,524		289

"A bank under the general banking law has been organized under the name of the 'Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Chicago,' capital \$100,000. At a meeting of the stockholders, Dr. L. D. Boone was elected president and Stephen Bronson, Jr., cashier. The following are the directors: Dr. L. D. Boone, Rice Fay, John Denniston and Benjamin F. Sherman of Chicago and Aylmer Keith of Naperville. It is the intention to commence business as soon as a suitable building can be obtained and the stocks and plates procured."—(*Democrat*, December 18, 1851.)

"The days of 'wild cat' and 'yellow dog' are fast coming upon us. Brass in a man's face has become banking capital and he is the greatest financier who can suggest the best method of staving off his promises. All money in circulation ought to have some place in Chicago where it is redeemable in specie at 1 per cent. or in bills that are redeemable at 1 per cent. Now we call upon all these recently established banks to have some place of redemption here—permanent redemption. Who redeems the bills of the Illinois River bank in our city and will continue so to do? No institution was ever started that gained so extensive a circulation in so short a time. They come to us from all quarters. We see it stated that this institution has filed the necessary papers to have a bank. But we see it nowhere stated that it has filed the necessary securities."—(*Democrat*, December 20, 1851.)

"Tax the people to get money to put in the banks as banking capital. Chicago borrowed \$350,000 at 10 per cent. This money is then deposited in the banks and loaned back to the people at 12 per cent. But the banks pay the city no interest."—(*Democrat*, January 8, 1852.)

"*The Bank Law.*—After all that was said prior to the passage of the late bank law, not 1 per cent. of securities has yet been filed by men intending to do a banking business and the belief is general that not 1 per cent. will be."—(*Democrat*, January 28, 1852.)

"The desire to get our city deposits for banking capital is overriding all the other questions, and we never saw the like of the present contest, and it will grow hotter and hotter until the election is over. Who shall have the deposits? This is the entire question. The two candidates for mayor already announced having refused to make any pledge concerning the deposits, the bankers of our city through their private stockholders, confidential attorneys, and money borrowers are bringing out candidates both for mayor and treasurer, and keeping the other offices to trade upon. As high as \$1 per man was paid on Saturday for signatures to calls for men who want to run and will not come out unless their friends in the banks will get them a certain number of names to start with. As high as \$5 per name can easily be got this week if people will only hold back their names and give free competition among the candidates of the different banks. The banks can well afford to pay high for



names if they only get the deposits at last, as some of those applying will not have any capital unless they do get them.”—(*Democrat*, February 2, 1852.)

“The contest for the deposits grows stronger and stronger. There are gentlemen in our city who will agree to divide a sum equal to the salary of both the mayor and treasurer between the two orphan asylums in our city if they can but keep the deposits for a single year. And they agree to give good security. There are several embryo candidates for both mayor and treasurer. Calls are out for them. Like candidates who think they have a chance for election, they do not come out openly and announce themselves. But they are waiting to see how many callers they can get first. Yesterday a large number of persons got their street tax paid, and we believe it is now the settled price for signing a call to come out for office that the candidate pays the street tax. People are saying that they can now tell when a man gets discounts by the candidates he supports, there being no other question prevailing than who shall get the deposits.”—(*Democrat*, February 3, 1852.)

“Candidates are abandoning the practice of paying men to go about after signers to calls for them to come out for office. This practice did very well for respectable humbug when new. It is now old and is the meanest kind of humbug. Children and fools now understand the whole game. It is to get men pledged on paper so that they cannot back out if a man that would suit them better should come out. . . . A respectable banker yesterday publicly stated that if the city deposits and hydraulic deposits were put up to the one who would give the best security and pay the most therefor, our city would realize \$5,000 at least from them next year. The mayor and treasurer are the offices that control the deposits, and we want to know why our city as well as the banks cannot be profited by them.”—(*Democrat*, February 4, 1852.)

“Banking on stocks is going to drive all the specie from the country. It is all hoarded in the banks now; and when stocks are substituted for it in banks, it will leave the country. Banking upon State and corporate debts is but little safer than banking upon individual debts. Take the whole United States, and the specie will not average 10 cents to the dollar.”—(*Democrat*, April 5, 1852.)

It was reported in March, 1852, that the Michigan Southern Railway company intended to establish a large bank here. The *Democrat* of March 22 said: “We are glad of this as the few banks we now have are exerting too much power, and it is very important that more competition be had. This bank will settle the question, ‘Who is to have the deposits of the Southern Michigan Railway company?’ which caused no little excitement at our late election. When Chicago has about twelve banks, our bankers will be the most polite and accommodating men in town. They will take no part in our railroad quarrels or our elections. But they will endeavor to be ‘all things to all men.’”

"Banks are now getting as thick as groceries and saloons in our city and at the progress of last year, they will soon outnumber them. And as we are to have them, the more we have the greater will be the competition and the lower the shaves. We will here add that we take the paper of all our city banks who advertise with us at par and then in turn take ours at par."—(*Democrat* of May 6, 1852.)

"Our people have been swindled long enough by an irredeemable currency. The Board of Trade of this city were very anxious to have a general banking law passed and predicted that its passage would drive all irredeemable shinplasters out of circulation. But thus far these worthless rags have increased rather than diminished. Yet it is in the power of the Board of Trade to correct the evil. A few reckless speculators among them oppose this step. At the proper time we intend to hold these men up to the scorn of the community. The most of our bankers say they will pay specie the moment Mr. Smith will—that they cannot pay specie unless he does, for it is in his power to ruin them. Mr. Smith, who is now here, is willing to make any arrangement that will give him an equal chance with the other bankers. . . . If our bankers have no respect for themselves—if they do not value their own notes at par—it is time that they were taught to do so. We must have a currency which when issued at par must be taken back at par."—(Adapted from *Democrat*, May 24, 1852.)

"*Damn the Shinplasters!*—Excuse us, dear reader—we are in bad humor. We cannot see deception substituted for fair dealing so long as open honesty is the only sure road to success. The Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Chicago has issued a shinplaster exactly like their notes, which are secured as the law requires. The Western papers call it a dangerous counterfeit. 'Tis worse—'tis a device, a deception, a fraud, and the only way to avoid it is to refuse all notes on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Chicago."—(*Thompson's Reporter*, August, 1852.)

"We insert the above not so much to injure this one bank in particular, but because others of our city banks are going into the same operation. This thing ought to be stopped at once and we caution people upon the subject. Under our new banking law the bill holder is secured, but there is no security at all for the depositor. So people who prefer security to no security will hereafter take the legal countersigned bills instead of the illegal certificates of deposit."—(*Democrat*, September 3, 1852.)

"But few understand the extent to which bank bills are now being mutilated for fraudulent purposes in this city. The thing has within the last few weeks been reduced to a science and is likely unless it meets the stern opposition of business men to become a very successful swindle."—(*Democrat*, September 16, 1852.)

Four bills of \$5 each were torn in two and then so pasted together that an additional \$5 bill was gained.



"The way some of the shinplasters read is enough to condemn them, admitting that the foundation upon which they are issued is as good as their grammar. Several of the genus read, 'we will pay,' etc., while they are signed by only one person."—(*Democrat*, December 10, 1852.)

"Looking to experience and observation as my guides, I found that when a man had real capital to start and capacity and integrity which commanded the confidence of the community (best where best known), it not only aided him but greatly facilitated trade and business among the people to issue his credit in a convenient form for circulation—all based upon his actual capital in hand and the securities which were beyond all question, and loan it to active business men for legitimate commercial purposes. Seeing this, I had engraved in the very best style by the artist a certificate of deposit of the Bank of Chicago (which had been duly organized under the laws of Illinois). When men deemed by one firm to be possessed of integrity, good moral habits and business talents wanted bank facilities, we loaned them these securities on satisfactory terms for three-fourths the amount at 6 per cent. interest and an even exchange for the other one-fourth in current bank notes (such as the certificates of deposit were payable in), with the agreement on their part that as often as one-tenth of the whole was returned to us for redemption, they would give us other current money in exchange therefor, so continuing during the time for which they borrowed the certificates. No sooner did these certificates make their appearance in market, than they were most scurrilously attacked by the issuers of shinplasters which laid no claim to security, legality or even shadow of foundation; which were drawn by men who, for aught we know, were men of straw, upon others just as little known, some accepted and some not, pay at some designated place in this city. The very men who had thus acted for years, loaning out such trash at 10, 12, and 15 per cent., who even had got the multitude of business men under such obligation for this spawn of theirs at these rates as to make them submit to terms of greatest humility and be thankful for such gracious permission, crippling the commerce of the country as effectually by miserable shinplasters at high rates of interest as they would by leaky ships and high prices on freight, joined with the press, from Thompson's *Reporter* (who has shown himself and whom I am prepared to show is not entitled to the least weight when he has a supposed interest at stake) down to some of the most venal of those very papers who had spoken in my praise, by a man who now attacks my credit as a banker. They would if possible move heaven and earth, if by so doing they could prevent us from having a credit—which was reduced to circulation form. We met these attacks from Thompson down to the various scribblers who have showed their hand to the Chicago public and we shall continue to meet them without any nearer approach to person-



ality than self-defense demands. I showed that Thompson had Virginia bonds to sell, which cost him 97½ cents on the dollar and which by the power of his *Reporter* he had raised to 100 and 112; and that every \$50,000 bank which bought stocks of him was worth \$5,000 to \$7,000 to him. I showed that this was the real foundation for his attack upon the Merchants and Mechanics bank, as well as upon our own. I showed that he had had about one circular and had laid himself open to wicked and malicious libel. I also showed that bankers in this city or elsewhere who raised the hue and cry to put us down were acting upon false pretenses and that they were only influenced by a knowledge that competition in banking like competition in anything else would reduce rates. I told the people that this talk about 'care for their safety' by men whose hands were reeking with the blood of bastard 'wild cats' was a pretense—a sham—and that we, organized under the law, had a legal right to make an issue—our capital backed by integrity with capacity to manage our business well. All this we said in self-defense, and now we ask a discerning public to decide.”—(Seth Paine in *Democrat*, December, 1852.)

“*Specie Payments.*—The time has now come when all the banking institutions of our city should keep up the appearance of honesty. It is to the disgrace of our city that she alone of all the cities in the Union has not a specie basis for her currency. This, however, is not so much the fault of the bankers as of the people. It is expected that bankers will exact always all that the people will tolerate. The bankers will keep on grinding the noses of the people until they learn that it is time to stop. The people are now beginning to complain. They know of no reason why a dollar should be used up in passing through a broker's hands one hundred times. They know of no reason why a man who pays out a bill of \$1 should not receive it back as such. The people are becoming very much excited upon this subject and we would excite them more if we could. The least a banker loans money for to any of our best citizens is 1 per cent. a month. Now this affords profit enough without using an inferior currency. We have talked with our bankers upon this subject. Each alone is ready for specie payments. But each one is afraid of his rivals. Each is afraid that if he pays specie, some of his rivals will make a run upon him. There is a way to obviate all this. Let there be a common day to all. Let our board of trade take hold of the matter. Our Legislature should take hold of the subject. It is in its power to stop all illegal banking in our city. The Marine bank is paying specie now and several of the other bankers have authorized us to say that they are ready and willing to begin whenever any day shall be generally agreed upon.”—(*Democrat*, May 6, 1852.)

Early in 1852, the Merchants and Mechanics bank, at the head of which was Levi D. Boone, president, and Stephen Bronson, Jr.,

cashier, removed from 5 Clark street to 7, Tremont block. Early in May, 1852, Forrest, Brothers & Co. established a new bank here. At this time also Bradley Curtis & Co. began banking operations and in a short time their one-dollar bills were counterfeited extensively. The Southwestern Plank Road company did a banking business in 1852 under the name of Commercial Bank of Chicago. The capital of the Chicago Marine bank was \$50,000; Merchants & Mechanics, \$100,000; Commercial Bank of Chicago, \$52,000; City Bank of Chicago, \$50,000; Marine Bank of Chicago, No. 2, \$500,000; Bank of North America, \$1,000,000. George Smith had been connected with the old Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company bank, but in 1852 began operations independently under the new banking law of the State. He began business as the Bank of North America. Nearly all of the old private bankers began operations under the new banking law as soon as it came into effect.

In August, 1852, there was considerable complaint that the certificates of deposit of the Merchants & Mechanics bank were thought by many people to be counterfeits and were refused in business transactions. The bank accordingly announced publicly that the certificates were not counterfeits, but were genuine and good. Andrew J. Brown was president of the Marine bank; Henry L. Forrest and Thomas L. Forrest joint cashiers. The Forrest brothers had a private banking business under the name of Forrest, Brothers & Co. The bank of Seth Paine & Co. was in the old post office building on Clark street. The newspapers of that date stated that the Chicago bankers refused to redeem their own torn bills. Thomas Burch was president of the Chicago Bank and T. H. Burch cashier. They had a nominal capital of \$1,000,000. Mr. Burch had previously been in business with W. L. Newberry. Seth Paine was president of the Bank of Chicago and W. T. Miner cashier.

In October, 1852, Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent. bonds of 1847 were worth in New York 83 cents. Other Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent. bonds were worth 55 cents. Chicago 6 per cent. bonds due in 1876, were worth 98½ cents. Galena & Chicago railway bonds of 1856 were worth \$1.18 and its bonds of 1862 were worth 94 cents.

During 1852 the subjects of credit, capital and banking were thoroughly discussed here by the newspapers. It was an important topic and numerous articles from the citizens were published in the papers. At this time there came on what was called "The bank war." It was due to the fact that irregular or illegal banks had a better opportunity to make money than those which were organized under the State bank law and adhered strictly to its provisions. They could issue money, receive deposits and at the same time do a shaving, brokerage business and could carry wild-cat financial matters to extremes. On the other hand the prudent regular banks



were somewhat restricted in their operations and hence lost much of the business which went to the irregular banks. The regular banks accordingly demanded that such a change in the law should be made as would drive the irregular bankers out of business.

*"Bank of Chicago.*—This institution has determined upon issuing certificates of deposit and issues are now out, which for artistic skill and beauty of finish are not exceeded by any bills we have seen. On the right of the ones is a beautifully executed portrait of Senator Douglas; on the right of the twos is Washington crossing the Delaware; on the threes a fine portrait of Henry Clay."—(*Democrat*, 1852.)

The Marine Bank of Chicago was organized January 13, 1852, with a capital of \$50,000. The Merchants & Mechanics Bank of Chicago was organized December 7, 1851, with a capital of \$100,000. In 1852 the Farmers' bank at 100 Randolph street was established by Charles Brothers & Co. About the same time F. G. Adams opened a brokerage and exchange office at 44 Clark street.

Under the banking law of 1852 money became very abundant and accordingly people experienced better times. Mr. Wentworth and other Jacksonians had predicted all sorts of disasters succeeding the passage of the law. Accordingly his papers of that date contain numerous sarcastic and critical allusions to the State banking law in particular and to every banking law in general. He had not recovered from his hostility to all banking systems. The prosperity succeeding the passage of the State banking law occasioned him great surprise. He still continued to criticize and predicted that before long there would be as much trouble with the new system as there had been before without any system. The prosperity was so great that Illinois stocks, in fact all stocks, increased greatly in value. Money was so abundant that business men engaged in all sorts of speculation. They had no trouble to get money from the banks at reasonable interest and hence there succeeded an era of unusual business prosperity and speculation.

*Sheldon's Bank Note Detector* stated in December, 1852, that there were on Clark street over twenty bankers and banking houses the most of which issued their own bills. In fact several fake banks were started about this time. One of them was called the Fusillers' Bank of Chicago. Interest at this date was usually 10 per cent. People found it so easy to get money that they speculated—largely in real estate. The people of this city believed that they could do nothing better with their surplus than to put it into Chicago property. The papers of this date declared that real estate speculation was greater here than at any time since 1836. Everybody noted the difference between the condition of financial affairs at this date and what it had been but two or three years before. Late in the forties money was hard to get; was scarce and much of it was worthless. Under the new law everybody had money; the banks were



literally overflowing with it, so that business men found no difficulty in securing all they wanted, such as it was, not only for legitimate purposes but for speculation as well. People invested extensively in stocks of all kinds at this date. In fact holders of stocks which a few years before were considered absolutely worthless brought them out, dusted them off and found a ready sale for them at comparatively good prices. There was one complaint at this date—exchange on New York was too high. It was usually about 2 per cent. premium. Business men argued that it should not be over 1 per cent. and that  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent. was nearer the proper figure.

In December, 1852, several so-called banking houses were indicted for issuing shinplasters. The banks organized under the State banking law were called security banks; all others were called irregular banks. The latter had no right to issue money, but they managed to do so by evading the law. It was their custom to use every artifice to depreciate the value of the bills issued by banks organized under the State law. When the price was sufficiently reduced they would purchase all they could get, take them to the bank which had issued them and demand specie in exchange for them.

In 1852 Seth Paine began to issue a magazine named the *Christian Banker*. This periodical called out sarcastic comments from the newspapers. The *Democratic Press* said: "As to the system of wild-cat bank it is established to support, please take notice we look to the Legislature to clap a summary extinguisher upon it among its earliest acts. The prospectus of the magazine is a curiosity and well worth preserving as a souvenir of the times."

Upon accepting the presidency of the Bank of Chicago, Ira B. Eddy made the following public announcement: "Its mission is a great one—no less than to assist directly in lifting up and bringing forth to the light the now dormant energies of the mechanics and common people, so-called, to the knowledge of their own power and position of strength. The people have been crushed by the aristocracy of the money power and with money and a union bank now guided by the spirit of the Almighty in heaven the fiat has now gone forth that time with the wicked shall be no longer. We begin small, very small, but like all beginnings with the people we now with God's blessing start the work."

The *Democratic Press* of January 14, 1853, said: "*The Christian Banker*.—The second number of this paper appeared yesterday. We have read it with attention. It certainly is a curiosity in its way. Such a strange mixture of assumed benevolence and malignity, sanctity and slander, we have seldom seen. Give it a clear track for it must have its way."

Early in 1853 a change came over the financial situation in the West; money grew scarce. It was seen that speculation and plenty of money was certain to bring about reaction and that moment had arrived. Bankers began to exercise caution; speculators were de-

clined loans; and in a short time banks refused to discount the best paper. There was no excitement, but trouble was in the air. At this time also a strong movement to drive out shinplasters was made. The Legislature was petitioned to pass a law that would prevent all illegal banking in the State. People were tired of wild-cat money. It was a time when all illegal bankers became alarmed lest their business should be taken from them. One of the newspapers said: "The cats are lying low and looking wild." Among the most conspicuous of the illegal institutions was the "Spiritual Bank" of Paine and Eddy. On one occasion when an officer of this bank refused to redeem its bills when presented by its enemies, a crowd gathered to which Mr. Paine made a speech, promising that the bills would be duly honored. A little later Ira B. Eddy of this bank was placed on trial and was found to be insane by a jury. Mr. Paine later met the same fate after several trials. It was a war to the finish between the security banks and the wild-cat concerns. One of the newspapers said, "It is the impression here that there is not a hole for the smallest kind of an animal to crawl through and that the days of the cats are numbered." It was charged and generally believed that both Paine and Eddy had been made insane over spiritualism. That was the era when spiritualism in the United States made its first great advancement. It seemed to pass in a convulsive wave over the whole country. Slate writing, rapping, etc., were the order of the hour. Seances and public exhibitions generally capped the climax of superstition and folly. Messrs. Paine and Eddy were so influenced by the manifestations that seances were held in the rear room of their bank. Thus the institution was properly dubbed "Spiritual Bank." But Paine and Eddy were not the only wild-cat bankers. There were more than a dozen such establishments here and all prospered in spite of the law. They made no attempt to secure their issues. It was not necessary, because people accepted their money if issued by an institution back of which there were reputable men or men who were supposed to be reputable.

In January, 1853, the legitimate or standard stock security banks numbered about a dozen. The bills of these banks were at par with the best current funds. "Shinplaster banks," as they were called, were conducted by I. H. Burch & Co., Bradley, Curtiss & Co. and a dozen others. It was about this time that the security banks began to throw out of circulation the bills of all banks that were not properly secured. The old bank-war movement was one to obtain better security for bank issues. The *Democratic Press* of February 26, 1853, said, "The banks have been alarmed; the public has been excited; there appears to be an underlayer of spite or ill will towards banks and banking in this city." This statement represents the actual condition in Chicago at that date. No doubt Mr. Wentworth was in a measure responsible for this state of public opinion. For years he had been one of the leaders of public opinion,



not only as Congressman, but as the editor of his newspaper here. Thousands of the best citizens had imbibed his financial policies which were founded upon the Jacksonian hostility to the United States bank. Mr. Wentworth scarcely ever had a kind word to say concerning any banking institution. There can be no doubt that in a large measure he was responsible for the hostility shown in this community to all banking enterprises. Credit, the basis of modern business transactions, was daily damaged by his philippics. But Wentworth was not alone in the hostility shown to the banks. Many others here had likewise accepted the banking policy, or rather the no-bank policy, of Jackson and Van Buren.

Early in 1853 an effort to establish a bank with an immense capital was undertaken here. It was designed to form an institution in which all of the best citizens would own stock. The capital was fixed at \$2,000,000 and the bank was to be known as the Metropolitan. It did not materialize.

The abuse of banks was so sharp at this date that all banks and all bank issues were regarded with suspicion. Sound institutions suffered unjustly from this suspicion. Solvent banks which were thus suspected had their money returned to them for redemption. Brokers were in ecstasies. To them the times were bright and auspicious. There were in circulation here bills worth all degrees of discount and premium. It was the custom of brokers and had been for years to run down the value of good bank issues in order to buy the same at a small figure so that they could secure par from the banks of issue. In April, 1853, the bills of the Merchants and Mechanics bank were at 1 per cent. discount; the same of the banks of I. H. Burch and Bradley, Curtiss & Co. The certificates of deposit of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, which circulated as money, were thus likewise at 1 per cent. discount.

"Money remains close in the city. The banks are in a safe condition and are determined to incur no risks by extending the line of their discounts beyond the smallest amount that will accommodate their customers."—(*Democratic Press*, March 21, 1853.)

"There is decidedly a better feeling in Clark street. Advices from the Eastern cities are favorable and it is confidently believed that the crisis is past and we have better times ahead. The people have not generally felt the pressure as yet, and we doubt whether they will. It is the opinion that the closeness was caused in part by the brokers of New York who wished to create a crisis in order to secure higher rates of interest. The rates of interest at the banks are as usual and the brokers are supplying their customers at 10 and 12 per cent. In the streets the rate is 2 per cent. a month and we think something more has been paid during the month."—(*Democratic Press*, April 5, 1853.)

"We note a remarkable degree of carefulness, not only among



bankers and brokers, but also among those engaged in street operations, to guard against a speculative spirit.”—(*Democratic Press*, April 11, 1853.)

“All our bankers are doing a good business. . . . A fact of great importance to the development of the resources of Illinois is the entire confidence felt by the East in our railroad securities.”—(*Democratic Press*, June 20, 1853.)

Outside small bank bills were very bad during the summer of 1853, so banks here posted up this notice:

“On and after the first of August, 1853, no bills under \$5, except those of the banks of this State, and no circulation prohibited by law, will be received on deposit or in payment at this office.”

“Here we have the death knell of all shinplasters and the certainty of a legalized currency amply secured in its stead. The public have abundant reason for thankfulness that they have escaped from the reign of such a currency with so little loss. Our general banking law was universally condemned by our ‘generous confidence’ financiers, and it was said that no one could or would do a banking business under it; but we think that experience has shown that all such fears were groundless. In the short space of a few months a large number of banks have come into existence and are doing a successful business.”—(*Democratic Press*, July 23, 1853.)

“The law was wise, as it gave all persons full time to get rid of foreign small bills and was intended to drive out all wild-cat issues,” said the *Democratic Press*.

“The merchants of this city alone have been shaved by this wild-cat currency to an extent of probably not less than \$100,000 per annum. If all persons are prohibited from paying small bills of foreign banks, they must use specie or small bills that are convertible into specie here.”—(*Democratic Press*, August 2, 1853.)

“The small bill law has gone into operation since our last issue. So far as we can learn there is a general disposition to obey it, and sometimes much vexation, inconvenience and trouble ensue. Our banks we believe, with a single exception perhaps, vote it a nuisance, and if we mistake not it is so regarded by the people generally. We predict its early repeal at the next legislature. The shinplasters have most happily made their exit, we hope never to return. We presume the few stragglers still in the hands of the people will be redeemed. While we rejoice at their departure, we would speak of them with due respect, for they have served a most important purpose in the development of the West. The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company name is to appear no more on every other bill you meet. Though it has always been a financial nondescript, there can be no doubt as to the facilities it has afforded to the business community of Chicago and the people of the Northwest generally.”—(*Democratic Press*, August 8, 1853.)

By the act of August 1, 1853, a supplemental law to the banking

act was passed, to the effect that no persons could become incorporated under said act until they should first have deposited with the State auditor United States or State stocks so that its capital stock would amount to the sum of \$50,000. No persons could emit money "other than the bills or notes of banks of this State."

"At this season for the last four years money has always been close in this city. The canal sales are to take place next week and will absorb all the spare means in the hands of our citizens. This money of a very large amount is sent forward to New York to pay the canal bondholders. We hope the canal trustees will sell all out at once. The system heretofore pursued of their bidding against buyers is execrable and we have good reason to believe cannot be justified before a judicial tribunal. If they sell all the lands in their hands, as it is thought they are legally bound to do, three years will wipe out all these payments and we shall have no such drains as now to cripple our energies."—(*Democratic Press*, May 7, 1853.)

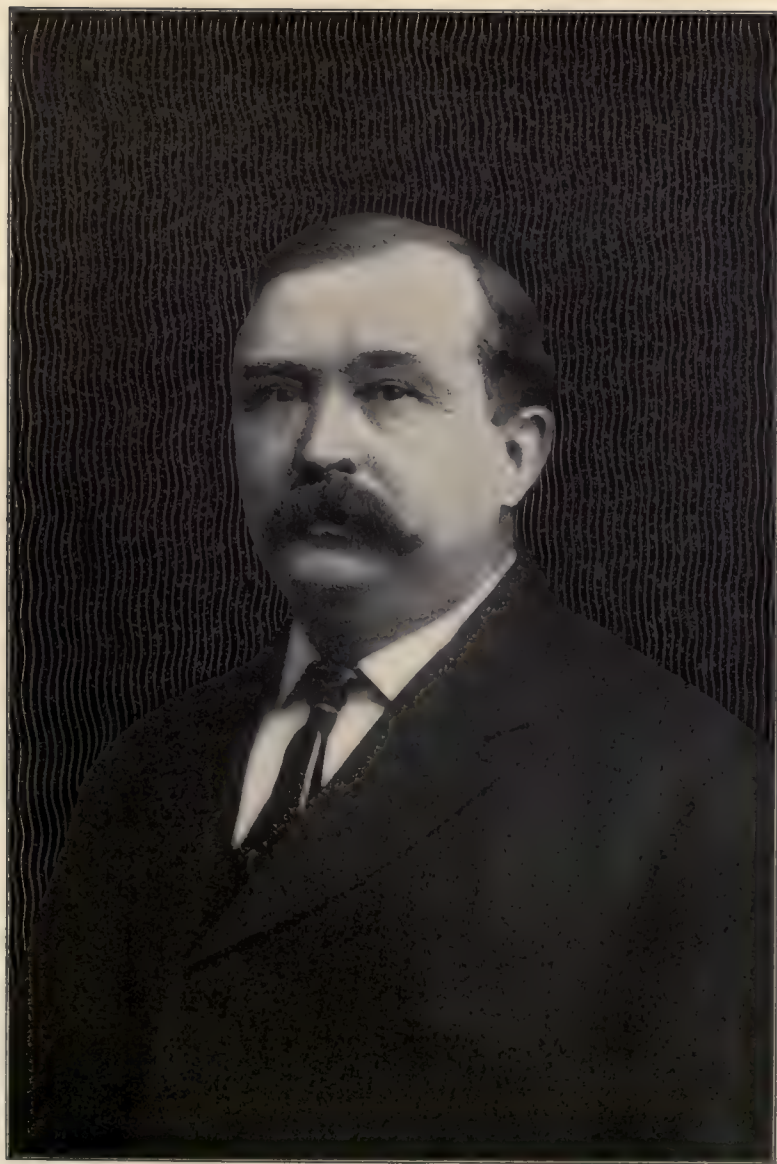
"The *Christian Banker* has again made its appearance. Since its long 'nap' many of the spirits have apparently been cast out, as it is far less extravagant than when first issued. Where is the *Christian Shoemaker*? Will it not listen for one encouraging rap?"—(*Democratic Press*, May 14, 1853.)

"Money is close as we expected. The land sales have closed and after a few weeks we may expect easier times. The amount of the sales is nearly \$1,000,000. The first payment is \$200,000. It was a fact remarked by everyone that a majority of the purchases were made by our citizens. However, the feeling in Clark street is buoyant."—(*Democratic Press*, May 14, 1853.)

"The small bill law has partially become a dead letter. So far as our information extends nobody pretends to regard it. Even the precaution at first used by the banks to receive them from depositors 'for collection' is no longer taken and the small bills of all good banks circulate about as freely as ever. We doubt whether the very executors of the law have not violated it repeatedly. Brokers charge from 2 to 4 per cent. a month; regular rates 10 per cent. per annum."—(*Democratic Press*, September 12, 1853.)

"The money market continues very close. Short produce paper is taken at the banks, but outside operators find it exceedingly difficult to obtain accommodations. All speculation paper is virtually rejected, and no money can be had on it except at ruinous rates. Some of the brokers are discounting at 2 per cent. a month, and 3 and 5 per cent. have been offered. The general business of the city is, however, in a healthy condition."—(*Democratic Press*, September, 1853.)

"The money market is tight, very tight. The pressure is, we believe, as for some months past, confined mainly to the banks and monied men, as the people have more actual cash in hand than for years previous."—(*Democratic Press*, October 24, 1853.)



*Sietz J de Vries*





The law of 1853 discriminated against the small bills of banks outside of Illinois. The object was to drive from the State all shinplasters, and time until August 1, 1853 was given, so that no hardship would result. The shave on the small foreign bills had been enormous. "The merchants of this city alone have been shaved by this wild-cat currency to an extent probably of not less than \$100,000 per annum. If all persons should be prohibited from paying small bills of foreign banks, they must pay specie or small bills that are convertible into specie here."—(*Democratic Press*, August 2, 1853.)

In the fall of 1853 Chicago business men demanded more bank capital. The city had grown so enormously that notwithstanding the fact that the banks also had increased in numbers there was still felt a serious lack in ready money. It should be noted that at the time the new banking law took effect on August 1, 1853, every newspaper of the city refused thereafter to insert any notices or advertisements from the shinplaster banks. In August all the security banks of the city united and sorted out all outside shinplasters and rated them accordingly to what they seemed worth. The Marine bank issued \$50,000 in small bills. The Union bank also issued bills of small denomination. The Farmers' bank went into operation in September, 1853.

The hard times began to be manifested here by October and November, 1853. The stringency became so great that a severe hardship was entailed upon commercial transactions. The banks were extremely cautious and in some instances refused to grant any discounts whatever. Men that received favors considered themselves extremely fortunate. The sound banks organized under the State law were called "Illinois Stock Security Banks." Paul B. Ring was president of the Farmers' bank and C. H. Chan cashier. They issued bills of the denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5. A genuine bank scare or panic was seriously threatened by the last of September. At this date several counterfeiters were caught in the toils in this city. They had counterfeited bills of Chicago banks and also of several outside institutions.

In February, 1854, money was exceedingly scarce. At this time the Merchants and Mechanics bank added \$100,000 to its capital. The new Phoenix bank, with L. Reynolds president and N. C. Coe cashier, began business about this date. Its capital was \$50,000. It issued \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 bills. The Commercial Exchange company, at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, began business about this time with Henry Moore as president. The banking hours in early times extended from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon; but early in the '50s the time was changed to 10 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The bankers unitedly desired to go back to the former time, but were opposed by their clerks. In 1854 the following bankers were in operation

here: Commercial Exchange, F. Granger Adams, J. M. Adsit, Marine Bank, George Smith & Co., Chicago Exchange Bank, Phoenix Bank, Farmers' Bank, I. H. Burch & Co., R. K. Swift & Co., E. H. Huntington & Co., Merchants and Mechanics bank, Union Bank, Bradley, Curtiss & Co., and others.

Notwithstanding that money was exceedingly scarce, business in the spring of 1854 was very brisk. The banks were cautious, but business men managed to secure loans at reasonable rates. The \$5 bills of the Phoenix bank were counterfeited quite extensively in 1854. Late in this year there was a sharp panic in financial affairs. The trouble arose over the Indiana free bank bills. Brokers ran them down and then bought them in large quantities for from 50 cents to 75 cents on the \$1. Everybody who held them unwittingly sacrificed and the brokers profited thereby. The excitement and panic unjustly extended to the sound Indiana Stock bank, the bills of which were run down by brokers as much as 25 per cent. discount. Within a few months the bills of the Indiana free banks were wholly driven out of this community. In different parts of the country the same conditions prevailed. The panic resulted from the determination of security banks to drive out all shinplaster issues. The first serious result of the panic here was the failure of the Merchants and Mechanics bank, which did not open its doors on November 13. The officers claimed it was in good condition and issued a statement that they would resume business in a short time. On November 14 the City and Union banks both failed. At this date there were large runs on both of the banks. The citizens became panic-stricken and sacrificed their bills unreasonably and pandemonium reigned in commercial and banking circles. In order to check the panic so far as possible, a number of Chicago business men publicly announced that they would receive the bills of the Chicago stock banks at par. This announcement was signed by hundreds of the best business men. By November 17 the panic had almost wholly subsided. At this time N. C. Coe & Co. announced that the Phoenix bank would continue business as N. C. Coe & Co. Of course the runs on the banks were due to the fact that the banks themselves were unable on short notice to redeem their bills in coin. Brokers took advantage of this state of affairs to run down such bills to as low a figure as possible in order to buy them and later compel the bankers to redeem them at par. In December, 1854, the Merchants and Mechanics bank resumed business. Dr. Boone, who had been its president, resigned and Hon. James H. Woodworth succeeded him as president. The prominence of Mr. Woodworth as Congressman and his known high character as a man seemed to promise excellent conduct for the new concern.

"Three years ago there was not a legitimate banking establishment in the whole State of Illinois. Gold and silver were scarce and most of our currency consisted of small notes on Eastern banks.



Notes of a higher denomination than 1s, 2s and 3s seldom found their way to the inland portion of the State. We have now twenty-nine banks, all working under the general banking law of the State, which provides that the proprietors of each banking establishment issuing notes shall deposit with the auditor of the State United States stocks to the amount of their issue."—(*Democratic Press*, January 14, 1854.)

The new State banking law as passed was modeled after that of New York. By January, 1854, the following banks had been organized under it:

BANKS.	Bills in Circulation.
Exchange bank .....	\$ 50,000
Marine bank .....	215,000
Bank of America .....	50,000
Chicago bank .....	150,000
Commercial bank .....	55,000
Farmers' bank .....	50,000
Union bank .....	75,000
Merchants and Mechanics bank.....	54,700
City bank .....	60,000
Total .....	<u>\$759,700</u>

"There has been a perfect panic during the week in reference to the Indiana free banks. The city and the surrounding country seem to have been flooded with their bills, and as the brokers have purchased them at from 50 to 75 cents on the dollar and have had all they could do at that, large amounts must have been sacrificed. The trouble with this money seems to be the impossibility of converting it into coin or even into current bills or exchange. The only safe course is to refuse them entirely. Money has been excessively close during the past week. Indeed, it has been almost impossible to borrow on any terms."—(*Democratic Press*, October 23, 1854.)

"Although our merchants have done a large and profitable business, and capital within the last five years has been rapidly accumulating at this point, the increase has borne no sort of proportion to the rapidly increasing commerce of the city. Our commercial and manufacturing interests have doubled within the last two years. This large increase of business is due mainly to the extension of our railroads in all directions, and the consequent rapid filling up and sudden development of the resources of the country through which they pass. They have brought an amount of business to the city for which the most sanguine were not prepared, and the demands of which very few had the capital to meet. This scarcity of capital is the origin of the deranged state of our currency which every business man now feels most sensibly. For this reason the Indiana free banks have been able to flood the city and the State with their paper issues. It is utterly impossible for our own bankers to meet the wants of our business men."—(*Democratic Press*, October 25, 1854.)

NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

BANKS.	Had in Circulation.
Merchants and Mechanics bank.....	\$ 58,700
Marine bank .....	158,901
The City bank .....	50,000
The Chicago bank .....	125,081
Commercial bank .....	54,998
The Bank of America .....	50,000
The Union bank .....	74,993
Exchange bank .....	49,995
The Phoenix bank .....	50,000
The Farmers' bank .....	50,000

The most of the securities deposited by these banks to secure their circulation were Virginia and Missouri State stocks at par, Illinois new Internal Improvement stock deposited at 50 per cent., Illinois new Internal Improvement certificates, and Illinois and Michigan canal stocks deposited at 50 per cent.

In December, 1854, Thomas H. Noble, a teller in the office of George Smith & Co., became defaulter for about \$9,000. In December, 1854, while money was close, business was prosperous and there was general confidence in the future. The Farmers' bank had failed and the three banks—City, Farmers' and Phoenix—were still closed late in December, 1854. During the winter of 1854-5, as might have been expected, many workmen were thrown out of employment. The city did everything in its power to relieve them in their distress. Extra shifts of workmen were put at various jobs, such as cleaning the streets, etc. Late in December, 1854, the bills of the City, Farmers', Phoenix and Union banks were quoted at 25 per cent. discount. The City bank had been conducted by Bradley, Curtiss & Co. and the Union Bank by Forrest, Brothers & Co. Several small private banks failed here during the fall and winter. In January, 1855, Mark Skinner, receiver, was occupied in winding up the affairs of the City, Union, Phoenix and Farmers' banks. It was claimed that the bank commissioners failed in their duty by not taking immediate possession of those banks as soon as failure was announced. It was pointed out that these banks left to themselves had managed to absorb and conceal what resources they had left, to the injury of their creditors. In the month of January, 1855, there were many business failures throughout the country. The failure of Wadsworth & Sheldon, of New York City, for about \$2,500,000 involved the Exchange Bank of Chicago and other business institutions here. In January, 1855, J. H. Kedzie opened a banking house at 24 Clark street. At this time J. C. Barbour was conducting a banking and exchange office at 42 Clark street. He had previously been a cashier in the Marine bank. In March, 1855, E. I. Tinkham opened a banking establishment. He had previously been connected with George Smith & Co. and had been cashier of the Marine bank. Early in 1855 the State auditor was authorized to exchange the security of the suspended banks here (City, Union,

Farmers' and Phoenix) for their notes at par. About the year 1855 the custom of paying interest on deposits was introduced here generally. The *Democratic Press* argued against the custom, saying, "It is borrowing money when the real function of banking is to loan."

In April, 1855, the bills of the ten security banks here were all at par. J. M. Adsit offered from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent. premium for the suspended bank bills. He did this because the State auditor was then redeeming those bills with gold. J. C. Barbour made the same offer. About this time Morford Brothers began banking here. They were located at Clark and Lake streets. One of the brothers had been connected with the F. Granger Adams banking house for two years.

"Business in this city is brisk and the demand for money very active. The banks are supplying their customers on short time for strictly business purposes at the legal rates, viz. : ten per cent."—(*Democratic Press*, September 18, 1854.)

"Just now financial prospects look decidedly squally. The banks of the city have shut down on their best customers and of course it is hardly possible to borrow money on any terms. Collections come in very slowly and some are utterly unable to pay though worth thousands of dollars. How long is this state of things to continue? Are we to have a financial crisis, or will this squall blow over in a week or two?"—(*Democratic Press*, October 25, 1854.)

"Money is, if possible, closer than ever. We doubt whether there has been a note discounted in Clark street during the past week. Of course money is not to be had."—(*Democratic Press*, October 30, 1854.)

"The banks have again stopped discounting, and of course money is not to be had except in small amounts by 'the people who happen to get in'."—(*Democratic Press*, November 13, 1854.)

Among the banking establishments here in June, 1855, were the following: G. C. Whitney & Sons, Exchange Bank of America, Chicago, Merchants and Mechanics, Commercial, City, Marine, Farmers', Union, Henry and Elias Greenebaum, Gwynne, Day & Co., Morford Brothers, Officer & Brothers. At this time the bills of the Phoenix, City, Farmers', Union and Marine banks were at a slight discount. All the other stock banks were at par.

The war against shinplaster issues was continued during 1855 with unabated vigor and intensity. The security banks and the best element among the business men made every effort to drive out the wild-cat issue and in a large measure succeeded. Brokers acting in their own interests aided them in the attempt to depreciate the value of shinplaster currency. The brokers carried the matter so far that a financial panic was threatened and was narrowly averted. At this time the regular rate of interest was 10 per cent., but brokers charged from 2 to 5 per cent. a month. At this time a concerted attack upon Smith's Georgia banks was made by the security banks:



but the newspapers spoke well of the institution managed by Mr. Smith, notwithstanding the fact that his issues were shinplasters. It was alleged that Smith's Georgia banks had issued an immense quantity of unsecured bills and that his bank in Chicago had undertaken to float them in this community and had largely succeeded. Many declared that in a short time these banks themselves would fail and the money they had issued not being secured would prove worthless. Late in December 109 business men and houses signed a call "to aid in suppressing and driving out of circulation all Georgia and Tennessee money." This was the culmination of the attack upon the issues of George Smith & Co. Mr. Smith was the owner of the Interior and Atlanta banks of Georgia. H. A. Tucker & Co. of Chicago owned the Merchants Bank of Macon, Ga., I. H. Burch & Co. owned the La Grange Bank of Georgia and the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Chicago owned the Cherokee Insurance company of Dolton, Ga. It was believed that these banks in a short time would fail and that their issues would become worthless, and that as Cook county was flooded with their bills the result here might be disastrous to business calculations.

"We have nothing new from our suspended banks. They adopt the 'mum' policy for reasons of course best known to themselves. Their bill holders are becoming impatient."—(*Democratic Press*, January 1, 1855.)

"We have to note a further improvement in most of the Illinois suspended banks. They are now purchased at only 5 per cent. discount by our principal brokers. This fact shows the excellence of our banking system and speaks volumes in its favor."—(*Press*, March 26, 1855.)

"Business of all kinds is active and consequently the demands upon our bankers are large. Currency is very scarce and probably must continue so for a short time longer. . . . What Chicago most needs is capital and men to do the business that is constantly pouring in upon her like a mighty avalanche."—(*Daily Press*, April 7, 1855.)

The Legislature in February, 1855, passed a law "to allow the auditor to give up the bonds of the suspended banks to the bill holders. This will greatly relieve our brokers and business men."—(*Daily Press*, February 19, 1855.)

The business men of Chicago met in the rooms of the Board of Trade January 6, 1855, "to consult upon ways and means to do away with the circulation of illegitimate bank notes, and to secure such new laws and amendments to the present banking law as will secure for this city and State a sound (banking) currency, convertible into exchange at fair cost, and at the same time afford ample remuneration to the banker and the investment of capital in banking." Resolutions to this effect and directed to the Legislature were adopted. Present: B. W. Raymond, J. H. Reed, J. H. Dunham,

James A. Smith, M. D. Gilman, J. C. Williams, Nelson Tuttle, Aaron Haven, E. Baker, and W. A. Baldwin. Mr. Raymond was elected chairman of the meeting.

"With all the run on the banks of George Smith & Co. no man, so far as we have been able to learn, doubts their solvency for a moment; indeed the class of business done by this firm renders it almost impossible to affect their credit in the least. It is known to every one who has any knowledge of their mode of doing business that they never touch any paper which is not above suspicion, hence they make no losses. Men who are not perfectly good, who do not meet their notes promptly, can get no accommodation of them. Hence the bitterness and malignity manifested against them in certain quarters."—(*Daily Press*, October 6, 1855.)

"The tricks to which those who are endeavoring to produce financial crisis in the West are ready to resort are sufficiently mean and contemptible. Certain wire pullers were determined to pass at the State fair a series of resolutions which they desired to publish as coming from the farmers of the State, condemning in strong language the issues of George Smith & Co. and the other banks in Georgia which are owned by parties in this city. Accordingly a few got together, passed the resolutions in course, and harangued the crowd on the importance of the Industrial League. As to the Atlanta and Interior banks we have never heard any well-informed business man express the opinion that all the enemies of George Smith & Co. put together had power enough to break them. Indeed they don't expect it. They hope simply to cripple them and buy their notes at a heavy discount."—(*Daily Press*, October 16, 1855.)

"CHICAGO, November 17, 1855.

"*Sir*—The undersigned bankers in Chicago respectfully invite your institution to unite with us in carrying into effect an arrangement whereby all the banks in this State shall provide for the redemption of their notes in gold at their place of issue, and in Chicago or St. Louis by a responsible agent, upon the following terms: At St. Louis in specie funds and at Chicago in sight exchange on New York at the usual rate among bankers. The object is to discriminate between banks of substantial capital and those of issue merely having little or no means beyond the stocks deposited with the auditor of State, and also that a prompt and reliable redemption may be obtained when desired. Banks desiring to participate in this arrangement may signify it to either of the undersigned and by giving continual public notice through their agents in St. Louis or Chicago according to the places they may select. The notes of any bank declining to redeem as aforesaid will not be treated as currency after the 30th inst. It is understood that bankers presenting notes for redemption shall receive in return their own notes or those they may be interested in circulating."

This was signed by George Smith & Co.; E. W. Willard, cashier

Bank of America; B. F. Carver, cashier Marine bank and secretary of Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company; H. A. Tucker & Co.; I. H. Burch & Co. by I. H. Burch, cashier Chicago bank; A. Gilbert, cashier Commercial bank and secretary of Commercial Exchange Company; Francis A. Hoffman; Officer & Brother; Edward I. Tinkham & Co.

At the time this circular was issued the *Press* bitterly denounced it as a measure originated by the wild-cats and calculated to injure and cripple the stock-secured banks.

"For fifteen years George Smith was the only banker in the city. His currency was the Milwaukee Marine and Fire Insurance company's wild-cat bills. The last four or five years he has been the principal and largest banker in the city and has furnished a circulation in the main for all this city and region. No man has ever lost a dollar by his failure or refusal to redeem the circulation he put forth."—(*Daily Press*, December 27, 1855.)

"We have observed with regret an effort on the part of some of our newspapers and brokers, as well as of people at a distance, to discredit and render useless the currency upon which this city has mainly relied and used in the various transactions of business."—(*Daily Press*, January 5, 1856.)

"The money market for the past week has been quite stringent, and bankers have been discounting to a very small extent. Our merchants generally are in a very flourishing condition and quite independent of bank assistance. We hear of South Water and Lake street merchants buying up their own paper, and we know of some of them taking funds to New York to buy up all their paper that can be had on advantageous terms and may be bought in that city. This speaks volumes for the responsibility of our Chicago men, and should inspire great confidence in their ability, and no doubt will rather surprise those gentlemen who have been preaching panic, ruin and bankruptcy to the traders of this city. Speculators are very short of funds. Bankers are discounting very sparingly. Brokers are buying first-class business papers at 2 per cent. per month. Currency is in fair supply, with very little Georgia in circulation. Brokers are not now sorting many of the bills of country banks to draw coin on them, as the abundant supply of gold and exchange prevents it being so profitable as heretofore. We have therefore a large amount of our own State money now in circulation. The discrediting of Georgia and Tennessee money after the 15th inst. will not alter the money market: bankers' rates are 10 per cent. for thirty days; brokers' rates are 20 to 24 per cent. payable in sixty to ninety days."—(J. K. Swift Johnson & Co. in *Daily News*, January 3, 1856.)

The most noticeable fact connected with the banking interests of the city during the '50s was the enormous increase in the amount of business done. The banking business in reality increased during



that period at a greater ratio than did the growth in population. The number of active banking institutions quadrupled. Business men were overwhelmed with orders for goods and they in turn so overwhelmed the banks that the latter greatly increased their capital. In 1856 the leading banking establishments were as follows: Officer & Brothers; Wheeler, Bunker & Co.; Gwynne, Day & Co.; Brewster, Hay & Co.; Hoffman & Gelpcke; R. K. Swift Johnston & Co.; Wadsworth & Hitz; Greenebaum Brothers; E. Aiken; Strong & Wiley; Morford Brothers; T. C. Barbour; E. R. Hinckley & Co.; Cotes, Dyhrenfurth & Co.; Davisson, McCalla & Co.; G. C. Whitney & Son; E. I. Tinkham & Co.; I. H. Burch; George Smith & Co., and Gurley & Farlin.

During the summer of 1856 money was extremely tight, owing to the condition of affairs in the East as well as to the lack of sufficient banking capital here to meet business requirements. In August, 1856, the Board of Trade took action to improve the banking law of the State. Thomas Richmond was at the head of this movement. This course was rendered necessary by the fact that illegitimate banking was extensively conducted by evasion of the new banking law and business men were at the mercy of brokers.

"We notice that the banking business in this city is increasing in an immense ratio. A great deal of capital is coming in here. We hear of one gentleman from Scotland who has invested half a million of dollars. To give an idea of the immense business in money done in this city we mention that one house—the Marine bank—in this city pays out from \$350,000 to \$400,000 on checks daily. Taking the whole of our banking houses the amount of money turned daily must be very large."—(*Daily Democrat*, October 14, 1856.)

In October, 1856, brokers and owners of stock effected an organization to protect their mutual interests with Buckner S. Morris as president and George T. Pearson as secretary and treasurer. In November, 1856, exchange on New York was quoted at 1¼ per cent. premium. Late in the fall of 1856 and early in 1857, financiers here predicted serious trouble in business affairs.

"Before this (banking) law was passed, we had none before George Smith & Co., H. T. Tucker & Co., and I. H. Burch & Co., men of unquestionable integrity, commanding an immense capital, and for many years known to the public as shrewd and far-seeing bankers, who established banks in other States, in every respect legal and legitimate institutions, and from the entire confidence which the people had in their financial skill and abundant wealth they secured for their issues a wide circulation. They used the bills of banks located in another State (Georgia), but made themselves personally responsible. These bills were in circulation when our general banking law was passed. We regarded the Georgia system as temporary, and one that could in a few years, when our own law was perfected,

be gradually abandoned. It was regarded by its bitterest enemies as perfectly safe. When the bank war raged two years ago, they were approved by our largest and wisest business men. But as soon as the brokers had time to scan our general banking law, they inaugurated an organized and persistent war against our Georgia bankers. Their bills were sent home by hundreds of thousands of dollars, but they were all promptly redeemed in exchange or coin. Months passed on and the Georgia currency was mainly withdrawn and the sharpers and stock jobbers were left in an open field for their schemes of chicanery and plunder. Behold the result! Those in the secret have now to puff stocks as long as they can possibly bear it, lend them to stool pigeons, have them deposited with the auditor, and get bills issued by the million and put them in circulation. The game works beautifully, the auditor takes the securities, and the people take the bills. Soon they are quoted at 'current rates,' and everything goes on swimmingly. Suddenly it is discovered that the stock given as security is worthless and then the trouble begins. It is moreover mysteriously found out that the banks are redeeming bills under \$10 one by one in small new silver coin and that each bill must be protested separately. In fact everything is out of joint with the law, and all possible efforts are exhausted to get up a panic. Then the people will have sensible evidence of their schemes. The bills of the People's (stock) Bank of Carmi are now bought at 12 per cent. discount as an example, and the wishes of certain brokers and quack financiers are that half of the banks of the State shall follow the same lead. Our banking law needs radical amendment."—(*Daily Press*, January 29, 1857.)

The act of January 28, 1857, incorporated the Merchants Savings, Loan and Trust company with a capital of \$500,000 and with the following incorporators: William B. Ogden, F. B. Cooley, N. R. Wilder, Henry Farnham, Samuel R. Officer, John Hight, Jr., Erasmus S. Williams, Henry W. Hinsdale, John W. Stanley, John R. Babcock, Charles Hitchcock, D. R. Holt, and R. W. Officer. They were authorized to increase their capital to \$2,000,000, to borrow and lend money, to receive deposits and buy and sell exchange, bills, notes, bonds, etc., to hold coin and to accept trusts whether fiduciary or otherwise, and to hold the real estate necessary, etc.

The Chicago Savings Institution and Trust company was incorporated on February 14, 1857, by Peter Page, Walter S. Gurnee, Charles Harmon, John P. Chapin, Thomas Heale, Benj. W. Raymond, Edward K. Rodgers, Amos G. Throop, William H. Brown, Edward I. Tinkham, Thomas Richmond, James Peck, Tuthill King, E. D. Taylor, Philo Carpenter, George W. Dole, Grant Goodrich, and Walter L. Newberry.

The new banking law provided that all bonds should be received at 10 per cent. less than their New York value; that when notes were presented for redemption the redemption should be instant in gold;



that notes when payment was refused should be protested in aggregate; that banks should do business in the place where they were established and could receive 10 per cent. interest; that no bank should be established with less than \$50,000 capital paid up.

"Since the issue of our circular of March 31 we have passed through one of the closest, if not the closest, week of the season. For ten days past it has been next to impossible to get paper discounted at the banks. Deposits were down to the lowest point of the year."—(R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnson in *Daily Press*, April 8, 1857.)

Early in 1857 C. M. James and Alfred Hyde endeavored to establish a fraudulent bank, but they were soon discovered and compelled to quit business. Late in January, 1857, exchange on New York was from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. premium. At this time Tinkham & Co. withdrew much of their issues from circulation. The bills of Illinois banks that had failed were quoted at 10 per cent discount. A. F. Sherman & Co. were doing a banking business in February, 1857. About this time the Legislature considered incorporating a savings institution here with a capital of \$2,000,000. Among the incorporators were W. B. Ogden, J. H. Dunham, W. L. Newberry and J. H. Foster. In April, 1857, Forrest Brothers & Co., who had previously failed, resumed banking operations with honor. In May, 1857, J. M. Adsit, Taylor & Kreigh, and Louis J. Hertz were engaged in banking here. In July, 1857, the Bank of Commerce conducted by E. R. Hinckley & Co. failed to open its doors. It was claimed they had become involved in an immense corn speculation on the Board of Trade. Several indictments were returned against the various members of that bank. In July, 1857, \$500,000 was added to the banking capital of the Marine bank. B. F. Carver was cashier of this institution. In July, 1857, H. A. Smith, of the Chicago Joint Stock company, was indicted for conducting a lottery and was fined heavily. The failure of E. R. Hinckley & Co. was followed by runs upon many of the other banking establishments. On August 11, Cotes & Brother, formerly Cotes, Dyhrenfurth & Co., closed their doors. Country depositors had withdrawn their deposits and the city had done the same, which act left the institution destitute of sufficient currency to meet the demands of depositors. In August banks throughout the country began to fail. About the first of September all banking accommodations were stopped and the banks absolutely refused all discount. Business men here could not understand why this should be so, in view of the good crops and generally of the prosperous condition of the country. On September 29 E. I. Tinkham & Co. closed their doors. There followed a drastic run on R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnson, who were likewise compelled to close on September 30. Later they announced that they would liquidate and not resume operations. On October 12 Wadsworth & Co. closed their doors.



"The money market is still unsettled and great caution is exercised by our bankers in all their movements. . . . In our own city the money market continues uncomfortably close, but everything is entirely quiet and the streets are alive with business and bustle."—(*Chicago Press*, September 9, 1857.)

"The past week has been one of great anxiety and caution. At no time in the history of our city has there been so complete a stoppage of all bank accommodations. For the past week the banks, with but few exceptions, peremptorily refused all discounts. They have, of course, been further strengthening themselves against any further contingency."—(*Chicago Press*, September 14, 1857.)

"Our bankers and citizens generally take matters very coolly and seem to be prepared for the worst. Confidence in the wealth and the abundant resources of the Northwest does not waver for a moment. Why should it? We have the wheat and the corn, the pork and the beef, and, come what will, the dependent East must purchase our surplus of these commodities."—(*Chicago Press*, September 29, 1857.)

"It is with pride that we record the fact that Chicago still stands."—(*Chicago Press*, October 15, 1857.)

"Exchange continues very scarce and the market is variable and unsettled. Some of our leading bankers charge 5 per cent on collections and some charge 10. The general trade of the city, all things considered, is healthy and active. The question may arise, how our wholesale dealers can stand the rates of exchange. The high rates, the well grounded distrust of most Eastern currency, and the fact that the bills of the Illinois and Wisconsin banks could not be used at seaboard, and that they are taken here at par, added to the still further fact that they were for a time discredited in St. Louis, have given our wholesale dealers an immense trade."—(*Chicago Press*, October 26, 1857.)

A meeting of the merchants was called for January 20, 1858, "For the purpose of taking into consideration the state of our currency and exchange market with the view of devising some plan which may prove beneficial to the interests of this city and vicinity, and give us equal facilities with our neighboring cities. The experience of the last few months in wild-cat currency and the unprecedented high rates of exchange will suggest the importance of such considerations."—(Signed by Nelson Tuttle, Edwin Hempstead, George M. Wells and John V. Farwell.)

"All the banks in Illinois and Wisconsin except the Marine and the Chicago of this city (which to their honor, be it said, have the coin on demand for all their issues) virtually suspended specie payments, yet our bankers received at par the bills of all the country banks and thus saved the business of the city from utter stagnation and ruin."—(*Annual Review of Chicago*, January, 1858.)

It was noted that nearly all business continued in 1857 about as

usual. The shipments of wheat were about 100,000 bushels per day. "When coin and exchange became dear, our merchants took currency from their customers, bought wheat with it, and made exchange for themselves. Such an example of Western energy and shrewdness was duly appreciated by the creditors of Chicago dealers upon the seaboard."—(Review of Chicago.)

The panic of 1857 was one of money, not of poverty.

"The Northwest was entirely solvent—was teeming with wealth in her products. Her farmers had full granaries and storehouses and were ready to sell at a fair price. Parties whose interest it was to influence the market published and most industriously circulated reports said to have been 'carefully made up from actual observation' that there was comparatively no grain in the country, that our surplus was exhausted, that the mighty Northwest had neither money nor produce. These slanders were most eagerly caught up by the journals of the East and extensively published under the head of 'Eastern Distrust of the West.' The effect was instantly felt. Our bankers stood appalled by the drain on them from the East. Large sums of money which had been sent forward for the purpose of moving the crops were at once withdrawn."

Early in 1858 the bank note list issued by E. Keach & Co. gave a complete valuation of all the bills in circulation in Chicago. This and other similar lists were invaluable to business men and brokers. No transaction was made that did not take into consideration under compulsion the current value of a score of different bills of vital importance to all business where cash was required.

By May, 1858, exchange on New York had fallen to about 1 per cent. premium, with gold the same. In May the *Bank Note Reporter* was issued by E. K. Willard & Young, bankers, at 74 Dearborn street. This also supplied a want that had not been filled by any previous bank list, because it gave a great deal of valuable information concerning business and banking operations in addition to the correct quotations of all current and uncurrent money. In August, 1858, a large meeting of bankers and merchants considered the advisability of throwing out of circulation all Wisconsin bank bills affected by the late free banking law of that State. Six of the Chicago security banks resolved to discontinue the receipt of such bills. Brokers, however, were not affected and accordingly took no action except to make deeper shaves whenever that money passed through their hands. One of the resolutions passed at this meeting was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we believe Wisconsin currency to be well secured, and if any of the banks in that State refuse to redeem, we will nevertheless take the money at par, and place it in the hands of some banker who will send it home for redemption."

In March, 1859, among the leading bankers and brokers were the following: L. E. Alexander & Co., Ernst Prussing, Granger

Weldon & Co., E. I. Tinkham & Co., Charles H. Ham & Co., Hoffman & Gelpcke, Uldrich & Geudtner, A. C. Hertel, Officer & Brothers, Aiken & Norton, George Smith, G. C. Whitney & Co., T. C. Barbour, B. W. Phillips, H. A. Tucker & Co., and Morford Brothers.

As a matter of fact banks of issue operating strictly under the spirit of the State law found it hard to exist at this time. The security banks had ceased to emit bills, but the irregular banks poured upon the community large quantities of their funds and usually adopted the method of circulating the same rapidly at some distant point before the true nature of the institution issuing them could be learned. The only security bank of issue in 1858 was the Marine. At this date currency was very scarce and mostly came from distant points. It should be noted that late in November, 1858, New York exchange sold at par with the best currency.

In June, 1859, exchange on New York and gold were both at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium. In August it had risen to 3 per cent. premium. This was not so much due to the impending panic as it was to the fact that business was extremely prosperous. Business men demanded money and exchange and this requirement forced skyward the requests upon bankers and brokers for short loans. By the latter part of September, 1859, exchange had fallen to less than 1 per cent. premium. It was said at the time that the demand for money in the fall of 1859 was the most urgent ever experienced in this city up to that date. It was further stated that the demand was wholly legitimate and largely sprang from the lack of sufficient banking capital here. More than one business house in October received in one day over \$100,000 worth of produce paper besides paying the checks of customers. Naturally during this enormous demand for money bankers and brokers did their utmost to supply the wants of business men. Late in October New York exchange was quoted at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium.

The *Press and Tribune* of November 15, 1859, had the following notice: "The Illinois and Wisconsin bank notes are not readily converted into coin or exchange. The banks of those States furnish almost all the currency in circulation west of Indiana. They are opposed on principle to redeeming their issues; and the brokers of Chicago are in favor of the high rates of exchange, as it enables them to realize two or three times the legal rates of interest. By loaning to their customers for a short time Western currency and making them pay back in New York funds they draw 20 to 30 per cent. interest instead of 10 which the law allows. The banks only redeem at the tail end of a chancery suit, but as their issues are 'stock-secured,' they are considered ultimately good and consequently pass freely. There will be no low rates of exchange in this city while the brokers are herded together to keep it up, and the banks allowed to avoid prompt redemption."



During the fall of 1860 it became apparent to thoughtful and experienced financiers and business men that the political agitation then convulsing the country might seriously injure business operations during the coming winter. It was realized that the bills of the security banks of Illinois were largely based upon the stocks of many of the Southern states. It was seen that should the South adopt ordinances of secession, inaugurate war and withdraw from the Union the value of the stocks held as security by the banks of Illinois would become greatly reduced and in fact might become worthless. Accordingly business men generally looked with misgivings upon what the future should bring forth. In October, 1860, exchange on New York jumped to 1½ per cent. premium. The *Tribune and Press* about this time said, "More than twenty banks have come into operation under our general banking law within the last few months. The next Legislature should provide some effectual check to this unlimited expansion of the currency." It was the opinion of business men here that the banking law of the State should at once be amended on the following points: To provide for the redemption of bills of doubtful security; to prevent banks and brokers from charging excessive exchange rates; that a discrimination against banks which evaded the law should be made; that banks which failed should be compelled to liquidate and redeem their bills, and that all banks should be required to deposit with the State auditor Illinois or United States stocks. At a business meeting held here concerning the monetary situation the following was one of the conclusions:

"WHEREAS, In our opinion the present monetary crisis in our State is the direct result of our banking system, which discriminates against the interests of our own citizens in its practical workings by giving to a few irresponsible bankers (in most cases) the interest upon \$15,000,000 of stocks, while the people are compelled to pay for them and submit to the conversion of every dollar of their surplus products into bank bills with no other basis but those stocks till from \$5,000,000 in 1857 they have increased to \$12,000,000, \$3,000,000 of the increase being from this year's surplus crop, and

WHEREAS, From the nature of the evil the commercial interests of the State are compelled to bear the burden of its depreciated currency."

The last report of the auditor before November 1, 1860, showed that only twenty of the eighty-four banks in the State had any deposits, and those banks receiving deposits were confined to one half-dozen leading cities of the State. The total deposits of these banks about November, 1860, was \$832,354. The circulation of the eighty-four banks was \$9,610,084. This illustrates to what an extraordinary degree the State had been flooded with rag money. After the presidential election of November, 1860, exchange began to mount upward and although currency was discounted heavily

business men continued to borrow and to widen operations. On November 16 gold and exchange were quoted at from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. premium to customers and to others from 5 to 6 per cent. premium. The next day exchange mounted from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. premium selling. On November 19 exchange reached 10 per cent. premium selling, while gold was quoted at from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. premium.

Late in November, 1860, many bankers were called upon to strengthen their security. This was due to the fact that the securities themselves had depreciated and were still depreciating in value. The time to make good was fixed at thirty-five days. About November 22 many bankers of Virginia suspended, as did also several in Washington, D. C. On November 23 exchange was quoted at 7 per cent. premium selling and gold at 10 per cent. premium selling. At this date stocks were recovering a little. Late in November Mr. Tinkham offered to buy much of the discarded Illinois issues at 80 cents on the \$1. About this time other Illinois bank bills were thrown out of circulation here. Late in November the banks of Missouri, except those of St. Louis, suspended specie payments. Small change in Chicago was so scarce that merchants themselves issued small "promises to pay." About December all discarded Illinois issues were quoted at 15 per cent. discount, Georgia at 10 per cent. discount, the two Carolinas at 5 per cent. discount, Virginia and Tennessee at 3 per cent. discount, Missouri and Free Indiana at 1 per cent. discount, Iowa at 3 per cent. premium, Michigan, Canada and Louisiana at 5 per cent. premium; Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana also at 5 per cent. premium; New York and New England banks, 5 per cent. premium; gold from 7 to 8 per cent. premium selling, and New York exchange the same.

Late in December, 1860, 120 merchants and business houses signed a call for a business meeting to be held at Bryan hall to consider the state of the money market and "to consult as to what legislation is necessary in view of the financial and general condition of our State."

Upon the passage of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina in December, 1860, there was not such a financial panic as had been anticipated. However, as time passed and one after another of the Southern states followed the course marked out by South Carolina, the bills of all banks with Southern security began to depreciate in value. In fact the bills of banks with Northern security but of doubtful strength also began to decline in value. By about the first of February, 1861, exchange on New York was 6 per cent. premium buying and 7 per cent. selling; New York and New England solvent banks, 6 per cent. premium; Louisiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana State, Michigan, Canada, New Jersey and Iowa, 5 per cent. premium; Tennessee, Maryland and Free Indiana, 2 per cent. premium; Missouri, par; gold, 6 per cent. premium. Uncurrent money



Max Luster





had fallen immensely. Discredited Illinois bank bills were quoted at 2 per cent. discount; Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, old Tennessee, South Carolina and the stock bank bills of Tennessee were quoted at 5 per cent. discount.

So great was the diversity in bank bill quotations at this time that scavenger brokers began a systematic attempt to depreciate the bills of good banks in order to secure the same for redemption at par upon presentation later to the banks themselves. They also bought up such bills and sold the same to laborers and servant girls at 10 per cent. premium.

Early in 1861 the State Legislature duly considered the changes asked for in the State banking law by Chicagoans. J. Y. Scammon then represented Cook county in the House and was the leader there in banking reforms. At this time pandemonium reigned in Chicago business circles owing to the constant fluctuations in currency rates and to the excited condition of the country. In February, 1861, Mack's bank bill became a law.

At a meeting of the bankers of Chicago held on February 27, 1861, it was resolved to receive at par the bills of all Illinois banks put in liquidation by the State auditor. The discredited bank bills remained at 20 per cent. discount. By March 27, 1861, New York exchange and gold had fallen to from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. premium.

The Chicago bankers had carried inferior Illinois money—issues of rags, as they were termed—until the burden became unbearable, when all were finally thrown out of circulation. At first the issues of thirty-two banks were thus discarded and later others were added to the issues under the ban.

"The wholesale slaughtering of the Illinois banks on Saturday evening produced considerable excitement to-day; but all things considered there was much less than might have been expected. Comparatively few were disposed to sacrifice their money. The bills of these banks have now been, or will be, reduced to what the bonds on which they are based make them worth according to prices ruling in the New York market."—(*Tribune*, April 2, 1861.)

Early in 1861 the banks of Chicago were publicly thanked by a mass meeting of the merchants for throwing out the poor rag money of Illinois banks. In April, 1861, the Merchants' association was incorporated with full banking powers and with a capital of \$1,000,000. During April all bonds and stocks, with few exceptions, dropped sharply in value. About the middle of April brokers offered 75 cents on the \$1 for bills of rejected banks. Two days later they offered only 70 cents on the \$1. On that date there was strong talk that the issues of thirteen more Illinois banks would be thrown out of circulation. At this time exchange on New York was quoted at from 7 to 8 per cent. premium selling and was very unsettled; gold was quoted at from 6 to 10 per cent. premium selling.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter all stocks declined

about 5 per cent., but nearly all immediately recovered to the figure they were before the surrender of that fort. Gold remained high, however; on the 17th it sold as high as 10 per cent. premium; on April 16 exchange also jumped at 10 per cent. premium, gold remaining the same. On April 17 exchange remained at 10 per cent. premium selling, but gold jumped to 12 per cent. premium selling. At this date brokers were offering 50 cents on the \$1 for rejected bank bills. No currency was worth over 90 cents on the \$1, because gold was at 10 per cent. premium. By April 23 the bankers of Chicago refused to sell exchange on New York except upon such high terms as were ruinous to business men. Exchange was officially quoted at 15 per cent. premium selling, but fluctuated 4 or 5 per cent. above and below that figure. Gold at this time was selling as high as 20 per cent. premium.

"The money market is entirely unsettled and almost indescribable. The banks have an abundance of currency. Most of the banks refuse to sell exchange on any terms. What little was doled out to customers was at 15 per cent. premium. Gold as near as we can give was 15 per cent. buying and 20 per cent. selling."—(*Tribune*, April 23, 1861.)

"The money market for the past week has been entirely unsettled and the most gloomy forebodings were indulged in regard to our entire financial system. It was seriously feared that banks and business would all go to the bottom together."—(*Tribune*, April 29, 1861.)

On April 2 the leading bankers and merchants in mass meeting assembled entered into an agreement to receive the bills of Illinois banks not on the rejected list as currency during the continuance of the war. This act it will be seen rendered it impossible for brokers or others to arbitrarily throw out the bills of good banks. A little later a strong effort to break this agreement was made and succeeded. The merchants of Chicago sent a committee to Springfield to urge the passage of a law for the State to guarantee the bills of good State banks.

By April 30, 1861, gold had risen to 10 per cent. premium selling and exchange the same. By May 14 the bills of all banks based on Southern stocks had fallen so low that in a few instances they were comparatively worthless. This was due to the decline in the State stocks held as security by those banks. On May 14 Missouri State stocks were quoted at 35 cents on the \$1, Tennessee stocks at 45 cents on the \$1, and Virginia stocks at 43 cents on the \$1, in New York. The previous act of the bankers and merchants was modified on May 14 at a large meeting held for that purpose. It was agreed that all bills should be received for what they were worth in open market; that no bills should be thrown out wholly and that 1 per cent. should be added to cover expenses of business transactions. It was argued that what any bills would buy in exchange on New York was a fair basis of their actual worth.



About the middle of May intense excitement followed a sudden and rapid decline in stocks, exchange and gold. On the morning of May 15 New York exchange sold for from 24 to 26 per cent. premium and during the afternoon of the same day the figure on the street was placed at 30 per cent. premium selling. It was now realized that in all probability all Southern securities were worthless. This meant an immense hardship upon bankers and business men throughout the North. As the excitement grew and money continued to fall several large meetings of merchants, bankers, railway officials and board of trade operators were held for the purpose of deciding upon some basis of monetary valuation. At one meeting it was resolved as follows: "That the bills of solvent Northern banks should be worth 95 cents on the \$1; Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina issues, 50 cents on the \$1; bills of the North and South mixed, 75 cents on the \$1; Missouri and Virginia, 40 cents on the \$1." But this schedule had scarcely been adopted ere it was found necessary to change it, owing to the continued, wide and uncertain fluctuations. About this time merchants received good currency at from 70 cents to 80 cents on the \$1. All bills and stock ebbed and flowed with every change in the tide of the New York stock and money market. Attempt after attempt to grade bank issues was made, but perhaps the next day the attempt was rendered nugatory by a vast change in the quotations. It was noted during the latter part of the month of May that the currency question in Chicago was even more important than that of the war itself.

At another large meeting held on May 2 the merchants and business men adopted what became known as the Union list; however, many preferred the railroad list, believing it to be a better graduation.

One important gradation of currency was attempted by the united railway officials and was as follows: 1. Best currency at par; 2. 90 cents on the \$1; 3. 80 cents on the \$1; 4. 70 cents on the \$1; 5. 60 cents on the \$1; 6. 50 cents on the \$1. Under each one of the six grades were mentioned the issues that were embraced therein. All depreciated currency at this date, and there was none other, was called "stump tail."

"The bankers begin to feel that they made a capital blunder in not following the market and selling exchange for what it was worth, currency being the standard."—(*Tribune*, May 16, 1861.)

"The action of the railroads, the warehousemen, the agents of the propeller lines, and the merchants in relation to the secession or discredited currency yesterday, is decisive of its fate. It may now be considered as dead, and no efforts of the banks can galvanize it into life. From this day it will cease to pass in any transactions at its nominal value, here or in the country."—(*Tribune*, May 18, 1861.)

On May 23, 1861, the Board of Trade determined upon a bold

and what was considered at the time a hazardous movement. They determined thereafter that all transactions by their body should be upon a specie basis—that coin should be the par circulating medium and that all stump tail currency, railway list, union list, rejected and discredited, should be buried out of sight and placed where they belonged as compared with gold and silver. The board declared that it was unfair to denominate 80 cents as a dollar. They duly considered what should be done with the \$6,000,000 par value of stump tail currency circulating throughout the State. This action was extremely important and the only sound step properly to be taken in the dilemma. The relief felt in Chicago was also instantaneous, because business men and bankers saw at once that it furnished a firm, substantial and reliable basis upon which to establish all business transactions and supplied the only solution to the chaos existing here. At first several bodies of the citizens opposed the measures of the board of trade; but ere long all realized the wisdom of the movement and began anew their business calculations with coin as the basis. Immediately the question arose, How should bankers settle with depositors? If a depositor had placed with the bank \$1 in currency that was actually worth but 80 cents, how much should he receive for his \$1 upon the new gold basis?

Immediately thereafter E. K. Willard promptly offered New York exchange at par for gold and silver. He also made no distinction between coin and the best Eastern bills and the best bills of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Canada, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New Jersey. Other banking establishments made practically the same offers. Thus light instantly appeared where before all had been doubt and gloom.

The Board of Trade, May 23, 1861, resolved that all transactions on Exchange are to be henceforth taken as having been made on a specie basis. Stump tail, long lists, short lists, Union lists, railway lists, preferred and discredited, were all buried out of sight. Eighty cents has ceased to be a dollar. But there is \$6,000,000 of this stuff in the hands of the people. How to get something out of it is the question.”—(*Tribune*.)

“As to Illinois currency, almost everybody is glad that the agony is over. The people, like one dreading some long, painful operation, feel relieved that they now know the worst and can provide for it. They know there is energy enough in our commercial system to rally. Already the healthy symptoms begin to appear.”—(*Tribune*, May 23, 1861.)

Immediately upon the adoption of a railway and union list of graduated currency a number of financial sharks prepared a list and marked all bills 10 per cent. below the gradation furnished by the railway and union meetings. They shrewdly called their gradation the “merchants list,” and endeavored to induce the poorer class of people to part with their currency upon such a basis.

Immediately after the general adoption of the policy of the board of trade notices like the following appeared in the financial journals: "On the board of trade exchange was sold at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium for Indiana currency and at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount for gold. . . . On 'change and in the street, exchange sells at  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to 1 per cent. premium for currency and  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. discount for gold."

"*Wanted in Chicago*.—A bank conducted on a specie basis. The mercantile community requires a bank which shall receive and pay 100 cents every time it shall receive and pay out a dollar. They require a bank which shall have no dealings with futures which may be money or merchandise according to circumstances. They require a bank which will not be conducted on the principle of giving from 1 to 10 per cent. out of each check offered at its counter in payment of Eastern acceptances."—(*Chicago Tribune*, July 3, 1861.)

"This has been about the dulllest week financially that Chicago has suffered for many years past. The active available capital of the city is just now largely employed in retiring Illinois currency. The entire business of the city is sadly depressed, more for the want of means to operate than from any other cause. Exchange is nominal at par or  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount for coin and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 per cent. for currency, depending upon the quality of the article offered. As to loans and discounts, they are entirely out of fashion."—(*Tribune*, June 15, 1861.)

"We, the undersigned merchants and business men of Chicago, do not believe that the resolves of a self-appointed, so-called finance committee can make a depreciated shinplaster good. Therefore, we hereby pledge ourselves to each other and to the interests of Chicago not to aid, assist, or abet in the fraud of giving to a depreciated currency a value that it does not possess, and that from this date henceforth we will not receive and circulate Illinois and Wisconsin depreciated shinplaster currency at anything more than its real value."—(Signed by over eighty merchants and business men.)

"A noticeable feature is the opening of several new banking houses, some of them connected with the leading firms of other cities. The old banks that have not gone absolutely into liquidation are closing up old accounts as fast as possible preparatory to beginning anew. J. Y. Scammon continues business in place of the Marine bank and the Marine and Fire Insurance company. These institutions, I. H. Burch, and Hoffman & Gelpcke, have gone into liquidation. E. I. Tinkham continues his clearing house. It will take the city a long time to accumulate the banking capital that has been lost in the collapse of our Illinois currency."—(*Tribune*, July 30, 1861.)

On May 28, 1861, E. I. Tinkham & Co. and I. H. Burch & Company made assignments for the benefit of their depositors. About the same time Hoffman & Gelpcke liquidated and issued a



circular announcing that they intended to close up business and settle with depositors. Nearly all of the brokers at this time bought and sold all varieties of stump tail in circulation here.

The example of the board of trade in returning to a specie basis was soon followed by all business interests of the city. Immediately thereafter confidence was restored and business of all kinds boomed regardless of the war. Currency was in immense demand. Business men could not get half as much as they wanted, but in every transaction as before they were compelled to take into consideration the value of all currency in circulation.

In September, 1861, Julius White, United States depository, placed upon the market here for sale the first of the United States 7-30 treasury notes. Solomon Sturges & Sons subscribed for \$100,000 worth of the 7-30 loan. The first sales were made on the 18th. Among the first subscribers were Walter L. Newberry, \$10,000; Alexander White, \$1,000; James Niccoll, \$500; Jason McCord, \$1,000; William T. Barron, \$200.

About the middle of October, 1861, Tennessee securities were quoted in New York at 43 cents on \$1; Missouri, 46 cents; North Carolina, 60 cents; Virginia, 47 cents. At this date Eastern exchange was at from par to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. premium and gold about the same. Exchange on Detroit was also at par. Willard & Keane's quotations were considered authority at this date.

Early in the fall of 1860 Illinois banks had issued about \$12,500,000 of currency based on Southern security. By October, 1861 the amount had been reduced to about \$3,500,000.

The Merchant's association at a business meeting adopted resolutions against the proposed bank bill then before the people for consideration. Prominent at this meeting were John V. Farwell, Judge Scates, Merrill Ladd, H. A. Hurlbut, Mr. Tyrrell, J. V. Clark and C. M. Cady, all of whom addressed the assemblage. Mr. Farwell, as a whole, liked the proposed bill, but objected to the proposed post notes. The resolutions against the bill were voted for almost unanimously by the citizens present. In this county the vote on the bank law was as follows: For the law, 121; against the law, 8,744. At this date the State auditor announced that the stocks of forty-five suspended banks had been sold. He further announced that he was busy redeeming the bills of such banks at a published rate of discount. In some instances the rate was as low as 50 cents on the \$1 and as high as 66 cents on the \$1. The stocks of thirty-one other banks were also being sold for what they would bring. He also announced that those of seventeen other banks would soon be placed on the market.

Late in 1861 the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston suspended specie payments. On January 10, 1862, gold was quoted at from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium buying and 4 per cent. selling.

"The suit of Charles Chandler of Macomb, against the Marine

Bank of Chicago settled the rights of depositors in the old banking institutions. After four days' trial here he obtained a judgment of \$17,375.83 on a running bank account. The judgment was rendered against a stump tail balance, no allowance being made for the depreciation of the stuff; and such have always been the decisions of the courts in similar cases. The law allows no abatement of responsibility. When a banker receives any currency as money, the courts hold him responsible to pay money in return."—(*Tribune*, November 26, 1861.)

"The monopolists cannot brook the presence of any currency intrinsically better than their own. They have almost complete command of the field now, and will only yield it after an obstinate and desperate resistance. The manufacturers of 'promises to pay' have made too nice a thing out of the business to voluntarily withdraw. Look at the state of the case: The shinplaster fraternity have 200 millions of their notes in constant circulation as money. On this 200 millions which they owe the community they charge and collect \$20,000,000 *on their own obligations*. No other class enjoy such extraordinary special favors. Other people are obliged to pay interest on what they owe, but the bankers receive interest on what *they owe* and literally wax rich on the interest of their debts. But this imposition is only one of a series. The second is called 'exchange and discount.' When one of the banking fraternity puts one of his 'promises to pay' into circulation, all the others commence shaving the holders of them. The note which was issued as worth 100 cents is quoted and bought at a discount. The shave varies according to circumstances, being higher at one time than another. Sometimes the notes are done at a moderate shave; on other occasions they are tithed and frequently redeemed on shares, the holder getting but half their face. This miserable state of things breeds and sustains swarms of exchange brokers, who reap fortunes from the evils attending our currency system. As the whole currency (paper) passes through the hands of brokers and banks at least a score of times per year and a shaving is planed off the holder at every transit, varying from one-quarter per cent. in thickness to 20 per cent., the gross amount of spoliation suffered must be double the interest first charged, or thirty to forty millions in the whole Union. There must be added to this at least ten millions to cover the loss by breaking of banks and the suspension of specie payments, all making an immense sum paid as a penalty annually by the people for permitting these thousands of debt factories to pollute the currency medium, and convulse the business of the country by panics, contractions, and expansions. The remedy for the cure of this appalling evil is simple and at hand. It consists in substituting the Government demand notes, redeemable in gold at par, for the issues of the thousand banks."—(*Tribune*, October 12, 1861.)



"With the sinking out of sight of so many of our old and well established banking houses, our business public for a time were at a loss to know where to do their business. One house after another has opened its doors until now there seems to be scarcely any lack of banking accommodations. Among our old citizens J. Y. Scammon has taken the place of the Marine bank, and Solomon Sturges & Sons with an immense capital occupy the rooms of George Smith & Co. on Wells street. Among the new houses are Brotherton & Nettleton, from Cincinnati; A. C. Badger & Co., from Louisville, Ky.; C. B. Blair, who represented the Branch Bank of Indiana at Laporte; Chapin, Wheeler & Co., who represent the South Bend branch, and Burkham & Sons, who represent the Lawrenceburg branch, and there is an agency here of the Bank of Montreal, E. Willard being the representative."—(*Tribune*, October 4, 1861.)

"In a speech, October 12, 1861, Mr. Wentworth denounced the banking system of the State, said it was charged that the Legislature was bribed to pass the late banking law and stated that he was prepared to go before any grand jury and give the names of those contributing money to influence legislation."—(*Tribune*, October 13, 1861.)

"For the convenience of subscribers the banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons offer to furnish them gold to pay the Government for ordinary currency free of extra charge. This patriotic offer on their part is really equivalent to giving the subscribers  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., as gold is now worth that premium in this city. So liberal and patriotic a policy on the part of Solomon Sturges & Sons will be properly appreciated by their fellow-citizens. They deserve a general vote of thanks."—(*Tribune*, October 16, 1861.)

In February, 1862, New York exchange was quoted at  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent. premium and an abundant supply was obtainable. Gold at this time was 4 per cent. premium above the best paper.

The Board of Trade on February 10, 1862, passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the president of this board be directed to telegraph the honorable, the Senators from this State at Washington, that in the opinion of this board the Senate should pass immediately the House bill making treasury notes a legal tender, believing as we do that the great Northwest will sustain the credit of such issues by receiving them cheerfully for all our products." (*Tribune*, February 11, 1862.)

The passage of the treasury note bill in February, 1862, gave great confidence throughout the entire country and particularly at Chicago. It meant that the Government thereafter would sustain the money of the country. In March demand treasury notes were quoted at  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. premium above the best bank issues, but among bankers and business men they passed ordinarily at par with the best bank issues. In April, 1862, W. F. Coolbaugh opened a banking house and about the same time J. W. Drexel & Co. did the



same. James Boyd and H. Doolittle were also in the banking business here at this date. About the first of June treasury notes were  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium and gold from 3 to 4 per cent. premium. "Bank rags" were the circulating medium and were in abundance, though very inconvenient. The demand for treasury notes led a little later to a wish to have them established as the par fund or circulating medium instead of the "bank rags." At this date people were warned against wild-cat bills of all descriptions which flooded this community. Canada currency at this date was 2 per cent. premium. About the middle of June gold had risen to about 7 per cent. premium.

In June, 1862, the majority for the new Constitution in this city was 663 and for the banking articles of the new Constitution the majority was 1,948. By June 24 gold had advanced to 9 per cent. premium. At this date the first issue of treasury notes was quoted at 4 per cent. premium. It was stated that the rise in gold and in old treasury notes was due to the passage by the House of Congress of the bill for an issue of \$150,000,000 of new demand treasury notes, of which \$50,000,000 was to be in bills of denominations less than \$5. It was thought that such an immense issue would depreciate the currency and consequently in this community the new bills were from the start regarded with some misgivings. The advance in the price of gold in July greatly alarmed financiers here. On July 8 gold was quoted at 11 per cent. premium and the next day at 17 per cent. premium over currency. Old treasury notes at this time and silver were quoted all the way from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. premium. On July 18 gold was quoted at 18 per cent. premium and on the 21st as high as 20 per cent. About this time Congress passed a bill to permit the use of postage stamps as small currency. Late in July the department was paying out daily \$2,000 in postage stamps to be used as small currency. The stamps were issued in small packages in order to keep them from becoming soiled and in this condition they passed around in packages of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. All other fractional currency was forbidden at this period.

"Probably at no time in our business history has there been such a scarcity of silver. One may travel a week with a dollar note in his pocket, indulge in cigars and other domestic follies to an unlimited extent and at the close of the week find his dollar note still wadded up unbroken in his pocket. At the railroad office if the fare be a dollar note and a fraction, and you are unfortunate enough to have nothing but a five-dollar note, you must pay the note or forego your trip. The grocer bars you from sugar and the market man from your matutinal steak unless you pay him in silver. The dry goods clerk makes change with shinplasters, vulgarly supposed to represent 25 or 50 cents, but which of course can be redeemed only by the same institution by a second purchase. Now we have a

plan to propose. Take your demand treasury notes and buy up a quantity of 1, 3, 5 and 10-cent postage stamps and pay them out for all fractions of a dollar."—(*Tribune*, July 14, 1862.)

"The brokers are paying 10 per cent. premium for silver change and selling at 12. Many of our dealers are resorting to postage stamps to make change. They put them up in little packages of 10, 20 and 25 cents, and, having marked them, wrap them in bits of paper to keep them clean. This is far better than for the town to become deluged with irresponsible shinplasters."—(*Tribune*, July 15, 1862.)

The whole county loan of \$200,000 at 7 per cent., ordered in 1862, was taken by Chicago bankers, as follows:

Sturgis & Sons .....	\$100,000
Merchants Savings Loan and Trust company.....	25,000
Chapin, Wheeler & Co.....	25,000
J. Y. Scammon .....	20,000
Western Marine and Fire Insurance company.....	10,000
W. F. Coolbaugh & Co.....	10,000
Drexel & Co. ....	10,000
A. C. Badger & Co.....	5,000
Total .....	<u>\$205,000</u>

"To give the uninitiated some idea of the beauty of shinplasters as we 'see it' here and as a subject to laugh over in the future years, we annex a list of the contributions made by a certain Wabash avenue congregation on Thanksgiving day. The list was taken as the 'collection' came from the plates."—(*Tribune*, December 8, 1862.) :

1 two-dollar bill .....	\$ 2.00
11 one-dollar bills .....	11.00
9 fifty-cent postal currency .....	4.50
16 25-cent postal currency .....	4.00
19 10-cent postal currency .....	1.90
16 5-cent postal currency .....	80
1 patent postage stamp .....	10
2 10-cent postage stamps .....	20
3 5-cent postage stamps .....	15
25 3-cent postage stamps .....	75
12 1-cent postage stamps .....	12
3 silver dimes .....	30
5 silver half-dimes .....	25
2 3-cent pieces .....	06
9 new coppers .....	09
4 old coppers .....	04
4 grain inspection tickets .....	40
1 Joliet bank ticket .....	25
4 Walker omnibus tickets .....	20
35 Chicago railroad tickets .....	8.75
1 Chicago railroad ticket .....	15
2 Chicago railroad tickets with four holes .....	20
2 Chicago railroad tickets with three holes .....	30
2 Chicago railroad tickets with two holes .....	30
1 S. T. X. Bitters ticket.....	00
Total .....	<u>\$36.81</u>

Among the leading bankers in July, 1862, were the following: Chapin, Wheeler & Co.; Solomon Sturgis & Sons, Merchants Loan and Trust company, Burkham & Sons, Western Marine and Fire Insurance company, A. C. Badger & Co., F. G. Adams, Joseph W. Drexel & Co., C. P. Blair, Rutter, Endicott & Whitehouse; Mark & Hertel, J. G. Conrad, J. M. Adsit, Brotherton & Nettleton, Traders bank, Bank of Montreal Agency, Wiley Brothers & Co., Ruxton & Co., H. Doolittle, James Boyd, Willard & Kean.

In August, 1862, an organized band of counterfeiters put out in this city a large quantity of their paper products before they were discovered and arrested. In August, 1862, treasury notes of the denomination of \$2 appeared here for the first time. Late in August, early in September and throughout October the price of gold rapidly advanced. On September 30 it was quoted here at 23 per cent. premium. By October 14 it had reached 32 per cent. premium, by October 15, 37½ per cent. premium, but on the 18th of October the price dropped to 27 per cent. premium. Late in October, 1862, Collector Haven received \$5,000 in small United States fractional currency and so great was the demand he was forced to pay it out to different individuals in lots of \$5. At this time the demand for fractional currency was enormous. Business houses, street railways and even the *Chicago Times* issued a sort of shin-plaster which circulated as fractional currency and in a measure relieved the distress prevailing here in money matters. The Board of Trade persistently demanded a greater quantity of postal currency. There had been received here by December about \$40,000 of such currency, but the board at a business meeting demanded of the government \$200,000 more at the earliest possible moment. Late in 1862 the newspapers here could not or would not understand the new proposed national banking law. At a business meeting held in December the Board of Trade, the express companies, the telegraph companies and numerous wholesale and retail merchants agreed that after January 1, 1863, they would take no more small currency except United States postal notes, silver, copper or nickels. At this date the City railway had issued monthly tickets which were in circulation to the amount of about \$40,000. Upon the announcement that on January 1 such tickets would be thrown out of circulation a small panic arose among holders of the same and they were sacrificed at a considerable loss to holders when they really should have passed at par. For the week ending January 10, 1863, Collector Haven paid out about \$30,000 worth of postal currency, or as they were termed "little greenbacks." At this time nearly all of the old shinplasters which had circulated here so extensively the previous summer had disappeared. The little greenbacks and the action above mentioned of the business men had driven them from this community. In January, 1863, gold was quoted all the way from 40 to 72 per cent premium.



During the summer of 1862, when gold began to rise, the brokers here began to buy and sell the same like any other commodity and as it continued to rise and fluctuate in value the expectations and hopes of brokers arose and fell correspondingly.

The troubles of the Marine bank culminated early in 1863 and many lost heavily thereby. It was claimed that in 1860 heavy defalcations had undermined the strength of that institution and later when Mr. Scammon returned from Europe its affairs were patched up temporarily, but as the financial troubles of that date contributed to their distress the bank in the end was unable to recover itself and was compelled to quit business early in 1863 with a debt of over \$200,000 hanging over it.

The new National banking law passed by Congress in February, 1863, received the favorable opinion of Chicago financiers and business men. Chicago men declared that by reason of the fact that the United States Government was back of the National banking law the currency thus issued could not be otherwise than good, providing the Government itself continued to exist. Citizens here regarded the law with confidence and awaited its operations with enthusiasm and hope. Early in 1863 the freaks of the gold market were regarded with much concern here by business men. The stock and gold brokers were in their element. It gave them an opportunity to gamble on futures and to make money from those who could be enticed into the web of their misrepresentations.

In May, 1863, it was rumored that the first bank under the national law was soon to be established in this city. By May 7 nearly \$300,000 in treasury notes had been exchanged for 5-20 bonds at the United States depository by Mr. Haven, the collector. At this time preliminary steps to establish a United States savings bank under the national banking law with a capital of \$500,000 were taken here. The stock was offered by Horn, Miller & Lewis, attorneys, and by L. E. Alexander, cashier of the Mechanics Savings bank. On July 20, 1863, a number of business men and capitalists assembled in the rooms of the Mercantile association "to consider the establishment of a National bank with a capital of at least \$1,000,000." In the spring of 1863 the First National bank, with a capital of \$100,000, was duly authorized to commence business.

In August, 1863, Lyman J. Gage, cashier of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust company, was victimized by a woman who managed to secure \$3,600 by the transaction. During the summer and fall of 1863 people generally began to realize that the true monetary basis was gold. In February, 1864, the Second National bank and the Third National bank began operations. James H. Bowen was president of the Third National bank, which had a capital of \$200,000; Ira Holmes was cashier. This bank was located at 156 Lake street. J. A. Ellis was president of the Second National bank and E. I. Tinkham cashier. This bank was the suc-

cessor of the old private concern of J. A. Ellis & Co. E. Aiken was president of the First National bank and E. E. Braisted cashier. The First National bank at this date had a capitalization of \$300,000. In May, 1861, George Smith, president, and E. W. Willard, cashier, gave notice that the Bank of America would withdraw its notes from circulation during the next three years. In February, 1864, they gave further notice that the time for withdrawal was limited and for all holding the notes to take advantage of the offer. Early in 1864, the Fourth National bank was established with a capital of \$100,000. On April 5, 1864, a large meeting of bankers and business men, including members of the Board of Trade, was held for the purpose of taking steps to drive completely out of circulation the remaining wild-cat and stump tail issues yet here. It was decided to make greenbacks and national bank notes the basis of all commercial transactions. At this time, owing to the fact that gold fluctuated so rapidly, all wished to make treasury notes the basis instead of gold. This was deemed so important that the first meeting adjourned before taking action in order to give the subject proper consideration. The Board of Trade passed a resolution on March 10 that five days later they would shut out from circulation on the board all wild-cat issues, but this resolution encountered an immediate remonstrance from business men and bankers. It would work too great a hardship on holders of such bills to summarily throw them out of circulation without giving due notice so that holders could have time in a measure to save themselves from serious loss. Accordingly the Board of Trade reconsidered their action and postponed such a step until a later date.

In April, 1864, prices of all kinds, including that of gold, fluctuated rapidly and occasioned much excitement in this city. Wheat advanced in a few days about 15 cents per bushel. Stocks of all descriptions advanced about the same ratio. Early in 1864 there was in circulation here yet bills of the banks of New York, New England, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and other States. All were to be thrown out of circulation by the rule adopted to make treasury notes and national bank notes the basis of business. However, all other bank notes which were redeemable at par at the home bank were announced to be equal in value to treasury notes. May 16 was the date fixed for throwing out the bills of banks under the old system. It was at this time that working men and clerks demanded to be paid in greenbacks.

*"Resolved,* That on and after the first day of July, 1864, we, the bankers of Chicago, will receive and pay out as par funds, United States notes, national bank notes, and such other notes as are redeemed in legal tender notes in the city of Chicago only. Thereafter for the present solvent New England bank notes and the notes of all other solvent banks whose notes are redeemed at par in New York shall be taken at one-fourth per cent. discount; Ohio,



Indiana, Iowa, and New York State bank notes and such Illinois banks as are not redeemed in Chicago at par, one-half per cent. discount. Nothing but United States notes, national bank notes and such other notes as are at par in Chicago shall be paid on checks or in settlement of balances between banks and brokers.

*"Resolved, That on and after Monday, May 9, 1864, the selling rates of exchange on New York shall be one-half per cent. premium for miscellaneous currency."*

On May 7, 1864, at a meeting of leading bankers of the city, a resolution to fix greenbacks as the basis of financial transactions was at first voted down. A meeting of the merchants treated them the same way. One week later, however, so rapid was the change in business sentiment, influenced largely by the wise course of the Board of Trade, the bankers and business men reversed their previous action and agreed that May 16 should be the date when greenbacks and bank notes should be considered the basis. The Board of Trade in this emergency forced the issue. This fact should be stated greatly to their credit. Brokers did not care for the new order of monetary affairs. They could make more money by speculation with the various currencies under the old order and therefore did not desire a change. The same is true of banks of that date; they were not concerned in ordinary business transactions and dreaded to change their method of banking and their basis of finance and accordingly were loath to vote for any change. The Board of Trade was solely responsible for the change.

The old Merchants' Savings bank of L. E. Alexander, which had failed in May, 1861, was reorganized in May, 1864, as the Merchants' National bank, located at 154 Lake street.

In May, 1864, Frederick Hertel, of the firm of Marc & Hertel, bankers and brokers, absconded, leaving many creditors.

It had been anticipated that much inconvenience and perhaps serious loss would result from establishing greenbacks and national bank notes as the basis of monetary operations. On May 16, however, when that date arrived, little inconvenience or trouble was experienced. People anticipated the change and had become so accustomed to abrupt and unexpected financial upheavals that they were prepared apparently for any emergency; consequently the day passed without excitement. The rapid rise in gold in 1864 was taken advantage of by speculators who dealt extensively in that commodity. On May 28 gold was quoted here at 90 cents premium; on June 27 at \$1.40 per cent. premium; on July 8 at \$1.76 per cent. premium; on July 11 at \$1.83 per cent. premium; but after that it declined again very rapidly and by October 14 was at \$1.15 per cent. premium. In July gold was at its highest figure and wheat was worth \$2 per bushel; corn, \$1.34 a bushel; flour, \$10 per barrel; whisky, \$1.75 per gallon.

Despite the new National banking law many of the old bankers



regarded the same with distrust if not disdain and continued operations under the old order of affairs. The result was that the most of them in a short time were driven out of business by the prosperity and patronage enjoyed by the new national banks.

In August and September, 1864, at the time gold declined rapidly there were many failures throughout the country and several important ones here. Business houses and bankers were compelled to close their doors. All prices fell with gold. The people here, accustomed as they were to remarkable changes in business and financial affairs, nevertheless suffered severely under the immense decline in prices. C. C. Parks & Co., bankers, failed; J. G. Conrad also closed his doors; the Western Marine and Fire Insurance company failed in September. In the latter a Town committee of twelve had just deposited \$7,400. This money was raised to pay to substitutes for the army and when it was known that the bank had closed, the depositors took immediate steps to secure either their money or revenge. A large crowd assembled around the bank and Mr. Tuttle, one of its officers, endeavored to allay the excitement by addressing the angry people outside. They gathered around him and finally assaulted and struck him, but a squad of soldiers under Major Williams, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, saved him from the clubs and clutches of the crowd. All further trouble was prevented by a body of soldiers under the command of the provost marshal.

In March, 1864, the Fifth National bank was authorized to begin business. In December, 1864, the Producers National bank was authorized to begin operations with a capital of \$200,000, and with C. H. Doolittle as president. In August, 1864, the Northwestern National bank was also established here. In January, 1865, the First National bank in four days sold \$579,250 of the new 10-40 bonds.

In January, 1865, the Chicago stock exchange was organized with J. C. Hilton, president; Solon McElroy, secretary; W. W. Goodenow, treasurer. Early in 1865 the Merchants National bank, with a capital of \$450,000, opened its doors with C. B. Blair as president and John De Koven as cashier. At this time Cushing, Harden & Co., private bankers, began business. In January, 1865, the Union National bank, with W. F. Coolbaugh as president, began operations. It was noted by the newspapers in January, 1865, that the Secretary of the Treasury had drawn on the Chicago banks for nearly \$1,000,000 and that the draft was promptly honored. This was regarded as something to brag about. In January, 1865, the Commercial National bank was authorized to begin business. At this date gold had fallen rapidly, being on the 21st at only 97 per cent. premium. Late in January, 1865, the Manufacturers' National bank, with a capital of \$235,000, was commissioned to begin business and William H. Brown was president and D. J. Lake cashier of the same.

From February 1 to February 21, 1865, Jay Cooke's agent in this city, the Second National bank, sold for him nearly \$2,000,000 worth of the 7-30 government bonds.

In October, 1864, the First National bank had a capital of \$600,000; the Second, \$100,000; the Third, \$300,000 and the Fifth, \$200,000. The deposits of the First National bank on October 3, 1864, were \$481,409; those of the Second were \$135,417; those of the Third, \$628,872, and those of the Fifth were \$50,001.

On October 3 the Illinois State Savings institution, located on Washington near Clark, withstood a hard run. At this time the Western Marine company issued a statement and arranged terms of settlement with creditors.

By the evening of October 4, 1864, the runs on the various banks had almost wholly subsided but business was at a standstill. All banks having temporarily ceased operations, necessity forced business of all kinds to do likewise in a large measure. Merchants could get no currency. It was noted at the time that while gold was quoted at 90 per cent. premium in New York it went begging here at 80 per cent premium. People did not want gold with which to transact business. By October 5 the panic was almost wholly over and banks and business men were doing business about as usual. The failure of the bank of J. G. Conrad amounted to a loss to creditors of about \$212,000. He had dealt extensively in grain and whisky products. In November gold rose and fell with frightful frequency. In two days it passed from \$1.10 premium to \$1.40 premium, then fell to \$1.29 premium and then jumped to \$1.35 premium. A few days later it was down to \$1.13 premium and by the first of the year was less than \$1 premium. However, as all business here was based upon greenbacks and national bank notes and as gold and silver had become commodities, no serious effect was noted.

"This morning the public was again startled by the announcement that the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company's bank had failed. This caused a tremendous panic among all classes, and many of even our ablest business men were alarmed to a degree beyond conception. The various banking establishments were soon crowded with depositors eagerly desirous of withdrawing their balances. A few of the strongest institutions escaped a severe run till the afternoon, but many of them were thoroughly taxed to meet the drain. Some banks of good repute were forced early in the day to refuse payment of checks for large amounts till Monday or Tuesday, while others paid their checks in greenbacks as long as they could and then paid in New York exchange. This method of procedure on the part of the banks, is, to say the least, irregular, but it was deemed the most prudent course under the circumstances."—(*Tribune*, October 2, 1864.)

"The fall in gold is simply a rise in the value of greenbacks. Gold



Wm. Foreman





remains stationary, but the purchasing power of the legal tender is enhancing. National currency which five weeks ago was worth but 38 cents in coin, is now worth 55 cents. This is due to the splendid victories of Farragut, Sherman, Sheridan, and Grant."—(*Tribune*, October 3, 1864.)

"The money market to-day was again convulsed and panic-stricken. As soon as the banks opened a determined and persistent run on some of them was kept up all forenoon, but toward the afternoon it had evidently spent its force and there was increased confidence. One of the savings banks had a very large crowd of depositors at its door all day. There were no failures. There were no signs of weakness exhibited by any of the banks."—(*Tribune*, October 4, 1864.)

The Board of Trade passed resolutions to accept certified checks of solvent banks for all transactions with the board; this was done to relieve the bankers.

The most important business feature of 1864 was the establishment of the national banks. "The outset of the year (1864) found us with one national bank organized and that coldly received by its fellow institutions. It found us with a miscellaneous currency which made the sorting process laborious to our bankers and noxious to the community, a mixed and motley mass of Eastern rag issues."—(*Tribune*, December, 1864.)

In former years, in the best times, exchange on New York had cost 1 to 5 per cent. and in panics 15 to 20 per cent. and worse. Immediately after the establishment of the National banks exchange on New York was at par. The relief to business of all kinds was enormous. By December, 1864, the following National banks were in existence:

First National.....	E. Aiken, president
Second National.....	J. A. Ellis, president
Third National.....	J. H. Bowen, president
Fourth National.....	B. Lombard, president
Fifth National.....	Josiah Lombard, president
Mechanics National.....	J. Y. Scammon, president
Northwestern National.....	B. Sturgis, president
Manufacturers National.....	W. H. Brown, president

"The year 1864 has been a most prosperous one to all our banking institutions. A brief but boisterous flurry in October, in the sudden fall of gold, brought down three hollow institutions and that was all. The wonder only grew, when the storm was over, that these had lived so long. The other banks stood erect, some of them a little pale, and warned by the lesson given, but the majority went safely through secure in the channels of legitimate business."—(*Tribune*, December, 1864.)

"The banking transactions of Chicago are all for cash. It stands as the paymaster of the great Northwest and disburses the millions in currency required to move its great food staples, each year, by

the opening of new channels and the development of new currents of trade. The great Upper Mississippi region no longer follows the flow of the Father of Waters. The new territories, the far West with its new Eldorados, have been added to the pay roll of Chicago. The banking capital of Chicago at the close of this year (1864) has more than doubled in the last twelve months and is three times as large as that of 1862. . . . For the last sixty days the amount handled by our bankers daily is ten millions of dollars. Within the past fortnight one of our leading banking houses in a single day shows transactions reaching two millions and a half of dollars. It must be remembered that this is currency actually handled—counted, piled and carried away. One million dollars a day goes into the country to the producer. Well may the bankers rejoice that the days of rag money are over. Imagine a banking house 'sorting' two millions and a half of 'red dog' a day. . . . The question of establishing a clearing house in the city has been long discussed by our leading bankers and business men and it meets with general favor."—(*Tribune*, December, 1864.)

First National.....	S. Aiken.....	\$1,000,000
Second National.....	J. A. Ellis.....	100,000
Third National.....	Jas. H. Bowen....	750,000
Fourth National.....	B. Lombard.....	200,000
Fifth National.....	L. Lombard.....	503,000
Mechanics National.....	J. Y. Scammon....	250,000
Northwestern National.....	C. G. Hammond....	500,000
Merchants National.....	C. B. Blair.....	450,000
Union National.....	W. F. Coolbaugh..	500,000
Commercial National.....	P. R. Westfall....	200,000
Manufacturers National.....	W. H. Brown.....	250,000
Traders National.....	J. A. Rutter.....	160,000
City National.....	A. P. Reed.....	250,000
Merchants Loan and Trust Company.....	S. A. Smith.....	500,000
Marine National.....	J. Y. Scammon....	500,000
State Saving Trust.....	C. A. Haines.....	100,000
Producers Bank.....	N. Doolittle.....	200,000
Creamery Bank.....	J. N. Wadsworth..	160,000
Branch Bank of Montreal.....	(An agent).....	250,000
		<hr/>
		\$6,820,000
Estimated capital of private banks.....		\$2,000,000
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$8,820,000

Among the private bankers were: Solomon Sturgis Sons, J. M. Adsit, Meadowcroft Bros., L. Silverman, L. Meyers & Co., Tyler, Williams & Co., A. C. Badger & Co., Scripps, Preston & Kean, Greenebaum Bros., C. L. Nichoff & Co., Hardin, Cushman & Co.

The following is a condensed statement of the seven National banks for the quarter ending December 31, 1864:

Discounts .....	\$3,244,181.71
Currency and specie on hand.....	3,095,693.87
Individual deposits .....	3,081,893.38
Government deposits .....	1,460,969.43
Circulation .....	1,678,800.00



The following bids of over \$1,000 for the Government loan of \$75,000,000 ordered in 1864 were presented by Chicago bankers:

W. J. Egan & Co.....	\$ 3,600	at 3	per cent premium
Henry Thompson .....	4,000	at 10	per cent premium
R. N. Shaw .....	2,000	at 6	per cent premium
Second National bank....	25,000	at 6½	per cent premium
S. Sturgis .....	10,000	at 3 to 5	per cent premium
Hiram Hance .....	1,800	at 6¼	per cent premium
C. B. Blair .....	19,000	at 3 to 6½	per cent premium
D. R. Halt .....	5,000	at 5½	per cent premium
C. & B. Clark .....	5,000	at 5	per cent premium
W. L. Peck .....	10,000	at 3	per cent premium
C. H. Warner .....	2,000	at 6½ to 7½	per cent premium
Fourth National bank.....	12,000	at 2 to 6	per cent premium
Fifth National bank.....	20,000	at 5½	per cent premium
W. H. King .....	20,000	at 3	per cent premium

The National banks here January 1, 1865, had a capital of \$2,318,300. On April 1, 1865, the total was \$4,837,420.

BANK.	Capital.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Cir- culation.	Currency on hand.	Specie on hand.
First National...	\$1,000,000	\$941,308	\$1,377,622	\$514,800	\$ 260,685	\$14,800
Second National.	100,000	115,395	354,274	97,500	1,000,848	.....
Third National...	750,000	268,124	1,389,385	290,000	881,225	5,267
Fourth National.	186,000	182,755	129,989	163,000	59,375	3,632
Fifth National...	500,000	513,910	364,311	357,950	289,125	.....
Mechanics .....	250,000	214,344	327,410	126,500	104,940	1,521
Commercial .....	200,000	138,682	82,840	34,000	63,974	.....
Merchants .....	450,000	442,998	515,761	184,500	211,749	.....
Union .....	500,000	873,509	2,329,683	420,000	1,532,266	.....
Northwestern ...	500,000	349,420	176,674	450,000	160,234	.....
Manufacturers ...	225,000	124,332	184,610	82,500	132,041	.....
City .....	176,420	81,125	103,880	.....	35,604	.....
Total .....	\$4,837,420	\$4,245,907	\$7,336,445	\$2,718,750	\$4,733,067	\$25,221

—Tribune, April 5, 1865.

The officers of the City National bank early in February, 1865, were A. D. Reed, president, and J. P. Taylor, cashier. In March the capital of the Manufacturers' National bank was increased to \$300,000; in February the capital of the Fifth National bank was increased to \$500,000; in March the Fourth National bank removed to the Lombard block near the post office. In March Cook county scrip was worth from 86 to 87 cents on the dollar. About this time Cook county 7 per cent. war bonds, payable in fifteen, twenty and 25 years, sold at par. Cook county scrip could be exchanged for Cook county war bonds at par. This fact finally raised the value of the scrip to 97 and 98 cents on the dollar. Notwithstanding the fall of Richmond and close of the war the price of gold continued to rise, much to the surprise of everybody. It had been thought that the war alone kept the price up, but it was learned that the quantity of paper currency in circulation and the possibility that it might never be redeemed were the primary causes to keep up the price. About April the Cook county scrip was quoted as low as 83

cents to 84 cents on the dollar, but after that it rose steadily until it was 98 cents on the dollar. In April the Trader's bank was transformed into a National bank with a capital of \$200,000; J. O. Rutter was president and T. P. Tallman cashier. In June, 1865, Preston, Williard & Kean were the government loan agents with office at 47 Clark street. In September, 1865, the stock of the First National bank sold at \$1.25 on the dollar. At the same date stock of the Third National bank sold for \$1.03 on the dollar. In September, 1865, Chicago city 7 per cent. bonds were worth 90 cents on the dollar; old Chamber of Commerce bonds sold at \$1.10½ on the dollar and new Chamber of Commerce bonds sold at par.

In January, 1865, a number of bankers assembled to discuss the proposition of establishing a Clearing house. It was agreed that the project should first be tried as an experiment and if successful and satisfactory, would be continued. All of the leading banks participated in this meeting except the Mechanics' National, Solomon Sturgis & Co., Montreal Bank Agency, and the Traders'. They agreed to join the movement if the experiment proved successful.

On March 10, 1865, the Clearing house was formally organized with W. F. Coolbaugh as president; Joseph Lombard as vice-president, and A. C. Badger, E. I. Tinkham, E. E. Braisted, Ira Holmes and John De Koven as executive committee.

On May 13, 1865, at a meeting of the bankers the subject of issuing clearing house certificates was discussed. The meeting passed a resolution authorizing bankers of the association to issue such certificates to be used to settle balances between the banks and clearing house to the extent of 3 per cent. of their capital; and as security for the redemption of the certificates they were required to deposit with the clearing house committee legal tender or coupon United States notes for like amounts.

## COURTS AND LAWYERS

**P**ROBABLY the first lawyer that ever came here to reside was Charles Jouett, who was sent here as Indian agent in 1805. He was a native of Virginia. He studied law at Charlottesville, Va., and was appointed by Jefferson Indian agent at Detroit in 1802. April 2, 1805, he was appointed commissioner to hold a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas, and other Indians in Northwestern Ohio and what is now Southeastern Michigan. The same year he was appointed as Indian agent at Chicago, and on October 26, 1805, assumed charge, by direction of the Government, of the Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatomies. He was again appointed Indian agent for Chicago by President Madison in 1815, and moved here with his family in that year.

The next lawyer that took up his abode here was Russell E. Heacock. He arrived in Chicago July 4, 1827. Under date of August 5, 1835, he is advertised as an attorney, and his name appears in the Chicago directories as late as 1848. He was one of the four delegates from Cook county to the Constitutional convention of 1847, the others being Francis E. Sherman, Patrick Ballingall, and E. F. Colby.

The next lawyer that came here was Richard J. Hamilton. On the organization of Cook county he turned his eyes northward and was elected by the General Assembly as the first probate judge January 29, 1831. His friend, Judge Richard M. Young, appointed him clerk of the Cook County Circuit court, and Governor Reynolds commissioned him a notary public and recorder. According to all accounts he arrived in Chicago in the very early days of April, 1831, and was present at the organization of the county on the 8th of that month.

The first lawyers who came here to make a living by their profession were Giles Spring and John Dean Caton, who arrived here about June 18, 1833. If they did not try the first lawsuit, they were engaged in the first prosecution for larceny that ever occurred here.

Soon after there came James H. Collins, Justin Butterfield, George Manierre, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, James Grant, E. W. Casey, A. N. Fullerton, Isaac N. Arnold, Henry Moore, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, William B. and Mahlon D. Ogden, Mark Skinner, Lisle Smith, N. B. Judd, Thomas Hoyne, William H. Brown, Henry Brown, and George B. Meeker. The names of these lawyers are not in the exact order of time of



arrival, but Spring and Caton came here in 1833, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, James H. Collins in 1834, William B. Ogden, George Manierre, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, Jonathan Young Scammon and Justin Butterfield in 1835, Isaac N. Arnold, John Wentworth, Mark Skinner and Henry Brown in 1836, Lisle Smith, Thomas Hoyne, N. B. Judd, George Meeker and Mahlon D. Ogden in 1837, Edward G. Ryan in 1836, Hugh T. Dickey in 1838. Calvin De Wolf came October 31, 1837, John Wentworth October 25, 1836. William H. Brown came here in 1835. In 1834 the number of lawyers was eleven and their names were: Russell E. Heacock, R. J. Hamilton, Giles Spring, John Dean Caton, E. W. Casey, A. N. Fullerton, James H. Collins, James Grant, Grant Goodrich, Henry Moore, and Buckner S. Morris. Five of these men reached the bench, and all attained distinction.

The first meeting of the Chicago bar was held some time in July, 1835, and was called to pay respect to the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, who died July 6, 1835. The members present were: A. N. Fullerton, E. W. Casey, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, Henry Moore, and Royal Stewart.

From 1834 to 1840 many young men of education and family distinction came to Chicago to locate and engage in the practice of the law, but all who thus came did not remain. Among these were Henry Moore, Joseph N. Balestier of Brattleboro, Vt., George Anson, Oliver Beaumont, Fisher Ames Harding of Rhode Island, and Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster. While here in 1837 Webster was at the head of the firm of Webster & Harding.

The celebrated Thomas F. Marshall came to Chicago just before the breaking out of the war and engaged in the practice for a short time. Joseph Blackburn also practiced here for a short time in connection with his brother just before the breaking out of the rebellion.

The career of Judge Caton is not only unique in local history, but is something extraordinary. He arrived in Chicago on the 19th of June, 1833. He was here when Chicago was nothing but a small collection of huts. He prosecuted the first criminal who was ever brought before a court of justice in Chicago and commenced and tried the first civil suit in a court of record in this county and was engaged in the very first jury case ever tried in Will and Kane counties.

James H. Collins came to the State in 1833 and took up a claim to some land at Holderman's Grove, in Kendall county. At the solicitation of Judge Caton, who knew him while residing in New York, and who had studied in his office, he abandoned farming and entered into partnership with him in the practice of the law in 1834. This arrangement lasted but a year, when a partnership was formed between himself and Justin Butterfield under the firm name of Butterfield & Collins, which soon took a very high rank, not

only in the city of Chicago, but throughout the State. They were both well grounded in their profession, and were men of great determination and perseverance. Collins was a man of iron will. He was one of the earliest and most violent abolitionists in the West. He belonged to that group of men like Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Ichabod Coddington, Z. Eastman, L. C. P. Freer, Farnsworth, George Manierre, Carlos Haven, H. B. Hurd, Chancellor L. Jenks, and the Lovejoys. He was engaged in the defense of Owen Lovejoy, the brother of Elijah, who was foully murdered at Alton by a pro-slavery mob in 1837.

Grant Goodrich occupies a high rank among the pioneer lawyers of Chicago. He became a partner here of Giles Spring in 1834. No one who engaged in the practice here ever pursued his profession with greater diligence and success than he, and no one has a better record for honor and fidelity than he. He was for some time a partner of George Scoville, and in 1854 entered into partnership with William W. Farwell, who was afterward elected to the circuit bench, and in 1856 Sidney Smith entered the firm, and it became Goodrich, Farwell & Smith. In 1857 he went to Europe and remained there until the spring of 1859. Upon his return he was elected one of the judges of the Superior Court of Chicago, which he held for one term.

In 1847 the Constitution of the State of Illinois was revised and a new judicial system adopted for the State, in and by which the judiciary was made elective. A County Court was established in each county with probate jurisdiction, to be held by one judge, who was to be elected by the qualified voters of the county and hold four years.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved November 5, 1849, entitled "An act to establish the Tenth Judicial Circuit, and to fix the times of holding courts in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Judicial circuits, and for other purposes," it was provided in the 11th section as follows: "From and after the first Monday in January next, the Circuit Court in and for the county of Cook shall be holden on the first Mondays of May and December in each year, and that there shall be added to the name and title of the 'Cook County Court,' created by an act of the Legislature, approved on the 21st of February, 1845, and referred to in the 21st section of the schedule of the Constitution, the words of 'Common Pleas,' so that the title and name of said court shall henceforward be the 'Cook County Court of Common Pleas,' and the regular terms of said last-named court shall hereafter be held on the first Mondays of February and September in each year, instead of at the time heretofore designated by law; and the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas and the said Circuit Court of Cook County shall have equal and concurrent jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor arising under the criminal laws of this State and in all cases of appeals from



justices of the peace arising or instituted within said county of Cook, any law in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding, and all appeals from justices of the peace within said county of Cook shall be taken and carried to whichever of said courts the term of which shall be held next after any such appeal shall have been applied for and taken."

By an act of the General Assembly, approved February 6, 1849, it was provided by the 1st section "that on the first Monday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and every fourth year thereafter, an election shall be held in Cook county, at which election there shall be chosen one judge of the court created by an act entitled 'An act to establish the Cook County Court,' approved February 21, 1845, also a clerk of said court, and a prosecuting attorney, to perform the duties provided for in said act, who shall each hold their respective offices for the term of four years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified."

Giles Spring was a phenomenon—a natural born lawyer. His education was quite limited, and he paid little respect to the rules of grammar, yet he could present a point of law to the court and argue the facts of the case to the jury with a clearness and force seldom equaled. In argument he possessed a keenness of analysis, a force of compact, crushing logic which bore down all opposition. He studied law in Ashtabula, in the law office of Benjamin F. Wade and Joshua R. Giddings, and removed to Chicago in 1833, and sixteen years after, or in 1849, was elected judge of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. On the death of Spring, in May, 1851, Mark Skinner was elected judge of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas and held the office for two years. He was succeeded by Judge John M. Wilson, one of the most remarkable jurists, in some respects, that ever held a judicial position in the courts of this county. He possessed great grasp of intellect and strong reasoning powers, and was master of the common law and the science of pleading, and was equally at home on the chancery side. He presided with great dignity on all trials, ruled with promptness, and disposed, in the course of a year, of an immense amount of business.

Mark Skinner spent a year at the New Haven Law School, then entered the office of Judge Ezek Cowen at Saratoga Springs, a celebrated lawyer, and finished his studies under the tutelage of Nicholas Hill at Albany, who was a master of his profession, and who perhaps never had his superior in this or any other country in analyzing a case and making a brief and presenting the law points. Mr. Skinner arrived here in July, 1836. He was soon after admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with George Anson Oliver Beaumont, with whom he continued in business until 1844, and in 1847 he formed a partnership with Thomas Hoyne, which continued until he was elected to the bench. Mr. Skinner was not



only a highly educated man, but one of the best trained men in the profession. He was identified with almost every public enterprise and improvement which was projected during his time. He was city attorney in 1840, school inspector in 1842, United States district attorney in 1844, was a member of the Legislature in 1846, was chairman of the meeting called by the citizens of Chicago in 1846 to make the necessary arrangements for the great River and Harbor convention in 1847. He helped organize the Young Men's association and the Chicago Lyceum, and was a member of the United States Sanitary commission and president of the Chicago Sanitary commission during the war. He was a trustee of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and was long connected with the Chicago Relief and Aid society, the Home of the Friendless and the Reform School.

Justin Butterfield was without doubt one of the greatest lawyers of his time and belongs to that early group who attained national distinction. He was appointed commissioner of the General Land Office in June, 1849, his rival being Abraham Lincoln. Daniel Webster was a great friend of Butterfield and Butterfield reciprocated the friendship, dressed like him, and imitated to a great extent his methods. He took part in many noted trials and many anecdotes are told of his powers and quaint methods. One of the most remarkable cases that he ever engaged in was that of Joe Smith, the great head of the Mormon Church at Nauvoo.

Thomas Hoyne was one of the most eminent lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar. He came here in 1839 to meet the early friend and companion of his youth, George Manierre, who had preceded him but a few years. His career is something unique in our history, for, commencing with a clerkship in the Circuit Court clerk's office, he afterward filled the office of city clerk, probate judge, United States district attorney, United States marshal and acting mayor of the city of Chicago.

Among the most enterprising public-spirited and useful citizens was Jonathan Young Scammon. He came here in 1833 and was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1839 and issued four volumes, which bear the marks of great care and industry. The first edition of Volume I of his reports was destroyed by fire in December, 1840, while in the hands of the binder, causing a heavy loss of time and money. That Mr. Scammon labored under many difficulties in preparing his reports for publication is evident by what he says in the preface to Volume I of his series, from which it appears that printed abstracts and briefs were entirely unknown and he had to prowl through the record and briefs of the appellant and then sit by and take notes of the points and authorities of the appellee at the time the case was argued, as no briefs were required to be filed by the appellee.

Henry W. Blodgett was one of the early pioneers of Cook

county, and for many years occupied a seat upon the bench of the United States District and Circuit courts. Henry Moore came to Chicago in 1834 from Concord, Mass., and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was a lawyer of fine abilities, a very attractive and interesting speaker and very soon became prominent. He was for a short time a partner of E. G. Ryan. Henry Brown came here in 1836 and was soon after elected a justice of the peace, and in 1842 became city attorney. He prepared a history of Illinois in 1844.

Paul Cornell may be regarded as among the most enterprising men ever connected with the Chicago bar. He studied law in the office of William A. Richardson at Rushville. He first came to Chicago in 1845, but did not remain permanently. He returned on June 1, 1847. John M. Wilson had recently removed here and had formed a partnership with L. C. P. Freer, and Cornell became a clerk in their office. He was afterward employed in the office of James H. Collins and of Skinner & Hoyne, and on Mr. Hoyne being elected probate judge he acted as clerk.

In 1851 he formed a partnership with William T. Barron and they did a large business. In 1856 Barron was elected probate judge, when he became associated with the late Judge John A. Jameison and Perkins Bass, and after that with H. N. Hibbard, the firm being Cornell, Jameison & Hibbard.

He always had great faith in the future of Chicago and invested largely in real estate. He purchased the town site of Hyde Park, laid it out into lots and sold many of them and improved the rest. He also laid out Grand Crossing, built a hotel there and established a watch factory. He took a great interest in schools and churches and contributed largely to their support. He was an ardent supporter of the project for establishing parks in the south division of the city and was for a number of years one of the park commissioners.

Calvin De Wolf arrived in Chicago October 31, 1837, and in 1838 entered the law office of Spring & Goodrich. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1854, and held the office up to 1879 when he resumed the practice, but did not continue it long. In his early days he was an abolitionist of the most pronounced type and belonged to that well-known school of philosophers and philanthropists of which Dr. Dyer, George Manierre and Owen Lovejoy were types.

Harvey B. Hurd belongs to the old regime, although he did not join the Chicago bar until 1846. In 1847 he began the study of law in the office of Calvin De Wolf and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He commenced practice with Carlos Haven, who afterward distinguished himself as State's attorney for the Cook and Lake county circuit. He was one of the founders of the flourishing city of Evanston and took up his residence there in 1855.



Ezra B. McCagg is one of the links in the remote past of the Chicago bar. He studied law in the office of Monell, Hogeboom & Monell of Hudson, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In the summer of that year he came to Chicago and formed a partnership with J. Y. Scammon, which continued many years. Samuel W. Fuller became a member of the firm about 1859, which continued until his death. No one at the bar had a more varied experience than Mr. McCagg. No lawyer at the Chicago bar traveled so much as he, and none had such opportunities to make himself well informed and well read as he.

Col. James M. Strode was a member of the Chicago bar and prosecuting attorney from about 1844 to 1848. He was identified with the bar of Joe Daviess, Cook and McHenry counties. His name is attached to a letter signed by the leading citizens of Chicago addressed to Alexander McKinzie, dated October 3, 1838, in which they express their high appreciation of Mr. McKinzie's efforts to entertain the people by a series of theatrical performances and trusted that before he left the city he would allow them to testify their regard for him "by appointing an evening for a benefit for himself." Mr. McKinzie replied to this highly complimentary letter on the 11th of October, 1838, which is addressed to H. L. Rucker, J. M. Strode, Buckner S. Morris and others, acknowledging the receipt of the communication and naming Thursday evening, the 18th, as the benefit night. The colonel was not only a devotee of the law, but a patron of the drama.

William H. Brown was one of the most useful citizens that Chicago ever had and the bar should be proud of his exemplary character. He was one of the most careful and trustworthy lawyers that ever advised a client or tried a case. His business was strictly an office business, and in his later years he did nothing but attend to his own affairs.

Edward W. Casey of New Hampshire was the fifth lawyer to take up his abode here, in 1833, and was for a time deputy clerk of Richard J. Hamilton, clerk of the Circuit court. He practiced for some time in partnership with Buckner S. Morris, the firm name being Morris & Casey. He was a strong and vigorous lawyer and able advocate.

James Grant, the sixth member of the Chicago bar, was admitted to practice in this State March 26, 1836. In 1836 he represented Arthur Bronson in making sales of some seven thousand acres of land at the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal. In 1836 he formed a partnership with Francis Peyton, which continued until about 1839, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa.

A. N. Fullerton of Vermont came here in 1833 and was for a time a partner of Grant Goodrich. He drifted into commercial pursuits.

The names of Royal Stewart, William Stuart and Hans Crocker appear on the records as lawyers at a very early period.



James Curtis came here early, and was a shrewd lawyer and man of ability. He set himself up as the champion of the people and was more inclined to talk politics than practice law. He had many good traits in his character and drew around him many friends and adherents. He was elected mayor of the city in 1847 and again in 1850. He was appointed by Judge Hugh T. Dickey the first clerk of the old Cook County court, now the Superior Court of Cook county.

Ebenezer Peck filled for a considerable period a large place in the public affairs of this State. He was born in Portland, Me., but moved to Montreal at a very early age, where he was educated and admitted to the bar. He rose to the position of king's counsel and was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada East. He came here in 1835 and soon showed his forcible manner. He was elected to the State Senate in 1838 to fill the unexpired term of Peter Pruyn, deceased.

George W. Meeker came to Chicago in 1837, studied with Spring & Goodrich, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, and very soon after formed a partnership with Mr. Manierre. He was for a time clerk of the United States court and was for many years United States Court commissioner. He was considered a very fine office lawyer; was well versed in the statute law of the State and especially the statutes of the United States, and was an authority on all points of practice arising in the Federal courts.

In 1854 a system of police magistrates was established for the whole State. At the municipal election in 1855 police justices were voted for under an old act relating to Chicago without any regard to the new act, although there were very many who believed that by the law as it then existed police magistrates alone should be voted for. The consequence was that both police magistrates and police justices were voted for. The police justices received an overwhelming vote. W. H. Stickney, Calvin De Wolf, and Nathan Allen received a few votes, having been voted for as police magistrates. A case was taken to the Supreme court, and it was decided that under the circumstances either title would comply with the true intent and meaning of the law, and Mr. Stickney was offered a certificate of election and a commission, but he said that the citizens having so unmistakably indicated their preferences, he would not take advantage of any technicality, and therefore refused the commission offered to him.

Among the early public prosecutors in Cook county was Alonzo Huntington, who came to Chicago as early as 1835 from Vermont, became State's attorney in 1837, and served in that capacity until 1841. He prosecuted John Stone for the murder of Lucretia Thompson, which was tried at the April term of the Circuit Court of Cook county, 1840, before Hon. John Pearson, who presided. Stone was defended by Justin Butterfield and S. Lisle Smith, and

from beginning to end the trial was attended by many dramatic incidents. Stone was convicted and finally executed.

In 1851-2 Daniel McElroy and Patrick Ballingall were the leading criminal lawyers, and Mr. McElroy was at that time State's attorney and prosecuted George W. Green for poisoning his wife with strychnine. He was succeeded by Carlos Haven, who proved to be one of the most successful prosecutors the county ever had. He was the very embodiment of honesty and integrity, and never insisted upon a conviction when he became convinced that there ought not to be one, but he was the terror of the wicked and they fled before him.

Patrick Ballingall was a man of unusual acumen and shrewdness, and, considering the great disadvantages that he labored under in his youth, it is quite wonderful what success he had and what a reputation he established. That he attained distinction is evidenced by the fact that he was more than once elected to the office of State's attorney, and was one of the delegates from this county to the Constitutional convention in 1847.

Daniel McElroy came to Chicago in 1844, and was twice elected State's attorney.

Carlos Haven was succeeded by Joseph Knox, Charles H. Reed, Luther Laflin Mills, Julius H. Grinnell, and Joel Longenecker as public prosecutors.

George Ingham, who was the assistant prosecutor under Mills, was possessed of the most wonderful gifts, and his earnestness and directness always attracted attention. Charles G. Neely was an assistant under Longenecker, also achieved a wide reputation while acting on behalf of the State.

Joseph Knox was a natural born lawyer and was one of the most effective jury lawyers that ever practiced in the Rock River Valley. He was very direct and at times very dramatic in his presentation of a case, and was for years engaged in the trial of more cases than any other lawyer of his time.

Charles W. Reed was admitted to the bar in 1859, and soon after became a partner of Joseph Knox. He removed with Knox & Drury from Rock Island to Chicago in 1860, and in 1864 was elected State's attorney, and was reelected two successive terms. In the winter of 1882 he was associated in the defense of Charles Guiteau for the murder of Garfield.

He was a man of great natural abilities, and was considered a great Greek scholar. He was a most efficient State's attorney.

The success of Julius H. Grinnell in modern times as State's attorney is something phenomenal. During his term of office he was called upon to prosecute a number of the most remarkable criminal cases that ever had occurred in this country. He prosecuted with success the anarchist cases and what are known as the boodle cases, which involved a number of the county commissioners

in Cook county in corrupt practices, and was triumphant in all of them.

John Van Arnam, one of the most noted criminal lawyers of the country, came to Chicago from Michigan in 1859, and practiced with distinction. Emory A. Storrs was a great criminal lawyer, but he did not make it a specialty. William O'Brien was another great criminal lawyer. He was a man of great natural abilities and brain power.

E. G. Asay, for a considerable period antedating the fire, did a large criminal business, and was very successful. Augustus H. Van Buren, his father, Evert Van Buren, A. S. Trude, and Charles M. Hardy all attained celebrity in the management of criminal cases. Leonard Swett was a man who pursued a lofty ideal and was above trickery and chicanery. He was in appearance almost the counterpart of Abraham Lincoln, and was his intimate friend and practiced with him on the circuit long before his removal to Chicago.

In addition to the above William S. Forrest, Russell M. Wing, Daniel Donahue, William J. Hynes, Kickham Scanlan, Daniel Munn, and William S. Elliott have all attained distinction in the practice of the criminal law. Mr. Forrest has made criminal jurisprudence a specialty, and has studied the subject scientifically, and the same may be said of Mr. Wing and several others.

There is no branch of law so much neglected and so illy understood as that of the criminal law. In cities like Chicago the office of State's attorney has risen to the importance of the home department in England and should be filled by not only a learned and experienced lawyer, but one of the greatest integrity and well versed in public affairs.

The administration of the criminal law during the pioneer period was attended with far more certainty than at the present time, and there was far less nonsense and trifling indulged in than characterizes the trial of cases of this character in our courts at the present time. If we are to judge of the manner in which criminal cases are disposed of by an examination of the reports of this State, it would appear that all criminal cases are determined by an equation of errors instead of on their merits, and that we have made no progress at all since Judge Lockwood made his celebrated decision in the case of McKinney vs. People (2 Gil., 248) in 1845.

The criminal law at the present time is the least studied and the least understood of any branch of the law, and our courts seem to have but one idea about it, and that is to be guided solely by the technical rules of the seventeenth century, to rule everything against the State and to not only give the defendant the benefit of every doubt, both reasonable and unreasonable, but also every possibility of a doubt. In the pioneer period penitentiaries were not regarded as summer resorts which were to be run on the European plan, but



a place of penance, and persons when convicted were sent there to do something besides sit around and calculate their chances of being set at liberty by those who are "in the push" or be pardoned outright by a sympathetic Governor.

The District court of the United States for the State of Illinois was established March 3, 1819, and Nathaniel Pope was appointed district judge. He died in 1850, and was succeeded by Thomas Drummond, who continued to fill that office until he was appointed circuit judge in December, 1869. The District court of the United States had and exercised Circuit court jurisdiction, and the district judge held the Circuit court for a long period, although Judge McLean of the United States Supreme court was the judge of this circuit, which was called the Seventh, from 1837 down to the time of his death in 1861.

Nathaniel Pope was the first judge to hold a Federal court in Chicago, which was in 1837, over George W. Meeker's store, on Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn. Judge Drummond also held court for a short time in the same place, but very soon after Judge Drummond removed from Galena to Chicago, and perhaps before, the United States courts were held in what was known as the Saloon building, at the southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets. In 1857 the United States courts were removed to the Larmon building, corner of Clark and Washington. Immediately after the fire the courts, with the custom house, were removed to Congress hall, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, then they were transferred to the Republic Life building, on La Salle street, and later to the Government building, at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

Abraham Lincoln, prior to 1860, tried many cases in the United States District courts. The last case he tried in any of the courts in Cook county was what is known as the "Sand bar" case, which involved title to a large amount of "shore" property on Lake Michigan, north of the Chicago river. It had been tried three several times previously, and came on for the fourth time before Judge Drummond and a jury in the Larmon block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington streets, on March 19, 1860, two months prior to the great Chicago convention. Lincoln stopped at the Tremont House, and he never was in Chicago but twice afterward. The title of the case was William S. Johnson vs. William Jones and Sylvester Marsh. The counsel for the plaintiff were Buckner S. Morris, Isaac N. Arnold, and John A. Wills. The counsel for defendant were Abraham Lincoln, Samuel W. Fuller, Van H. Higgins, and John Van Arnam. The trial closed April 4 by a verdict for defendants.

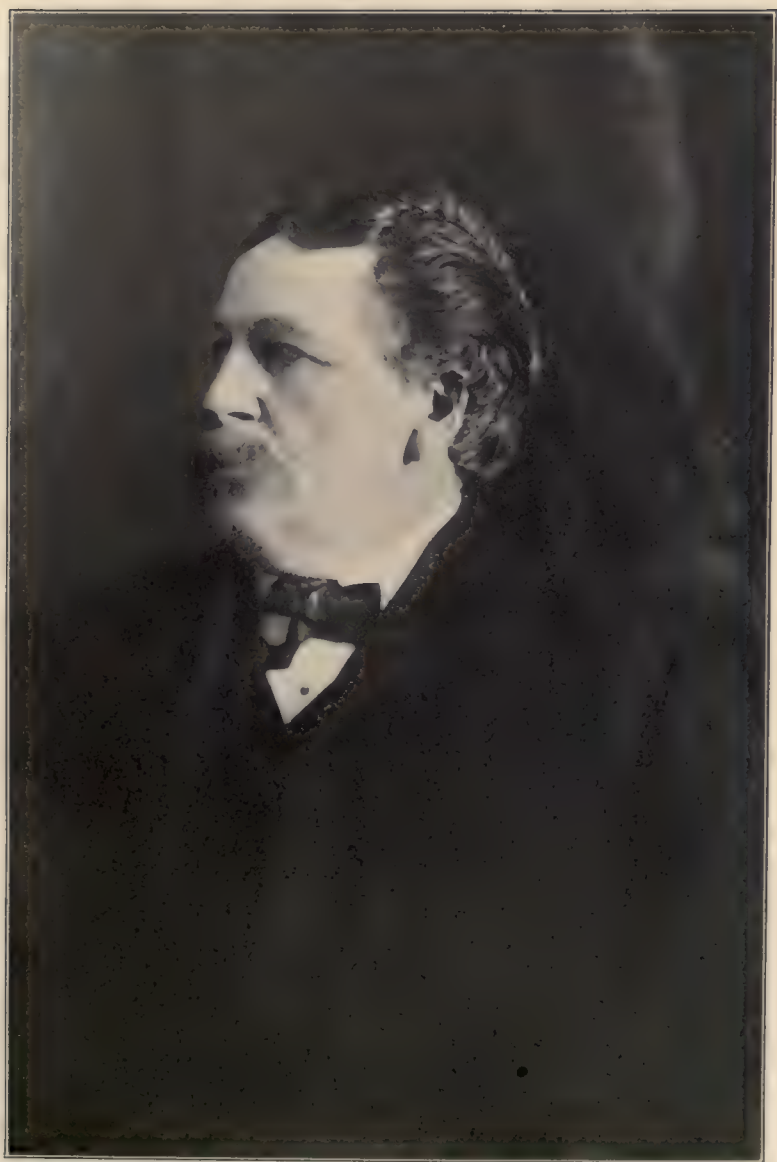
The business directory which was published by J. W. Norris in January, 1846, contains the following list of attorneys, with their place of business: Abell, Sidney, 37 Clark street; Arnold (Isaac

N.) & Ogden (Mahlon D.), 123 Lake street; Brown, Henry and Andrew J., 126 Lake street; Brown, John, 90½ Lake street; Butterfield, Justin and J., Jr., 70 Lake street; Clarke, Henry W., southwest corner Clark and Lake streets; Cowles (Alfred) & Brown (William H.), State Bank building, southwest corner La Salle and South Water streets; Curtis, James, courthouse, southwest corner Randolph and Clark streets; De Wolf, Calvin, 71 Lake street; Dickey, Hugh T., 102½ Lake street; Freer, Lemuel Covell Paine, 53 Clark street, opposite City Hotel; Gardiner, Charles, 71 Lake street; Gregg, David L., U. S. attorney, 65 Lake street; Hamilton (Richard Jones) & Moore (Thomas C.), 59 Clark street; Hoyne, Thomas, 51 Clark street, opposite postoffice; Huntington, Alonzo, 98 Lake street; Leary, Albert Green, 53 Clark street; Lee, David, 103½ Lake street; McDougall, James A., 118 Lake street; McIlroy, Daniel, courthouse basement; Manierre (George) & Meeker (George W.), 100 Lake street; Morris (Buckner S.) & Greenwood (George W.), 59 Lake street; Phelps, Pallas, Clinton between Madison and Washington streets; Scammon (Jonathan Y.) & Judd (Norman B.), 23 Lake street; Skinner, Mark, 92 Lake street; Spring (Giles) & Goodrich (Grant), 124 Lake street; Stuart (William) & Larrabee (Charles R.), 59 Clark street; Thomas (Jesse Burgess) & Ballingall (Patrick), 92 Lake street; Tracey, Elisha Winslow, 123 Lake street; Wright, Walter, 94 Lake street.

Chicago became in a very short time the great objective point, and among the "sooners" were such men as Melville W. Fuller, S. K. Dow, Samuel W. Fuller, A. W. Arrington, B. F. Ayer, Cyrus Bentley, William C. Goudy, M. F. Tuley, Lambert Tree, Robert Hervey, Richard Merrick, Joseph P. Clarkson, E. W. Tracey, John Van Arnem, Emory A. Storrs, Wirt Dexter, James M. Walker, Charles Hitchcock, B. F. Gallup, John A. and George W. Thompson, Thomas F. Withrow, John P. Wilson, E. W. Evans, H. T. Helm, Alexander S. Prentiss, B. F. Strother, Sidney Smith, William W. Farewell, James L. High, William K. McAllister, Corydon Beckwith, H. G. Miller, Penoyer L. Sherman, William H. King, Ira W. Scott, George Payson, Joseph E. Gary, Henry M. Shepard, Van H. Higgins, John N. Jewett, John M. Douglass, James P. Root, A. M. Pence, D. L. Shorey, John A. Jamieson, Homer N. Hibbard, Robert S. Blackwell, Henry Frink, Henry S. Monroe, and many others.

Richard Merrick was for a time a partner with Corydon Beckwith. He possessed great oratorical powers and attained great distinction.

Corydon Beckwith was, without any question, one of the greatest lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar, and he had as worthy compeers such men as William C. Goudy, Wirt Dexter, B. F. Ayer, Henry G. Miller, John A. Jewett, Melville W. Fuller, Emory A. Storrs, Sidney Smith, William K. McAllister, A. W. Arrington,



*James Donovan*





William H. King, Charles Hitchcock, John A. Jamieson, Robert Hervey, Joseph E. Gary, Van H. Higgins, and many others who would compare favorably with the members of any other bar in the United States.

William C. Goudy was one of the great lawyers of this State and in many respects had no superior. He was one of the best "all around" lawyers.

Samuel Snowden Hayes came to this city in 1850 and was, very soon after his arrival, employed as city solicitor. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., was a Democrat of the Douglas school and a very high-toned patriotic gentleman. He was city comptroller in 1862 and again in 1873.

Van H. Higgins became identified with our city and a member of our bar in 1852. He began practice in St. Louis in 1844, but removed to Galena in 1845, where he distinguished himself for his great industry and wonderful knowledge of decided cases.

Henry S. Monroe studied law with Henry R. Mygat at Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and came directly to Chicago. He was an excellent trial lawyer, strong and vigorous, and was engaged in many celebrated cases.

Joseph N. Barker studied law in the office of B. S. Morris and John J. Brown, and was admitted to the bar March 4, 1848. He took the census of Chicago in 1850 entirely alone, when the city was found to contain 28,250 inhabitants. He established a very large admiralty practice and from 1854 to 1860 was the leading lawyer in that department. He was at one time associated with George A. Meech, then with L. H. Hyatt, and then with Judge Tuley, afterward with H. F. Wait and Ira W. Buel.

John M. Douglass, who came to Chicago in 1856, became the general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad company and afterward its president. The Hon. Robert H. McClelland says that he was the deepest thinker and the profoundest lawyer of his time.

Benjamin F. Ayer belongs to the old regime and is one of the most accomplished lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar.

Charles Hitchcock possessed a wonderfully comprehensive mind, and weighed every question presented him with judicial fairness and impartiality. His grasp of legal principles was great and he could enforce his views in the most luminous and logical manner. He was always calm and self-poised in his way, yet he possessed great force. He was a model presiding officer and he displayed great knowledge of parliamentary law. He attained a very high place at the Chicago bar.

Kirk Hawes is another gentleman who was not only well and favorably known as a lawyer of distinction, but as an orator of great power. He graduated from Williams College in 1864, studied law in the office of Bacon & Aldrich at Worcester, came West soon after, and went into partnership with H. T. Helm, was

elected one of the judges of the Superior court in 1880 and reelected in 1886, but was defeated by the Democratic cyclone which swept over the country in 1892, and then engaged in private practice.

Henry T. Helm came to Chicago in 1854, when he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He entered into partnership with George K. Clarke, and soon established a large business. Mr. Clarke died some years since. After that he became in turn a partner of Kirk Hawes, E. S. Taylor, John L. Manning, A. M. Pence and Walter Howland.

H. M. Shepard, who was for many years on the Superior court bench, and later a member of the Appellate court of the First district of Illinois, was an accomplished jurist and very able lawyer. He studied law first with General Divens at Elmira, N. Y., and afterward with John K. Porter, of Albany. He became a very fine chancery lawyer and his decisions were characterized by being broad and well considered.

Judge Gary was elected to the Superior court bench in 1863. He succeeded Judge Grant Goodrich. Judge Gary not only proved himself a great judge, but one of the best posted men in his profession. He presided at the celebrated trial of the anarchists and in accordance with the verdict of the jury condemned them to death. No judge ever worked harder or performed greater services on the bench than Judge Gary..

Henry E. Seelye removed to Chicago in 1850 and commenced reading law in the office of Morris & Goodrich and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and from that time to this has pursued the even tenor of his way.

Robert Rae made insurance and admiralty law a specialty and at one time did a larger business than any other lawyer at the bar. In 1882 he went to London and argued a case in the English Court of Commissions involving a large amount of money, and was successful. He was employed by the American Board of Underwriters and was the first American lawyer that ever appeared in any case in that court. He settled some very interesting commercial questions of admiralty, and by his researches contributed much to settle the admiralty practice in matters pertaining to our inland seas.

Cyrus Bentley is another lawyer of great merit and of the most exemplary character who deserves recognition and the most kindly remembrance. He came here in the '50s and established a fine practice, and was not only a gentleman of the highest type, but was a jurist fit to adorn the bench or any other position. He passed away many years ago.

Frederick Hampden Winston became very early, through his connection, interested in railroad law and railroad business and prospered finely.

Some of the most prominent lawyers who died from 1858 to 1867



were: Bolton F. Strother, 1862; Andrew Harvie, 1863; Lorenzo D. Wilkinson, 1863; George W. Roberts, killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, January, 1863; John A. Bross, July 30, 1864; Charles M. Willard, 1866; Edward P. Towne, 1866; Henry L. Rucker, 1867; Solomon M. Wilson, 1867.

Every bar has a number of natural-born leaders of men, great advocates, skilled trial lawyers, successful verdict-getters and brilliant orators, and the Chicago bar forms no exception to this rule. If anyone wanted to know in olden times what form of action to adopt or what pleas to put in in any common law case he would be told without hesitancy to go for advice to James H. Collins, to George W. Lay, the partner of Arnold; to Ezra B. McCagg, to Grant Goodrich, to J. Y. Scammon, or John M. Wilson; or, if it should be a complicated matter, coming within the chancery jurisdiction, it would be Collins, or Goodrich, Mark Skinner, George Manierre, Hugh T. Dickey, Erastus S. Williams, John Woodbridge, George Meeker, or N. B. Judd; but if a case was to be tried and it required skill, shrewdness, adroitness, a knowledge of the rules of evidence and eloquence, then it was Justin Butterfield, Thomas Hoyne, E. W. Tracey, E. G. Ryan, Isaac N. Arnold, E. C. Larned, Buckner S. Morris, or Grant Goodrich, or J. Y. Scammon. There were others who were great in their way, but these men were strong and tried every case with the most wonderful skill and power. They were at the head of the bar as it existed under the old régime and most worthily filled the positions universally awarded them, and they could be relied upon in any emergency.

Tradition has invested the name of Samuel Lisle Smith with a halo of glory. It is claimed that he was possessed of the most extraordinary mental endowments and the highest oratorical powers. At first he was likened to Curran or Grattan, but that claim has been surrendered, and it is now asserted that he was the S. S. Prentiss of the Chicago bar and was without a peer. He arose at a time when effusive speaking, or what is known as stump oratory, was it its height; when Tom Corwin, Tom Marshall, Ed Baker and Henry Clay had been exalted to the very highest places in the pantheon of fame, and a great wave of eloquence was sweeping over the land.

In 1835 Thomas Ford, who had become prominent as a lawyer and State's attorney in the Fifth Judicial circuit, was elected by the Legislature a judge of the newly created Sixth circuit. He exchanged with Judge Breese, who held the first term in Chicago in 1835. That term extended from May 23 to June 4, and the records show that a great deal of business was done during that period. Judge Breese was then but thirty-nine years of age, but was possessed of great executive ability and good attainments as a lawyer, and he allowed no one to linger. This term marks an era in our local history, for from that time onward the law business

increased steadily, and for the first time the legal fraternity began to flourish and assume a prominence which had never characterized the profession before.

The second term of the Circuit court for the year 1835 was, by arrangement between Ford and Stephen T. Logan, held by that great jurist in this city. It was not as long as the one held by Judge Breese, it having begun on the first Monday of October and closed on the 11th of that month. There were, according to the most authentic accounts, 103 civil suits on the docket, 70 of which were disposed of. The number of people's cases was 37, but 19 of these were against persons who had been summoned to serve on the jury, but failed to obey the summons; two were fined \$5 each.

In 1837 Cook county became a part of the Seventh circuit and John Pearson, of Danville, was elected judge. He had been admitted to the bar December 5, 1833, and his reputation as a lawyer was such that his appointment was considered an insult to the entire Chicago bar, and was most vigorously resented from the very first. The docket of the courts in Cook county had, by the opening of the May term, 1837, become greatly crowded and the Circuit court had at that time more than 700 cases on its docket.

At the meeting of the Twelfth General Assembly, February 10, 1841, the judges of the nine circuits were legislated out of office and five additional judges were added to the Supreme court, who were to do all the Circuit court business and hold two terms of the Supreme court at the capitol each year. By this arrangement Theophilus W. Smith was assigned to the Seventh circuit, which included Cook county, and he opened the spring term of that court for 1841 toward the close of April.

He also held the fall term, but when the time for holding the spring term for 1842 arrived he was too ill to hold court, and accordingly a special term was called for July, which was held by Stephen A. Douglas, commencing July 18, 1842. This was the only time that Mr. Douglas ever held court in this county. Judge Smith resigned December 26, 1842.

Prior to the year 1831 the cabins of John Kinzie, Jean Baptiste Beaubien and Alexander Wolcott were the temples of justice in what is now Cook county. The house in which Kinzie administered justice was built in 1779 by Jean Baptiste Point de Sable, near the intersection of North Water and Rush streets, became the property of Jean Baptiste le Mai in 1796 and of John Kinzie in 1804. Enlarged by Kinzie, the house came down intact to 1833. In 1812 Beaubien purchased the Lee cabin on the lake shore, or old river bank, at the foot of Madison street, but it is questionable if he ever held court therein; for, in 1817, he moved into a house, purchased from Contractor Dean, at the foot of Randolph street, and in 1823 into the United States factory, which he purchased

from the American Fur company for \$500. There he was residing when appointed justice of the peace in 1825 and there he made his home until 1840. Dr. Wolcott, appointed justice in 1825, held court at Cobweb castle, on the southwest corner of State and North Water streets, from 1828 to 1830, when death released him from further judicial service; and so with the other justices who succeeded them, the home, office or store formed the court room for years.

When Cook county was attached to the Fifth Judicial circuit in February, 1831, a term of court was ordered to be held in Cook county in April and a fall term in September, 1831. Under this order the court is said to have been held in a room on the first floor of the brick building of Fort Dearborn on September 6, 1831. In 1832 Judge Young arrived with two circuit riders of the bar, bringing the news that the Sacs and Foxes were on the warpath. He came to hold court, but there is no record of the spring term being ever held. The same year the commissioners authorized the sheriff to rent rooms from John Kinzie for court purposes, but there is not a record to show that the September term was opened. In May, 1833, Judge Young opened court, but no one knows more about the location or the business transacted, while the same must be written of the fall term, which the late Thomas Hoyne asserted was duly held.

Meantime the new justices of the peace, such as 'Squire Harmon, introduced a new fashion in the matter of location by selecting one or other of the favorite taverns as a court room, the Green Tree tavern, on the northeast corner of Canal and Lake street, being Harmon's principal rendezvous. This fashion was so well established by the spring of 1834 that when Judge Young arrived in May he did not hesitate to preside in an unfinished room of Dexter Graves' tavern, known as the Mansion house, which occupied the sites of the building now known as 84-86 Lake street. His Honor did not relocate in the fall, for court was held in an unfinished store room on Dearborn street nearer Water than Lake street. In 1835 and 1836 the First Presbyterian church, on Clark street, north of the present Sherman house, was used for court purposes. The meeting house, though built in 1834, was moved and removed, and this, with the rough usage to which it was subjected while given over to the uses of the Circuit court, rendered it as unsafe and uncomfortable as it was devoid of taste and architectural expression.

The Municipal court was inaugurated in 1837 at the New York house, a tavern which stood on the north side of Lake street near Fifth avenue. When the Saloon building on the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets was completed the city officers took possession of a part of the building and with them came the Municipal court, for the county watched its single court room, a block away, with jealousy.



In 1835 a one-story and basement county building was erected on the southwest corner of Clark and Randolph streets, of which the main floor was dedicated to court purposes and the basement to the uses of the ordinary business of the county. In 1845 the Legislature enacted a law providing that four terms of the County court of Cook county should be held and making it mandatory on the commissioners to provide a suitable courtroom; for the judges complained of the accommodations in the Chapman building, on Randolph street and Fifth avenue, which was used from 1840 to 1842, and of the room improvised out of the clerk and recorder's offices in 1844. The erection of the Market building in the center of State street, fronting on Randolph, in 1848, was to accommodate the city courts and offices, rather than offer any hospitality to the county judges; but more than once the original idea was set aside and the courts of record held therein. In 1853 the city and county erected a building on the public square, on the third story of which was the courtroom—an elegant apartment for that time—and herein the Circuit and kindred courts were held until the fire of 1871 reduced the room and building to ruins.

When the first Federal court was opened here by Judge Pope in July, 1848, the office of George W. Meeker, or rather his vacant storeroom, on Lake street east of Dearborn, was considered the most available place for holding court. In July, 1849, court was held in the office of Buckner S. Morris, and again in the Saloon building, until 1857, when a regular courtroom was established in the Larmon building, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets. In 1860 the Federal building, on the site of the present First National bank, was completed and there the sessions of the court were held until October, 1871, when fire destroyed the house. Temporary quarters were then obtained in Congress hall, on Michigan avenue and Congress street, but the fire of 1874 destroyed that building, and, to insure against future disappointments and losses, the courts took shelter in the Mutual Life Insurance company's building on La Salle street, leaving the restored Federal building to be dedicated to theatrical purposes. In April, 1880, the judges entered the "new Federal building." It may be added that prior to 1853 the courtroom of the pioneer courthouse of the county was sometimes offered to the Federal judges and the offer accepted on a few occasions.

The old Criminal Court building on the North side was completed in 1873 and therein courts were held until the modern criminal courthouses were completed. The Circuit, Superior, County and Probate courts occupied the County building after 1881-82. After the destruction of the old courthouse in the great fire, courts were held in the West Side High School building until January, 1872, when the temporary house known as "The Rookery," on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle streets, was completed. For

almost ten years the judges, officers, lawyers, litigants and jurors inhabited that dingy structure, and all were pleased when the new building was completed. Within another decade the new building became almost as dingy as "The Rookery," the heavy cornices began to fall in installments and its walls to settle. Like its contemporary, the Federal building, it was declared unhealthy, if not unsafe; was subjected to repairs and denounced, until it appeared the county was ready to raze it. With all its interior and constructive imperfections, it continued to be used by the courts and county officers. When this building was torn down courts and officers found quarters about town until the present structure was ready in 1908-09.

The Appellate court, established in 1877, made headquarters in the Grand Pacific hotel for some time, then moved to the Chicago Opera house, on the southwest corner of Clark and Washington, and later found a home in the more modern Ashland block and elsewhere.

The Supreme court, as established February 10, 1841, comprised nine judges, who were to supplant the Circuit judges. Judge T. W. Smith opened court here in April of the same year in the Chapman building, on Randolph street and Fifth avenue, and that continued to be the courthouse of the Seventh circuit some time.

The United States courts—the Circuit Court of Appeals, the Circuit court and the District court—found shelter in the Monadnock building. When the \$6,000,000 ruin on the Bigelow block appeared to be on the point of sinking into Mother Earth, in 1895, the Federal judiciary sought healthier quarters, leaving the post-office and customs authorities to tenant the dilapidated concern known as the Federal building, until they removed to the temporary structure on the lake front in 1896, and in 1906 to the new building on the old site.

Section 26 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, in force August 8, 1870, provides that "the Recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued and shall be called the Criminal court of Cook county. It shall have the jurisdiction of a Circuit court in all cases of criminal and quasi criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, on criminal and quasi criminal cases, shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or quasi criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said Criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the Circuit or Superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court."

By the Constitution of 1870 it was provided by Article VI, entitled "Judicial Department," as follows:

"Section 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The Circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the Recorder's court of the city of Chicago and the present judge of the Circuit court of Cook county shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the Superior court of Cook county. The General Assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of said courts hereafter elected shall be six years."

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, cities, villages and incorporated towns were formed under special acts of the General Assembly, and these special charters varied from each other, so that there was not a usual form of charter or uniform law applicable to these different municipalities. The Constitution of 1870 prohibited the passage by the General Assembly of any local or special laws incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village. The passage of local or special laws relating to divers other matters of local concern, such as laying out, opening, altering and working on roads or highways, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds, or granting the right to lay down railroad tracks, was also prohibited by this Constitution.

In view of the changes in the organic law by the Constitution of 1870, and of the necessities for reforms in the government of cities in the respects mentioned, a conference was held of the mayors of the cities of Illinois, or their representatives, at Jacksonville, in the year 1871, to consider the subject of the revision of the law governing municipalities and the preparation of a general act which should embody the reforms which this conference should approve. A committee was appointed by this conference to prepare an act of this kind, and the General Incorporation Act, which was passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor on April 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the incorporation of cities and villages," was prepared. In April, 1875, this act was adopted by the city of Chicago, and has been adopted by a considerable number of other cities, while other cities still retain their special charters which were passed prior to the Constitution of 1870.

This act of 1872 marks a distinct advance in municipal government. Taken altogether, it is perhaps the best charter of cities and villages which, up to that time, had ever been enacted in the United States. It is doubtless true, however, that, in view of the tremen-



dous growth of the city of Chicago during the last thirty years, and the new conditions and problems which such growth has brought, and the larger experience with those problems, some changes in the form of municipal government provided by this act are now desirable. This act of 1872 differed mainly from the previous charters of cities in Illinois in that it gave to the mayor of the city greater powers and placed upon him more clearly and entirely the responsibility of the municipal government during his administration. Under this charter, if there are any evils in the government of Chicago for which the executive officers of the city are responsible, that responsibility rests upon the mayor, and this responsibility he cannot deny or shirk.

This charter also gave to the city councils very great legislative power respecting matters of local concern. The Supreme court of Illinois has decided that the provision of the Constitution of 1870 prohibiting local and special legislation did not apply to the city councils of cities, but only to the General Assembly. The city councils, therefore, are not affected by this restriction; and, indeed, very much of their legislation must, from the necessities of the case, be special as well as local.

As the act of Congress of 1845 was an act passed to extend the admiralty jurisdiction over the Great Lakes, it was found in practice that it was a limitation of the admiralty jurisdiction instead of an extension of it over the Great Lakes, so that in the year 1851 a case came before the Supreme court of the United States, known as the case of "*The Genesee Chief*" (reported in the 12th of Howard, at page 441), in which the Supreme court of the United States decided that the act of Congress passed on the 20th of February, 1845, was consistent with the Constitution of the United States. It did not rest, however, upon the power granted to Congress to regulate commerce among the several states, but was put upon the ground that the lakes and navigable waters connecting them were within the scope of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as known and understood in the United States when the Constitution was adopted, that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction granted to the Federal government by the Constitution of the United States is not limited to tide waters, but extends to all public navigable lakes and rivers, where commerce is carried on between different states or with foreign nations. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Taney. This decision is a valuable state paper, construing the Constitution of the United States in two of its most important national provisions—the power to regulate commerce among the several states and with foreign nations; and that clause of the Constitution which gives exclusive admiralty jurisdiction to the Federal government.

For several years the admiralty courts bordering on the lakes confined the jurisdiction, however, as limited by the act of Con-

gress in 1845, and in the case of Allen et al. vs. Newberry (21st Howard, 244) the Supreme court decided that admiralty courts had not jurisdiction on the lakes of a contract of affreightment of goods between ports of the same State.

The first case reported in which the jurisdiction of the admiralty over the Great Lakes occurred in 1853 in the District court at Chicago, known as the case of "The Flora" (1st Bissell, 29), and was decided by the Hon. Thomas Drummond, who had been appointed, in 1853, district judge of the United States for the district of Illinois. That learned judge, with a true prophetic vision, pointed out that the act of 1845, instead of being an extension of the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States over the Great Lakes in its plenary sense, was but a limitation upon it, and that the District courts, as Admiralty courts, had an inherent jurisdiction *proprio vigore* over cases of admiralty jurisdiction independent of and without the aid of the act of Congress of 1845, and was regulated by the Judiciary act of 1789.

The office of corporation attorney from 1849 down to February, 1896, was filled by the following named lawyers: O. R. W. Lull, 1849; Henry H. Clark, 1850; Arno Voss, 1852; Patrick Ballingall, 1854; J. A. Thompson, 1855; J. L. Marsh, 1856; John C. Miller, 1857; Elliott Anthony, 1858; George F. Crocker, 1859; John Lyle King, 1860; Ira W. Buel, 1861; George A. Meech, 1862; Francis Adams, 1863; Daniel J. Driscoll, 1865; Hasbrouck Davis, 1867; Israel N. Stiles, December, 1869; Egbert Jamieson, 1873; Noel B. Boyden (prosecuting attorney), 1875; Richard S. Tuthill, 1876; Julius S. Grinnell, 1879 to 1885; Hempstead Washburne, 1886; George F. Sugg, 1889; Jacob J. Kern, 1891, resigned November 21, 1892; George A. Trude, November, 1892, and Roy O. West, 1895.

The office of corporation counsel was created under authority of Section 80, Article VI, of the act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872, and adopted by Chicago in 1875. This department was created and rules for its government prescribed in Chapter VI, Article I, of the ordinances passed and approved April 18, 1881. It is a branch of the department of law which embraces the corporation counsel, the city attorney and the prosecuting attorney, with the first named as head of the department. The duties of the counsel include the superintendence of all law proceedings in which the city is interested, the drafting of ordinances, contracts, leases, deeds, etc., etc., and the giving of written opinions on municipal questions to the mayor, Council, and chiefs of departments. The first corporation counsel was Francis Adams, appointed in 1881. F. S. Winston, Jr. (acting, 1883; George M. Haynes, 1886; John W. Green, 1887; Jonas Hutchinson, 1889; John S. Miller, 1891; Adolph Kraus, 1893; Harry Rubens, 1894; John M. Palmer, 1894, and G. W. Beale,



1895, afterward filled the office, each of them taking a very active part in guarding the interests of the city against the encroachments of corporations.

The office of prosecuting attorney was created at the same time as that of corporation counsel, the mayor nominating the first incumbent in May, 1881. His duties were to prosecute all actions for violations of the ordinances before justice of the peace (and, on appeal, before the Criminal court) when so requested by the Council or by the chief officer of any of the departments or by a citizen, when in his judgment the complaint of the citizen is just. The first incumbents of this office were as follows: Charles S. Cameron, 1881; M. R. M. Wallace, 1883; George M. Rodgers, 1886; Benjamin F. Richolson, 1887; John E. May, 1889; Stephen A. Douglas, 1891; C. A. Dibble, 1892; William C. Asay, 1893, and W. H. Tatge, 1895.

The South, West, and North Park commissioners were practically three great taxing powers, armed with vast authority. The act of February 24, 1869, and subsequent acts gave the South Park commission very extraordinary powers; that of February 27 of the same year conferred equal privileges on the West Side Park commissioners, while the first in the series, that of February 8, 1869, gave powers to the Lincoln Park commissioners so contrary to public interest that it was declared invalid and the act of June 16, 1871, substituted. Special taxation and special assessment were the main reliance of these quasi municipal corporations, but the general park tax was not inconsiderable.

The Board of Education, working under the act of May 21, 1889, have power to appropriate for school purposes a sum equal to 2 per centum of the assessed value of real and personal property and 3 per centum for building purposes, plus moneys receivable from the State school fund, rents and other sources. Expenditures exceeding the total of the legal revenue are made at the risk of the board, as the city is not responsible for a dollar over the 2 per centum allowed for educational purposes, plus the rentals and other ascertained revenue. In 1894 the levy for school purposes amounted to 2.29 per centum, for general city purposes 2 per centum, and for interest on bonded debt .47 per centum, or \$4.76 on each \$100 of valuation. In 1895 the school tax amounted to \$3.12 and the city tax for general and interest purposes to \$2.53, or a total of \$5.65 on every \$100 of assessed value. This of course did not include the special assessments for improvements, water rents, and other direct revenues of the city, amounting to millions annually. The Supreme court decided that the 2 per centum limit for general city and the same limit for educational purposes cannot be exceeded; but, notwithstanding this, through the several agencies for taxation, the limit is unobserved, and, for all the practical purposes of aldermen, may not be until more stringent laws are adopted for municipalities.



To recount the names of the exponents of municipal law in Chicago would be to give a list of 75 per centum of the attorneys who selected this city for a home between 1833 and 1909. The incumbents of the office from 1833 to the spring of 1849 were: John Dean Caton, appointed in 1833; came to Chicago the same year, established the first law office; died in 1895. Edward W. Casey, 1834; came in 1833, returned to the East in 1838, and in recent years was a citizen of New Hampshire. N. B. Judd, 1837; came in 1836; was minister to Berlin, member of Congress, and Federal officeholder in later years. Samuel L. Smith, 1839; came in 1838; died of cholera in 1854. Mark Skinner, 1840; came in 1836; was elected judge of Common Pleas in 1851. George Manierre, 1841; resigned July, 1843; came in 1835; elected circuit judge in 1855; died in 1863. Henry Brown, 1843; came in 1836; died in 1849. Henry W. Clarke, 1844; came early in the '40s. Charles H. Larabee, 1846; located here in 1845. Patrick Ballingall, 1847; graduated from the bar to the bench in 1843; and Giles Spring, in 1848; came to Chicago in 1833, was elected judge of County court in 1849, and died in 1851.

The liability of the municipality for defects in the construction of sidewalks, bridges, streets, sewers, ditches, etc., is very clearly defined. In the celebrated case of *Chicago vs. Keefe* (114 Ill., 225) a number of apothegms are given, from all of which it may be deduced that an action lies against a municipality for damages resulting from its negligence in keeping the streets and sidewalks in repair and in a reasonably safe condition.

The powers of the public under municipal law are sometimes carried into the smallest affairs. The trees which Brown, Jones, and Robinson planted a few years ago between the sidewalk and the curbstone and on which they lavished water, fertilizers, care, and labor do not belong to them. These street shades and ornaments are the property of the city as much as the street lamp, and may not be removed by the abutting property owner without the consent of the municipality. This little question was carried into court some years ago by a stubborn baker and is reported in 81 Ill., 108.

The sidewalk and half the street, paid for directly by the improvers of the street, are also public property, to which they have access and on which they must conduct themselves as modestly as the immigrant who arrived last week.

In 1883, when the question of the relation of street railroads to the city was discussed, the old ordinances of 1858, granting rights for a term of twenty-five years, played an important part in the discussion. It may be stated that the contracts of 1858 provided that the city could become owner of the tracks, rolling stock, etc., at an appraised price. The legislative acts and city charters were all examined closely for an authority upon which the city could end the street railroad monopoly, but the opinion of Attorney Adams

was not favorable to the city's claims under the contract and hence the companies' privileges were extended for twenty years, or until 1903, a condition of the extension being the payment of an annual license fee of \$50 a car by the companies. Richard S. Tuthill, who was city attorney in 1876 and subsequent years, was employed to defend the city's privilege of imposing this license before the Supreme court.

The act of 1861 amending the city charter countenanced the Board of Public Works, which was organized May 6, that year. The charter of 1863 introduced other novelties, the special assessment plan being given full license. The Superior court of Chicago ruled against this feature in 1864, and little could be done in the way of improvement until the opinion of the Supreme court would be rendered. The opinion came in 1865, reversing the judgment of the Superior court and making it possible for the Council to carry out improvements which contractors or lot owners might suggest. The Nicholson pavement and hundreds of seemingly good things followed thick and fast, until the great fire came to hide the mistakes of the authorities, the tricks of the contractors, and the duplicity of the property owners.

The ordinances for the elevation of the railways are the sequel of that issued in the spring of 1895. It is one of the results of the *entente cordiale* between the city administration and the railroad companies, and, altogether, a most beneficial one for both parties to the transaction. The companies saw the handwriting on the wall demanding the elevation of tracks and the city saw that it was a duty to make the expensive alternative as light a burden as possible for the railroad companies.

The unconstitutionality of the annual city subscription to the Washingtonian home, discovered only in 1895, after Chicago had paid over to that concern large sums of money, is an evidence that once in awhile the city officers learn their duty and follow it. On October 11, 1895, the Illinois Supreme court decided that it was a private corporation and that the sums paid toward its support by the city should never have been paid.

Chicago had experienced the effect of municipal law for two years before her pioneers understood what such a law implied. In April, 1831, the commissioners of Cook county laid down rules for conducting taverns, granted licenses, and exercised all the powers of a village council. The excesses and tyranny of the commissioners were tolerated by the precocious villagers until August 5, 1833, when they asked for village or town government. How they did push the subject forward is shown in the fact that on August 10 the twenty-eight voters assembled to elect officers. In December following John Dean Caton was appointed corporation counsel. He was followed by Edward W. Casey in 1834, and thus the Board of Trustees had the advice of two pioneer attorneys in



directing village affairs. The borrowing of \$60 in October, 1834, and of \$50,000 in July, 1836, form an index to the work of the first corporation attorneys and to the rapid advance of the village. The city charter of 1837, the appointment of N. B. Judd city attorney, and the issue of \$5,000 in scrip speak of the growing municipal idea, but not until 1846, when George Manierre, a former city attorney, proposed raising moneys for public improvements by special assessment, did the villagers stop to think of the powers loaned to their councilman by the State. All precedents were not yet laid down. The railroad interests presented work for aldermanic brains in 1848, and in 1849 the gas company appeared, asking to contract with the city for lighting the streets. In 1851 the demands of the Michigan Southern Railroad company for right of way and of the citizens for extending every aid to that and other companies seeking terminals here, increased the work of the alderman, while the calls of the Chicago City Hydraulic company for the privilege of supplying the citizens with water added to the complications of the time.

The year is a memorable one in the story of Chicago's council; for great favors were asked of the city which the city could not easily refuse to grant. Then the battle in the Council to increase the liquor license from \$50 to \$100 annually and the partnership of the city in the construction of the county building occasioned trials of patience and diplomacy foreign to all former experiences. The issue of bonds to cover a loan of \$250,000 for improving and extending the system of water supply marked the spring of 1852, proving beyond doubt that the aldermen understood the wants of the city and were determined to supply them. The city became a dealer in fuel in February, 1855, when it offered firewood at cost to citizens, no one family being permitted to purchase more than one cord. In April following the Knownothings filled the Council and city offices. The liquor license, increased in March to \$300 annually, they surrounded with conditions which made life very uncomfortable for the German element, Sabbath laws were revived, and many acts of persecution sanctioned, until the fatal riot of April 21, 1855, brought the two sets of malcontents to an understanding.

The laws relating to taxation in Chicago under the old Constitution were subject to so many interpretations that they were open to abuse and in many cases abused. The Constitution of 1870 provided means for improving the old conditions, but the Chicago Council pretended that legislation was necessary to give strength to the article on city taxes, and went on under the old form levying and collecting taxes. The Superior court sustained the aldermen, but on January 22, 1872, the Supreme court, in the case *Webster vs. City of Chicago* and similar cases, set aside the decision of the Superior court, annulled tax sales exceeding \$500,000, and declared



the article of the Constitution of 1870 to have full force in the matter. In 1873 the Legislature passed a special act in opposition to the Constitution, under which city taxes were assessed, but owing to a defect in the details of the act an amendment was made, under which the taxes of 1874 were levied. The law was of course unconstitutional and was held by Judge Wallace of the County court. The city appealed, but in vain, for the Supreme court held, in the case of *City of Chicago vs. Cooper*, that the tax law and the special charter of 1875 were altogether opposed to the law of Illinois. From 1870 to 1875 Chicago expended \$12,500,000 more than its revenue for that period and was determined to follow that insane rule, did not Edward Robey et al. oppose the plans of the councilmen in the highest courts.

In 1875 a pamphlet was signed by the comptroller, corporation counsel, and fifteen lawyers of standing, showing the right of the city to issue scrip. The argument was used to float \$4,500,000 worth of scrip. In March, 1877, an effort was made to enjoin the city from issuing the scrip, but before the Supreme court decided the case the scrip had performed its mission and was redeemed.

The powers of the City Council, the validity of the ordinances, the acts of city officials, and even the laws under which councilmen and officers acted have nearly all been tested in the higher courts, with the result that where the city authorities kept within the limits laid down in the Constitution, or acted in the spirit of laws passed in accordance with the Constitution, their transactions were legal in every particular.

The County court of Cook county, Illinois, was established in 1848 by an act of Legislature under the new Constitution adopted that year. Previous to that date from the organization of the county in 1831, such legal matters as now come under the jurisdiction of the County court, excepting probate matters, came before what was called the Court of County Commissioners. This was simply a body of three men having certain judicial powers which they exercised in connection with their duties as county commissioners.

The year 1848 was the beginning of a new era, not only for the city of Chicago, but for Cook county and for the State of Illinois. The possibilities of the city were rapidly becoming apparent, and though, as yet, there was no evidence that she was destined to grow into the mighty giant of to-day, it could be seen that she was fast gaining power, and that she would surely, in the near future, reflect her glory upon both her county and State.

Thus to the growth of Chicago was due the growth and importance of Cook county, and this growth and importance made it necessary for the establishment of a court having a wider and more extensive judicial authority than the Court of County Commissioners. And thus was the County court of Cook county established under the new Constitution of 1848.

The probate matters of Cook county were, under an act of January 2, 1829, in the hands of probate judges chosen by the General Assembly, who held office during "good behavior" or until they should resign. The first probate judge thus appointed by the General Assembly was Richard J. Hamilton. He served from February, 1831, to the latter part of 1835, when he was succeeded by Isaac Harmon. In 1837 a new order of things was inaugurated and the probate judges were elected by the people. Charles V. Dyer was the first judge to occupy the bench under the new conditions. He was elected in January, 1837, and was followed by Walter Kimball, Mahlon D. Ogden, and Thomas Hoyne, whose term expired in 1849.

With the establishment of the County court that organization was invested with all probate authority and the judges were elected for a term of four years. This continued until 1877, when, under the new Constitution of 1870, it was provided that county courts should be courts of record and have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate. This Constitution also made provision for the establishment of a Probate court, which was done, and Joshua C. Knickerbocker was its first judge.

It will thus be seen that the Probate court and the County court of Cook county were practically the same until the divorcement, in 1877, under the new Constitution. But, besides these matters of estates and wills, the new County court established under the Constitution of 1848 had jurisdiction over all matters relating to taxes and revenue; the transaction of county business; insanity and insolvent cases; the appointment of conservators for lunatics, idiots, drunkards, and spendthrifts. At different times, subsequently, some important changes have been made in the province of this court, which will be referred to in their proper order. As it was, however, in the early day of its establishment, the matters over which it had jurisdiction show it was an organization of vast importance, and one which has played a prominent part in the judicial history of Cook county and of the great metropolis of the West.

The first judge of the County court proper was Henry L. Rucker. He was elected to office in 1849 and served two terms. Judge Rucker had been before the people for a number of years. He had held the office of justice of the peace, and he achieved no little prominence from cases arising from the famous beer riots in the spring of 1855. The saloon faction interested in this fight contended that as the cases were criminal an indictment was necessary, and that they were out of the jurisdiction of a Police court. Justice Rucker claimed that he had the right to try the cases, and, while this matter was being settled, feeling ran so high that a riot was precipitated, with more or less serious results.

Judge Rucker's firmness during those exciting days was warmly commended and his reputation as a sound and able judge was in-



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creased. He was undoubtedly one of the best probate lawyers in Cook county at that time, and this being so strong a factor in the business of the County court is no doubt one primary reason for his selection as county judge. There was one custom prevailing at that time, followed by both Judge Rucker and his successor, which has been rather severely criticised. The custom was that of making out certain classes of papers upon which the county judge must pass and the collection of a fee for doing it. In the light of these later days it does certainly look absurd for a man in the capacity of a lawyer to draw up certain instruments for which, if they are passed upon by the county judge, he is to receive a fee, and have the county judge and the lawyer be one and the same individual. But that custom, as well as some others which laid this court open to severe censure, has long ago been abolished.

The insolvent debtor law, as it stood at that time, afforded the best opportunities for the practice of abuses. There was not, previous to 1877, any statute providing for voluntary assignments. It was an easy matter then to have a man arrested for debt, and have him thrown into prison. Advantage was taken of this, and it was no uncommon thing to have a small army of debtors arrested on Saturday afternoon, the hope of the creditor being that, in order not to be locked up in jail over Sunday, some extra effort would be made to settle matters. Great injustice was often done, and the fact that the law has practically become inoperative through disuse is perhaps the best and strongest argument against it as a just and wise measure. At least, the liberal Constitution in favor of personal liberty has had much to do with the dying out of the earlier form of the insolvent debtor law.

William T. Barron was the successor of Judge Rucker. He was elected in November, 1857, and served until 1861. Judge Barron was not only a popular member of the bar on account of his social qualities, but he was an able lawyer, and filled the position of county judge with the greatest credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all with whom he had to deal. Nothing of any great importance occurred during his term of office. The business of the court increased in volume, particularly in connection with probate matters.

Cook county is peculiar in this, that it is the only county in the State of Illinois having adopted this election law of 1885 and that has a separate Probate court. By reading the synopsis of the election law in the books it will be seen that an enormous power is given into the hands of the judge of the County court of Cook county. He, a single individual, practically controls the elections, as, if he chance to be a Republican, he can choose as commissioners one Republican, one Democrat, and one other person, who may have the strongest of Republican tendencies, though he may be called a "mugwump." This would, of course, mean the selection of a Re-

publican clerk of the board, and he is in himself, by reason of the powers placed in his hands by law, a strong factor in any political contest. In a word, the election law of 1885 is the lever of the political engine, and the clerk of the Board of Election commissioners is the engineer, with his hand upon the lever.

The County court of Cook county as it is to-day is one of the most important judicial institutions in the county. Its duties demand talents of the highest order. The salary of \$7,000 per year, which is in the hands of the county commissioners to lessen or increase, as they choose, is none too large. The men who are fit to occupy this bench should be too high, both in probity and ability, to devote their time for any small sum of money. The future of the County court of Cook county is great.

By act, passed in 1849, the title of the county court was changed to that of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas and the terms of said court were changed to the first Mondays of February and September in each year.

And it was further enacted that the Cook County Court of Common Pleas and the Circuit court of Cook county shall have equal and concurrent jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor arising under the criminal laws of this State, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace arising or instituted within said county of Cook, and that all appeals from justices may be taken to whichever of said courts the term of which shall be held next after such appeal shall have been applied for and taken.

Judge Dickey resigning, Giles Spring was elected judge of said court, and began holding court April 14, 1849; he died on the 15th of May, 1851. Upon his death Mark Skinner was elected judge, and acted as such until 1853, declining to be reelected on account of ill-health.

It may be noted that on the 7th day of February, 1853, the Cook County Court of Common Pleas occupied the new courthouse the first term. On the 4th day of April, 1853, John M. Wilson was elected judge of said court, Walter Kimball clerk, and Daniel McIlroy prosecuting attorney. In 1857 Judge Wilson and Walter Kimball were respectively reelected judge and clerk of said court.

In the year 1859 a new act was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, which took effect February 21, 1859, in and by which the title of the court known as the Cook County Court of Common Pleas was changed to that of the Superior Court of Chicago, and it provided, among other things, that said court should be composed of three justices and that the present judge of said court shall, during the time for which he was elected, be one of the judges of said court; that on the first Tuesday of April, 1859, an election shall be held in Cook county, at which there shall be chosen two judges of said Superior court, who shall severally hold their offices for the following time, to-wit: The person receiving the greatest number of



votes shall hold his office for six years, and the person having the next highest number of votes shall hold it for four years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and that on the first Tuesday of April, 1861, and every two years thereafter there shall be elected one judge of said court, who shall hold his office for the term of six years.

The act further provided that at the same time there shall be elected two additional clerks of said court, who shall be styled "deputy clerks," who shall also hold their offices for the respective terms of six and four years, the person having the larger number of votes to hold it for six years, and on the first Tuesday of April, 1861, and every two years thereafter there shall be elected one clerk or deputy clerk, who shall hold his office for the term of six years; that the deputy clerks are, with the present clerk, to do and perform all the duties performed by the present clerk, and shall pay an equal proportion of the necessary expenses, and that the fees shall be equally divided between the clerks; that the process and record shall be tested in the name of the chief clerk and his successor in office.

The sixth section provided that there shall be paid to said additional judges out of the State treasury the same salary that is paid to the present judge of said court, and that all fees to which the judge of said court may be entitled by law and all docket fees shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the county of Cook, and that the clerk of the Circuit court shall pay over to the treasurer of Cook county all judges' fees and docket fees received by him, and that all these fees shall be held by said treasurer as a separate fund for the payment of the judges, and shall be divided by the treasurer equally between the judge of the Circuit court and the judges of the Superior court, giving to each of said judges one-fourth part of said fees, at the end of every quarter.

The eighth section provided that the court shall be held in the courthouse in the city of Chicago, or some other convenient place in said city, and the different judges of said court may hold one or more courts at the same time at different places; provided, it shall be the duty of at least one of said judges to attend daily at all reasonable hours at the judges' chamber for the dispatch of chamber business.

The ninth section provided that court shall be held on the first Monday of every month, and the terms of said court shall be held and continued from its commencement every day, Sundays excepted, until and including the last Saturday of the same month, and longer if necessary, to complete the trial of any cause then on trial.

It further provided that the judges of said court, or the majority of them, may adjourn the same on any day previous to the expiration of the term for which the same may be held, and also from any one day in the term over to any other day in the same term.

The eleventh section provided that either of said judges may hold

court for the trial of causes at law or in chancery, and one or more of them may hold court at the same time in different places, but all cases and points reserved at trials, bills of exception, and demurrers to evidence, motions in arrest of judgment, and issues in law may be argued or submitted in said court before a majority of said judges, provided that demurrers to pleadings may be heard by either of said judges in court or in chambers.

The twelfth section provided that when the judges shall sit together the oldest judge by commission shall preside and shall be styled the "chief justice."

Under the act before cited which changed the title of the court to the Superior Court of Chicago, an election took place in April, 1859, and Van H. Higgins was elected judge for the term of six years and Grant Goodrich for the period of four years.

Jurisdiction over probate matters in the territory that is now Cook county was in the County Commissioners' court of the county to which that territory was attached from the organization of the County Commissioners' court under the Constitution of 1818 until the organization of the Probate court in 1821. When Peoria county was created in 1825 the territory within the limits of what is now Chicago came under its jurisdiction, and the Probate court of Peoria county then had jurisdiction in probate matters over what is now the great city of Chicago.

The act of January 12, 1825, amending the act establishing the Probate court, provided that there should be established in each county a court of record, to be styled a Court of Probate, and that the General Assembly at its then session should elect by joint ballot some fit person in each county to be judge of probate for said county, and that the judges, when so elected, should hold their office during good behavior, and that they were to have the same jurisdiction as judges before that time appointed.

By the act of February 5, 1827, the Circuit court had jurisdiction of the sale of real estate of minors.

The act of January 2, 1829, provided that there should be established in each county a court of record, to be styled a "Court of Probate," the jurisdiction whereof was to be coextensive with the limits of the county, the judges to be elected at the then session of the General Assembly, which judges were to have jurisdiction in probate matters and such other matters as might be or were then vested by law. The General Assembly were at the then session to elect by joint ballot some fit person of each county of this State where a vacancy may be in the office of judge of probate to fill such office, and the respective judges so appointed to hold their office during good behavior.

On the 23d day of January, 1829, an act was approved, of 140 sections, relating to wills and testaments, executors and administrators, and the settlement of estates.



By act approved March 4, 1837, so much of the former act as relates to the establishment of courts of probate in the several counties in this State is repealed, to take effect after the first Monday in August. The second section of this act provides that an election shall be held on the first Monday in August, also the first Monday in August in the year 1839, and on the first Monday in August every four years thereafter, for the purpose of electing one additional "justice of the peace for each county, to be styled by way of eminence and distinction a probate justice of the peace" of their respective counties. This probate justice of the peace was given the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace and was to have jurisdiction in all cases of debt or assumpsit where executors or administrators shall be party plaintiff or defendant, when the amount claimed to be due does not exceed \$1,000.

Richard J. Hamilton was the first judge of probate for Cook county. Isaac Harmon held the office of probate judge from October, 1835, to March, 1837. He was one of Chicago's respected pioneers, and performed the duties of the office with fidelity and as any good business man would have done.

Dr. Charles V. Dyer was probate judge from March, 1837, until December of that year. Walter Kimball had the "honor and distinction" of being the first probate justice of the peace ever elected in Cook county.

Mahlon D. Ogden was elected probate justice of the peace, and served from September, 1839, to September, 1847. He was a brother of William B. Ogden, a gentleman of liberal education, and graduated at Trinity College, Geneva, N. Y., in 1832.

During the first thirty years of the existence of the State the courts having probate jurisdiction underwent many changes. First this jurisdiction was exercised by the County Commissioners' courts, then by a Probate court, which was abolished four times by legislative act and a similar court created, the principal object appearing to be to get rid of the judges who were elected by the General Assembly and were to hold their office during good behavior, and consequently could not be removed from office except by impeachment or abolishing the courts over which they presided. This jurisdiction was exercised by the probate justices of the peace from December, 1837, to December, 1849.

The Constitution of 1848 provided for the creation of a County court in each county of the State, which should have jurisdiction of all probate matters, and from December, 1849, until 1877, there was no such court by name in the State as a Probate court.

By section 20, article 6, of the Constitution of 1870, the General Assembly provided for the establishment of a Probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office should be the same as that of the county judge, and who should be elected at the same time and



in the same manner. Said courts, when established, should have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts in all matters relating to apprentices and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Under this section of the Constitution in 1877 the General Assembly passed an act establishing Probate courts in all counties of the State having a population of 100,000 or more, providing that the probate judges should be elected at the same time and for the same terms as the county judges in the State. In 1881 this act was so changed as to establish Probate courts in all counties having a population of 70,000 or more. The first time the question of the constitutionality of the act establishing Probate courts under the Constitution of 1870 came before the Supreme court, it decided the are to be unconstitutional, but upon a rehearing by a divided court it held that the act was constitutional. (See *Knickerbocker vs. The People*, ex rel., 102 Ill., 218; *Klokke vs. Dodge*, 103 Ill., 125.) It was also held, upon the establishment of a Probate court in a particular county, the County court of such county "is at once, by operation of law, deprived of its jurisdiction in matters of probate and all other matters upon which Probate courts are given jurisdiction, and that the jurisdiction of the Probate court is exclusive."

In 1854 Calvin de Wolf was elected a justice in the South Town, and filled the office continuously, by elections and appointments, for more than a quarter of a century. He came to Chicago in an early day, was admitted to the bar and was a partner at one time of the late L. C. P. Freer.

The justices in 1857 were Isaac L. Milliken, Calvin de Wolf, C. L. Diehl, J. A. Hoisington, and L. H. Davis for the South Town; Franklin Thwing, Charles H. J. Muller, S. B. Vernon, W. H. Stickney, and August Brunning for the North Town; Caleb D. Fitz, William Windoes, C. H. Barnum, Hiram H. De Mary, and Austin D. Sturtevant for West Chicago. Of the above named, Justices Milliken, de Wolf, Diehl, Hoisington, Muller, Stickney, Barnum, and Sturtevant were serving in 1865, with J. Summerfield, Aaron Haven, Charles McDonnell, Nicholas Berdell, and John M. Moore for the South Town; John G. Rommeis, John Cuthbertson, Edward Kehoe, John Atwater and Owen Dougherty for the North Town, and Nathan Allen, H. B. Ruger, and W. H. Hasse for the West Town. In 1870 Justices Milliken, de Wolf, Hoisington, Stickney, Dougherty, Sturtevant, and Moore were yet in the harness of petty judicial life, with James Winship and Henry Arnold in the South Town, John S. Quinn, Peter L. Hawkinson, and S. J. Dresser in the North Town, and August Kovatts, Andrew Enzenbacher, and George Sitts in the West Town. Many of the justices up to this time, some of whom were then in office, were men of learning, in-

tegrity, and honor, and conscientiously administered their judicial duties in accordance with the evidence and the law. Rucker, De Wolf, Stickney, and Brown were lawyers. Barnum became one after the expiration of his term. Isaac L. Milliken had served one term as mayor of the city of Chicago. Sturtevant had been a principal for years of one of our public schools, and there were others of equal ability and probity. Notwithstanding these, there were the Banyons and O'Malleys.

Peoria county, including the region of Chicago, was set apart from Fulton county January 13, 1825, and on the same day Austin Crocker and John Kinzie were confirmed by the State Senate as justices of the peace for the new county. John Kinzie was not commissioned, however, until July 28, 1825. He was, therefore, not only the first resident justice in Chicago, but one of the first confirmed for Peoria county. It is doubtful whether he received any commission under his former appointment.

Alexander Wolcott and Jean Baptiste Beaubien were made justices of the peace September 10, 1825, and they and Kinzie were judges of election in the Chicago precinct December 27, 1825. Justices were made elective by the law.

John S. C. Hogan was elected July 24, 1830, and commissioned October 9, 1830, and Stephen Forbes was elected November 25, 1830. Chicago was still in Peoria county. After the organization of Cook county by act of January 15, 1831, four justices of the peace were elected for Cook county. Only one, William See, was a resident of Chicago; another, Archibald Clybourn, did not reside in Chicago at that day, although what was then his farm is now within the city limits. Russell E. Heacock was commissioned justice of the peace September 10, 1831, and was probably the first justice before whom trials were held in Chicago. Isaac Harmon was elected June 4, 1832, probably to succeed Justice See. Justice Heacock and Justice Harmon, so far as can be learned, served until August, 1835, and Harmon was reelected August 9, 1835, for four years. John Dean Caton, who subsequently served for several years on the Supreme court bench with honor and distinction, was elected a justice of the peace July 12, 1834 and served more than a year in that capacity. William E. Casey was elected justice of the peace August 9, 1835, but did not serve long.

Previous to August, 1827, justices were nominated by the House of Representatives, confirmed by the Senate, and commissioned by the Governor. The act of December 30, 1826, repealed the act of February 19, 1819, and the county commissioners were ordered to establish not less than two or more than eight justices' districts in each county, and in each district two justices of the peace were to be elected except in that in which the county seat was located, which was entitled to three justices. The term of office was four years and until the successor qualified.



In May, 1827, justices' jurisdiction was again extended to include cases of assault and of assault and battery. In 1833 the Legislature, recognizing that some of the justices were irresponsible and conducted their official duties not in a judicial manner, required a bond for not only faithful performance of duty, but also for an exact accounting of all moneys passing through his hands as justice of the peace.

The act of January 15, 1831, establishing Cook county, led to its organization on March 8, that year, when J. S. C. Hogan, as justice of the peace, administered the oath of office to the three members of the Commissioners' court. Under the new order of affairs the election of justices was carried out according to law, and for many years the system was quite satisfactory.

By an act approved February 27, 1845, justices of the peace were to be elected after August, 1847, for two years only. This act was repealed by act approved February 12, 1849.

Among the justices who held office here prior to the creation of the three towns in 1851 and subsequent to the repealing act just referred to were L. C. Kercheval, L. O. Doolittle, H. L. Rucker, and H. Magee, each of whom filled the office prior to 1849 and after 1851.

The act providing for township organization in force April 1, 1851, provided that counties might at any of their annual elections vote for or against township organizations, and that whenever township organizations were adopted by a county the County court should appoint three commissioners, residents of the county, to divide the county into towns, and each town should elect two justices of the peace. On the first election after the act went into force Cook county voted to adopt township organizations, and Chicago was divided into towns of South Chicago, North Chicago, and West Chicago, and two justices were elected in each town.

Under this act H. L. Rucker, L. C. Kercheval, S. J. Lowe, F. A. Howe, and V. A. Boyer meted out justice in the South Town, Ammon Moon and Jeremiah H. Sullivan in the West Town, and J. D. Aymar and Ache Kasson in the North Town. In 1852-3 Justices Howe, Kercheval, and Boyer were still on the South Town bench, Peter Duffey and Owen McCarthy were on the bench of the North Town, and Ammon Moon and J. H. Sullivan on that of the West Town.

In compliance with the Constitution the Legislature, at its next meeting, by act approved and in force March 30, 1871 (amended by act of March 25, 1875), provided that on or before the first of April and every four years thereafter that the justices of the peace. Circuit, Superior and County courts of Cook county, a majority of the justices concurring therein, should recommend to the Governor seven fit and competent persons to fill the office of justice of the peace in the town of West Chicago; also seven fit and competent



persons to fill the office of justice of the peace in the Town of South Chicago; also five fit and competent persons to fill the office of justice of the peace in the Town of North Chicago, and the persons thus recommended the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (a majority of the Senators elected concurring by "yeas" and "nays") appoint justices of the peace in and for each of said towns respectively; and in case the Governor rejects any person recommended, or the Senate refuses to confirm any persons nominated, the Governor shall give notice of such rejection. Later the Municipal courts of Chicago superseded the old justice court system, which had fallen into disrepute.

The office of police magistrate was abolished in the city of Chicago by the Constitution of 1870. The office of police justices created by the city ordinances are filled by the appointment of justices of the peace.

The judges of Cook county, in obedience to the above requirements, recommended to the Governor as the first justices of the peace under the new order of things for the South Town, A. H. Banyon, N. B. Boyden, Charles B. Doggett, Calvin de Wolf, J. Charles Haines, S. C. Hinsdale, Charles Drandorff; for the North Town, Thomas Cannon, Robert C. Hammill, Henry A. Kaufman, Franz Rolle, Peter L. Hawkinson; for the West Town, Henry S. Austin, Max Eberhardt, Daniel Scully, John Van Woudt, A. D. Sturtevant. While most of the above appointments met with the approbation of the bar and the community, some were neither fit nor competent, and it is putting it mild to say there was much disappointment felt by those who had hoped for better things. During the term of office for which the above were appointed some of the most unfit for the position did the greatest amount of business. They were known as "plaintiff's justices."

In 1875 the South Town justices were Calvin de Wolf, John Summerfield, Peter Foote, Joseph Pollock, George A. Meech, Logan D. Wallace and J. Charles Haines; the West Town were Daniel Scully, Alvin Salisbury, Max Eberhardt, Orlin P. Ingersoll, Redmond Sheridan, A. L. Morrison and C. R. Matson, while the North Town justices were H. A. Kaufman, W. H. Robinson, Martin Paulson, W. F. de Wolf and R. C. Hammill. In 1879 there were appointed for the South Town D. Harry Hammer, John Summerfield, Peter Foote, Joseph Pollock, George A. Meech, Logan D. Wallace and Hardin B. Brayton; for the West Town, Daniel Scully, David Walsh, Max Eberhardt, Orlin P. Ingersoll, Alex L. Morrison and Canute R. Matson, and for the North Town, H. C. Kaufman, Archibald H. Robinson, John M. Wilson, Henry Hudson and Peter L. Hawkinson.

In 1883 the appointments for the South Town were Thomas D. Brown, Hardin B. Brayton, D. Harry Hammer, George A. Meech, David J. Lyon, Peter Foote and Randall H. White; for the West

Town were Daniel Scully, Charles W. Woodman, Max Eberhardt, Orlin P. Ingersoll, Francis C. Russell, Charles J. White, Edward Fisher, and for the North Town were Charles Arnd, Louis Kistler, John C. Barker and George Kersten.

In 1887 there were appointed for the South Town Hardin B. Brayton, D. Harry Hammer, David J. Lyon, Randall H. White, John K. Prindiville, Robert W. Smith and Thomas B. Bradwell; for the West Town, Daniel Scully, Max Eberhardt, Charles J. White, James Doyle, Michael A. Le Roy and Jarvis Blume, and for the North Town, George Kersten, E. C. Hamberger, Judson F. Young and Thomas Sweeney.

The justices in 1891 for the South Town were Hardin B. Brayton, David J. Lyon, Randall H. White, John K. Prindiville, E. T. Glennon, Thomas Bradwell, M. R. M. Wallace, William S. Everett and George R. Foster; for the West Town, Daniel Scully, Max Eberhardt, Charles J. White, James M. Doyle, Michael A. Le Roy, Jarvis Blume, Charles W. Woodman, Olof F. Stevenson and James C. Dooley; and for the North Town, George Kersten, E. C. Hamberger, Daniel L. Wheeler, Walter J. Gibbons and Charles Hoglund.

In March, 1849, James H. Woodworth, elected mayor for a second term that year, suggested to the council the expediency of establishing "The Mayor's court." The reasons set forth were substantially that Chicago, being on the high-road between the East and West, a class of citizens found their way here who had no regard for the rights of property or the precepts of the law, and that such a condition called for a well regulated police force and court for the arrest and trial of violators of the ordinances. In accordance with this suggestion, the court was established and opened on April 26, 1849, under authority given in the charter. In 1851 this court fell into disuse, during the administration of Mayor Gurnee, but was revived in April, 1853, by Mayor Charles M. Gray, who had a room fitted up in the southeast corner of the courthouse. It is said that next to the old municipal court, the mayor's court was the most useful and best administered ever known in Chicago. The incumbent of the office made it a point to be just in all cases, and there were very few instances recorded where his decisions were reversed. The business of the court was carried on in a business-like way, for the mayor, personally and officially, enforced a strict observance of judicial forms and would not tolerate the indecent language or ugly customs heard or followed in the other courts of the period.

The Recorder's court was established under the act of February 12, 1853, with the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as the Circuit court, except treason and murder, and cases where the amount involved exceeded \$100. Robert S. Wilson was the first judge and, though his qualifications were questioned, after holding the position for almost a year, the Supreme court decided that his election and



his service were valid. The Recorder's court disappeared many years ago, when its business was apportioned between the newer courts. Philip A. Hoyne, famous in later years as United States commissioner, was the first clerk. During the first two years of its existence there were 753 indictments disposed of and 140 criminals sentenced, while only one of its judgments was reversed. In 1855 the men indicted for participating in the beer riots of April 21 were tried. Three days were given to finding a jury and, this accomplished, the so-called rioters were tried in a bunch, and on June 30 all except two were held not guilty. The act of the jury was set aside on July 11, 1855, when Judge Wilson granted the two men a new trial, believing, with the decent majority, that if they had any interest in the riot at all beyond that of curiosity they were the least guilty of all the men indicted. The second trial never took place, but the jury farce was looked upon so lightly that no attempts were made to abolish it, with that court in which the jurors displayed such blind ignorance and want of sympathy for exact justice and in which two innocent men were sentenced to short terms in the penitentiary. In April, 1862, Evert Van Buren succeeded Robert S. Wilson as judge and served until 1868, when William K. McAllister was commissioned, and served until the court ceased to exist, under the Constitution of 1870.

The Recorder's court was really abolished in 1870 by Section 26, Article VI of the Constitution, which merged it into "The Criminal court of Cook county"—a court without civil jurisdiction. The terms of the new court were to be held by one or more judges of the Circuit or Superior courts of Cook county, and such judges were ex-officio judges of the Criminal court.

In 1832, when General Scott arrived at Chicago, Dr. E. D. Harmon was acting post surgeon and was physician for the settlement. He refused to obey the order of the general to confine his practice to the soldiers, but of this disagreement the military law did not take notice. This was the first attempt to regulate the practice of medicine at Chicago.

In June, 1834, a laborer, returning drunk to his cabin here, beat his wife so that she died from its effects. An autopsy was held by Doctors Harmon, Temple, Egan, Boyer, Maxwell, Turner, Vander Bogart, Clarke, Eldridge and Kimberly, the first held here under American law and the first referred to in history. The medical men reported that death was the direct result of the blows inflicted by the woman's husband, but owing to the circumstances surrounding the case and the fact that the prisoner was indicted for murder, rather than for manslaughter, the murderer escaped the penalty due to his crime.

The laws of Illinois on medicine and surgery are few and simple. The act of March 9, 1819, for the establishment of medical societies, with power to examine applicants, was found too stringent and was



repealed January 3, 1821. In January, 1825, an act prescribing the mode of licensing physicians was approved, but that, too, was declared oppressive, and its repeal was recorded January 25, 1826. For almost forty-five years the profession in Illinois was in the condition in which the profession is found to-day in Ohio. The qualifications for practice were nominal, so that anyone who pretended to understand the value of drugs or herbs could practice at will. In 1835 Dr. W. G. Austin advertised the fact that he had vegetable medicines for sale and practiced the botanic healing art, "which is not connected by ties of consanguinity to the Thompsonian system." The organization of the State Board of Health in 1871 and the act of 1872 led the way for the more thorough legislation adopted in the act of May 29, 1877, the act of June 26, 1885, and of June 16, 1887. The only case of importance carried to the higher courts under the act of 1877 was that of *Chicago vs. Honey*, reported in 10 Ill. App. (10 Brad.), 535. The decision simply denied to physicians who did not possess genuine diplomas and the certificates of the State Board of Health power to recover fees for services as physicians and surgeons. It is also denied to their patients or the heirs of their patients power to recover moneys paid as fees to such physicians or surgeons. The act of June 16, 1887, regulating the practice of medicine, gave a certain protection to legitimate physicians against the wiles of the mountebank and quack. The case of the *People vs. Blue Mountain Joe*, reported in 129 Ill., 370, resulted in a declaration that the act was constitutional and that fraud, deception, charlatanry and quackery in the practice of medicine clearly fall within its prohibition and subject the illegitimate medicine man to punishment.

In 1891 real estate men in Chicago became interested in the Torrens or Australian method of transferring land titles, and chiefly at their instigation a joint resolution passed the Thirty-seventh General Assembly providing for the appointment of a commission "to make investigation of the present system of transferring land titles and to consider whether a more simple, expeditious and inexpensive system and one that will give greater security of title cannot be adopted, and especially to inquire into the practical workings of what is known as the Australian or Torrens system of registration of titles, and whether it can be adapted to the Constitution and laws of the State." Upon that commission were appointed, by Governor Fifer, the late ex-Attorney-General James K. Edsall, Willis G. Jackson, George W. Prince, Frank H. Jones, and Theodore Sheldon. The place of General Edsall on his death was filled by the appointment of Harvey B. Hurd. In December, 1893, the commission laid before the Governor a somewhat extended report, concluding with a recommendation that the essential features of the Torrens system be adopted and used in this State, and to that end a draft of a bill for the adoption in this State of the system of registration of land titles accompanied the report.

The bill so prepared received an unusually full discussion by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly. It passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 4, but failed to pass the House of Representatives, receiving seven votes less than the necessary majority.

Much interest in the subject was awakened by the meetings of the World's Real Estate congress held in 1893 under the auspices of the World's Fair Auxiliary, at which the Torrens system was made the central point of deliberation.

In January, 1895, the bill prepared by the commission was again introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives, and with some slight amendments passed the former by a vote of 32 to 3 and the latter by a vote of 105 to 20. It received the approval of the Governor and took effect July 1, 1895. As enacted the law provides for its ratification before use by the people of each county. In Cook county such ratification was had at a general election held in November, 1895, and the measure met with a practically unanimous vote in favor of its adoption. The requisite steps were taken by the recorder of Cook county to put the system into practical operation. A fair trial of the new method soon determined all questions as to its efficacy. This system has been used with marked success in South Australia since 1858. Queensland adopted it in 1861, Victoria and New South Wales in 1862, Tasmania in 1863, New Zealand and British Columbia in 1870, Western Australia in 1874, England in 1875, Manitoba in 1883, and Ontario in 1884. The Prussian land law of 1872 proceeds upon the same principle. Wherever it has been tried it has proved most satisfactory.

In Chicago the law of "liability over" slumbered after 1857 when the city instituted suit in the Court of Common Pleas of Cook county against one Robbins, which case was transferred to the United States Circuit court and thence to the United States Supreme court, wherein the action of the municipality was sustained.

Prosecution of personal injury litigation became a thriving industry, and no reflection on the lawyers employed in the prosecution of this class of cases is meant, for they did their duty as lawyers to their clients. But it is astonishing that the city did not resort to this form of protection all these intervening years, and put a damper on the contractors, railway companies, property owners, and the like, who enjoyed special privileges from the municipality.

The law of "liability over" affords adequate remedy. It so appealed to Edward J. Brundage upon his being inducted into the office of corporation counsel. He immediately assigned one of his assistants in the city attorney's office to the task of looking up the law, which was productive of the assistant submitting a very exhaustive brief on the subject. A number of suits followed, the first one to come up for hearing being the City of Chicago vs. Scully Paving Co., a corporation, Municipal court No. 9790, tried before Judge Arnold Heap, resulting in a judgment for the city for



\$407.26, representing judgment costs and interest which the city had to pay in the suit of Richard Farrell against the city for injuries sustained by reason of negligence of the said Scully Paving company in leaving Loomis street in disrepair without barricade or lights to guard against persons driving upon the dangerous street.

The limitation on actions "over" is five years, and the city is vigorously prosecuting the collection of damages against the parties at fault. Alfred O. Erickson is the assistant city attorney who prepared the brief on "Liability Over," and he is in direct charge of this litigation for the municipality.

On the 29th day of November, 1884, eighteen gentlemen met at room 64, Honore building, 204 Dearborn street, pursuant to the following notice:

"All members of the Chicago bar who practice patent law are requested to meet at the above office on Saturday next, November 29, at 2 p. m., to consider the advisability of organizing a Patent Bar association for Chicago and to consider another suggestion requiring, if any, immediate action. All attorneys-at-law who make patent litigation or soliciting a specialty of their practice are invited, and the recipient of this circular letter is requested to extend this invitation accordingly.

"GEORGE PAYSON,	L. L. BOND,	L. L. COBURN,
J. H. RAYMOND,	E. A. WEST,	C. K. OFFIELD."

Mr. Payson was elected chairman, and, after a lengthy conference, a committee, consisting of J. H. Raymond, W. G. Rainey, and John W. Munday, was appointed to further consider the matter and report at a subsequent meeting. On December 2, 1884, the committee reported that—

"Such an association, rightly conducted, would add to the dignity and reputation of this branch of the legal profession; would be instrumental in promoting the interests of its individual members and the professional and social relations which exist or should exist between them; in aiding reforms in the administration of the patent office; in assisting to make more definite, uniform, and convenient the rules of practice in the courts; in taking associate action to prevent unwise amendments to the patent law; in discussing such other matters hereafter to arise as may be of common interest, and in affording an example which will be followed by the organization, in other cities, of similar associations having like objects, the actions of which, in connection with the proposed associations, will make national the higher standard and reputation, the amenities, the reforms, and the rules of practice referred to."

Pursuant to the recommendation of the committee, the chairman called a meeting to consider its report, which meeting was held on the 6th day of December, 1884, at the office of the Western Railway association. There were present at this meeting: George Pay-



son, chairman; L. L. Bond, P. C. Dyrenforth, M. E. Dayton, J. W. Munday, C. C. Linthicum, J. H. Pierce, E. Banning, C. T. Brown, J. G. Elliott, J. M. Thatcher, H. S. Towle, T. E. Brown, Edmond Adcock, T. E. Banning, J. H. Raymond.

The report of the committee was considered at length, and several amendments made in the proposed articles of association. Messrs. Thatcher and Towle were added to the committee, and the report was recommended to be revised in accordance with the amendments suggested.

At an adjourned meeting held on the 12th day of December, 1884, the committee reported back the articles of association and they were unanimously adopted. Those present at the meeting were: George Payson, chairman; J. H. Raymond, secretary; J. H. Pierce, L. L. Bond, J. W. Munday, W. H. Dyrenforth, C. C. Linthicum, H. S. Towle, T. E. Brown, C. T. Brown, George R. Cutler, and E. Banning.

The articles of association provided that the affairs of the association should be directed by a board of seven managers, of which the president and secretary should be members *ex-officio*. Mr. L. L. Bond was elected president, Mr. J. H. Raymond secretary and treasurer, who, with E. Banning, M. E. Dayton, J. M. Thatcher, H. S. Towle, and J. W. Munday, composed the first board of managers. The articles of association stated the objects of the association to be—

“Such associate action and social intercourse as shall aid reform in the administration of the patent office, to assist in making more definite, uniform, and convenient the rules of practice in the patent office and in the courts, to take associate action to prevent unwise amendments to the patent law, and to aid such reforms therein and salutary amendments thereto as may be deemed expedient, and to hold discussions concerning and to take action about such matters hereafter to arise as may be of common interest.”

The articles of association as adopted made solicitors of patents and experts in patent causes, as well as attorneys-at-law who made patent law a specialty of their practice, eligible to membership.

During the first year of the existence of the association meetings were held monthly at the offices of the different members; but thereafter this practice was abandoned, and the meetings were held quarterly at the down-town clubs. A banquet was made a feature of each meeting. The membership is \$5 and the annual dues \$10, and out of these proceeds all expenses of the association, including banquets, printing of papers read at its meetings, etc., are paid.

The Chicago Evening College of Law was organized in the fall of 1887. During the year of 1889, at the request of the trustees of the Lake Forest University, it became the law department at that institution. At this time it remodeled its course and organization and changed its name to the Chicago College of Law. Its sessions

were held each weekday evening between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, its object being to give a large number of young men and women, qualified for the study of law but engaged in law offices, an opportunity to pursue a regular course of law studies under proper and competent instruction during the evening hours, and to obtain a legal education equal to that to be gained from institutions where the sessions are held during the day. The law office affords to the law student a practical drill that is indispensable and must sooner or later be secured. The objection to law schools that has been strongly urged in the past was that they taught the theory of the law, but gave little knowledge of the application of the principles in actual practice. This institution gave the student an opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the general routine of office and court work while attending law school, and in this manner combined to the fullest extent the theoretical and practical elements of a legal education. Its curriculum was divided into two courses, consisting of an under-graduate course of two school years and the post-graduate course of one school year.

The Union College of Law was opened in the fall of 1859 as the law department of the first University of Chicago. The foundation of the school was due to the efforts of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who gave to the school an endowment of \$5,000. At Metropolitan hall, on September 1, 1859, the Hon. Thomas Drummond presided at the dedicatory exercises of the law school and the late David Dudley Field delivered an address. The future of the school was foreshadowed by the distinguished orator of the occasion when he said that "whatever light is here kindled will shine through township and village from the Allegheny to the Rocky mountains." But this prophetic vision failed to perceive that the influence of the school would, before the close of the century, be wider even than he prophesied. There were but three law schools west of the Allegheny mountains at the time this school was founded. One of these was in Cincinnati, one at Louisville, and one at Lebanon, Tenn. The law department of the University of Michigan was established in the same year as this school.

In 1865 the board of trustees of the first University of Chicago granted to St. Mary's University the privilege of a partial participation in the benefits of the law department. Of the exact nature and duration of this connection no record has been obtained. October 6, 1873, the law department of the University of Chicago passed under the joint patronage of the Chicago and of the Northwestern universities and assumed for the first time the name "Union College of Law." The law school continued under the joint management of the two universities until 1886, when the first University of Chicago suspended instruction and was practically dissolved. The Union College of Law was incorporated April 4, 1888. In 1891 the Union College of Law was consolidated with North-



ROBERT F. CARR.



GEORGE R. CARR.





western University by agreement between the two corporations, and the school became known as the Northwestern University Law school.

This law school was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois by the name of the Kent Law School of Chicago, July 18, 1892, by the following named gentlemen as incorporators:

Marshall D. Ewell, LL. D., M. D.; Russell H. Curtis, B. S.; William H. Dyrenforth, LL. B.; Alfred D. Eddy, A. B., LL. B.; Fred A. Bangs, LL. B.; Hon. George F. Sugg, LL. B.; Thomas E. D. Bradley, LL. B.; Willard M. McEwen, LL. B.; Milton O. Naramore, A. M., LL. B.; Frederick G. O'Connell, LL. B.; Gabriel J. Norden, LL. B.; John C. Everett, A. B., LL. B.; George N. Morgan, B. L., LL. B.; Samuel B. King, LL. B.; George W. Ross, B. S., LL. B.; Max A. Drezmal, LL. B.; Ephraim C. Westwood, LL. B.; Samuel J. Lombard, LL. B.; Hervey Sheldon, LL. B.; Joseph W. Errant, LL. B.; Hon. John Gibbons, LL. D.

On December 31, 1894, its corporate name was changed to Kent College of Law. It opened its doors to students September 15, 1892, with 137 students in attendance, its success thereby being assured from the very outset. At its first commencement it graduated a class of 64. During the second year of its existence it had in attendance 163 students and graduated a class of 39; the third year of its existence it had 181 students and graduated a class of 64.

The Chicago Bar association was organized in 1874 for the purpose, as stated in its constitution, of maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice.

The first president was William C. Goudy. The association entered actively and at once upon the work of securing the ends indicated above, and has successfully accomplished much in these directions.

The Law club, organized early in the '80s, claims its constitutional number of members. The secretary reported the condition of this legal association to be first class. The club has grown with its years, and advanced so quietly that even the city directories make no mention of the organization under the above title. The membership is limited to 150, each of whom must be under forty years of age. A member who is reported absent at three consecutive meetings must be dropped from the rolls but a valid excuse may save him. Informal meetings were held at various club houses, at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, when a short paper was read and discussed. After the discussion dinner was served, and then adjournment. The club was a mixture of mind and matter.

The Lawyers' Club of Chicago was organized June 17, 1894, with William H. Condon president. The rooms of the club were

well known to the members of the bench and bar, for they were open to lawyers on the occasions of lectures or addresses on legal subjects.

The charter giving legal countenance to the Chicago Law Institute is dated February 18, 1857. It was modeled on the charter of the New York Law Institute, for at that time Chicago aimed to follow rather than lead the town on Manhattan Island. The amendatory acts of February 14, 1863, and February 23, 1867, countenanced a few radical departures from the original charter and extended the privileges of the association. The progress made in the collection of books was phenomenal, Illinois and other States contributing statutes and sundry law works. Chicago lawyers were most generous, several of them robbing their home libraries to build up a central one; so that, within thirteen years, the institute became a storehouse of law books and a pleasant rendezvous for lawyers.

On that Saturday of October, 1871, preceding the Sunday of the great fire, there were 7,000 volumes in the library. Before three o'clock on the morning of October 9 the books were destroyed, with the courthouse, and \$30,000 worth of law literature, with records and valuable documents, were lost to the institute.



## COUNTRY TOWNS

**P**REVIOUS to 1850 Evanston and vicinity was included in the old Gross Point district, but at that date when the township of Ridgeville was organized it was made to include the present territory where Evanston and Lake View stand. Thus it remained until Evanston township was organized in 1857. At that date the Ouilmette reservation was added to Evanston township. In 1859 the territory thus added was detached from Evanston and made a part of New Trier.

Among the first settlers in this portion of the county were Abraham Hathaway and Philip Rogers, who located there as early as 1836. Mr. Rogers located in Sections 31 and 32, built a log house and began the business of burning charcoal. He lived where Rogers Park now stands. Mr. Hathaway located near the present park at Evanston and opened a tavern soon after his arrival. A little later James Carroll and Edward H. Mulford settled in that vicinity.

About 1837 Samuel Rohrer located at Rosehill, but did not remain long. In about 1838 James and John Carney located in Section 18 which is now a portion of the most thickly populated part of Evanston. In 1839 Otis Munn located there, and John Zembder came about the same time. Paul and George Pratt were there at an early date, and Peter Schmitt settled at Rogers Park, probably in Section 31. Edward Murphy was an early settler in that vicinity. He served as county supervisor for many years. O. A. Crain located at South Evanston about the year 1840, and soon afterward his brother, Charles A. Crain settled there. About this time George W. Huntoon located in Section 19. He afterward became quite prominent in the affairs of Cook county. He served at one time as constable of Chicago. Jacob Phillips located in this vicinity early in the '40s, as did also John O'Leary and Edward Davlin. Other early settlers were David Hood, Joseph Clein, Peter Bletsch, John Beck, John Tillman, Henry Fortman, Michael Britt, Henry Reinberg, Peter Munn, Frank Schmitt, and Peter Rinn. In early times there was a divide called the Ridge extending between Rosehill and Evanston. Along this Ridge many of the first settlers located to keep clear of the water which about half the year rested over a portion of the low lands adjacent.

The town of Ridgeville was organized in 1850 under the new township law. The first election was held in the summer of 1850. Ebenezer Bennett was moderator and the election was held at the

house of George Reeley. Edward Murphy was elected first supervisor, L. S. Bailing, town clerk; P. Smith and E. H. Mulford, justices of the peace; Philip Rogers, assessor; Jacob Smith, collector; Otis Munn, overseer of the poor; David Wood, Charles Miller and Martin Young, commissioners of highway; and Andrew Faber and Jacob Smith, constables. Immediately after the election the officers proceeded to divide the township into four road districts. In order to prevent stock from running at large a committee was appointed to formulate some method of restraining them or of preventing their invasion of the fields of growing grain. This committee consisted of Edward Murphy, George W. Huntoon, Isaac Burroughs and Silas Pratt. The committee, after investigating the subject, reported that in their judgment all cattle and horses should be confined during the months of December, January and February, and that hogs and sheep should be kept in pens during the entire year, or if turned out on common should be herded. The township officials proceeded to build a pound, and later constructed another in a different portion of the township.

The four road districts of the town were later overseen by John Moore, James Hartman, W. B. Huntoon and Abraham Snyder. In order to obtain money to carry on the first expenses of the town it was necessary to raise about \$175, but upon submitting the question to the board the project was defeated by a vote of six to two. However as it was necessary to raise the money, the subject was reconsidered and later the officials proceeded to raise \$200 by a general tax upon the town. The town officials also proceeded at this date to improve the roads in this portion of the county. In fact this was one of the principal duties of the early town officials. The country being flat, it was necessary to raise the roads above the level, and this entailed a great deal of hard work and no little expense.

The law of 1849 providing for the organization of townships was amended by the law passed in 1851. The new law greatly improved the duties and powers of the town officials. They could now act with greater authority, and accordingly proceeded to put town affairs in better working condition. Additional road districts were laid out and an annual tax was levied to meet the expenses of digging drainage ditches, throwing up roads and building bridges. Under the new law Edward Murphy was elected county supervisor, and Samuel S. Billings, township clerk, and an entirely new set of officials was chosen. At this time one of the duties of the town officials was to take care of the poor. In early times the people were poor, and it was no easy task for the collector to induce them to pay their taxes when due. In those days justices of the peace had a comparatively easy time of it, and were officials of much dignity and influence. Many amusing incidents are related concerning early town matters. It was the custom to seize any animal found running at large in violation of the law and to place it in

the pound until redeemed by its owners. Failure to redeem it was followed by the public sale of the animal. Among the early officials of the town were Jacob Smith, collector; Philip Rogers, assessor; Matthias Dunlap, overseer of the poor; Andrew Faber, John Bugner and Otis Munn, commissioners of highway; Jacob Hartman and Andrew Faber, constables, and Peter Smith and Edward H. Mulford, justices of the peace. One of the first assessments of this township was made by Mr. Rogers in 1853. At that date the taxable property was placed at about \$6,000. Among those who paid taxes were the following: O. A. Crain, Paul Pratt, Eli Gaffield, William Foster, G. W. Huntoon, Charles Crain, Peter Munroe, Patrick Goodwin, John O'Leary, Jacob Phillips, Peter Smith, John George and Anton Haskamp. The head officials in early times continued to serve for many years. Edward Murphy, the first supervisor, was in 1855 succeeded by George Huntoon.

In 1857 Ridgeville was divided and the town of Evanston was organized. The new town was divided into four road districts, by Edward Murphy, W. S. Steele, J. D. Colvin and A. Haskamp. Mr. Reynolds was the first supervisor and Mr. Colvin the first clerk. In 1861 Edwin Haskins succeeded Mr. Reynolds and J. M. Hill succeeded Mr. Colvin. G. E. Foster succeeded Mr. Haskins and at the same time J. M. Hill became clerk. J. W. Clough succeeded Mr. Hill late in 1861. Mr. Haskins became supervisor in November, 1862, but was succeeded by E. V. Taylor, who served for three years. George W. Reynolds was supervisor from 1866 to 1870, and Eli A. Gage from 1870 to 1874.

The settlement of the northern part of Cook county was not rapid until after the construction of the early lines of railway. In 1854 the Chicago & Milwaukee railway reached Evanston and immediately thereafter the settlement of that portion of the county was rapid. George Curney was one of the first to locate at Evanston. However, farmers had resided on the site of the present plat of that suburb for many years previous.

Paul Pratt was one of the early residents there. Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt and Eli Gaffield were early residents of the present site of Evanston. John Carney also located there in early times. The Crain Brothers were among the first in that locality. William Foster lived there at an early date. David Burroughs lived a short distance south of Mr. Foster. Mrs. Jellerson lived near the Burroughs residence. The Curney house was not far from that of Mr. Pratt. Anthony Haskamp lived east of the ridge. Dr. John H. Foster owned a tract which passed to the Northwestern university. South of Doctor Foster were Abram Snyder and Mrs. S. H. Densmore. S. S. Billings lived at Ridge and Central avenues and Andrew Robinson, John Spence and D. W. Burroughs were there at an early date. Aside from the land on the Ridge and the present university grounds the present site of Evanston was mostly



a waste in early times. The act of 1852 appointing drainage commissioners and providing for the drainage of lands in this portion of the county wrought a wondrous change within a few years. Ditches were dug from the Ridge eastward to the lake and others leading to a slough which flowed into the north branch of the Chicago river were dug in the direction of Winnetka. Within a short time the low lands were comparatively dry and began to be occupied by human habitations. Soon the streets began to take form and business houses were erected. Among the first business men were, Philo Judson, Charles Wilson and W. C. Garwood. Mr. Wilson kept a tavern and a general store, and Mr. Garwood conducted a drug store.

Long before Evanston was founded a public school had been maintained in a log building near the corner of Ridge avenue and Greenley street. The schoolhouse was near the residence of Henry Clark, a farmer, who sold to the town authorities the land for a schoolhouse site and a burying ground. This schoolhouse stood on what afterward became Pittner's addition to the town of Evanston. In this schoolhouse the Methodists held many of their early meetings. In July, 1854, one of the first quarterly meetings of that denomination was held in this house.

Evanston, as a matter of fact, originated from the successful efforts to establish Northwestern university, but it would not have been laid out nor founded, nor would the university have been established there, had it not been for the railways. The university grounds were located upon land secured from Dr. John H. Foster of Chicago and others. When selected the site was imposing. In fact, it was one of the most attractive spots along the west shore of the lake. The university grounds were laid out and planned under the direction of Rev. Philo Judson. Later an addition was obtained from James Carney.

The establishment of Northwestern university was due to the desire of the Methodist Episcopal church people to form an institution devoted to Christian learning. The meeting which first projected the institution was held in May, 1850, and on that occasion there were present the following persons interested in the new school; Rev. Z. Hall, Rev. Richard Haney, Rev. R. H. Blanchard, Dr. John Evans, Grant Goodrich, Orrington Lunt, Andrew J. Brown, J. K. Botsford and Henry W. Clark. The committee to secure the charter for the university were Evans, Goodrich and Brown. The charter was obtained in January, 1851. Among the incorporators of the institution were Philo Judson, Richard Haney, S. P. Keyes, A. E. Phelps, Elihu Springer, Henry Summers, David Brooks, H. W. Reed, D. N. Smith, Grant Goodrich, J. K. Botsford, Orrington Lunt, A. J. Brown, Eli Reynolds, Absolom Funk, E. B. Kingsley, John M. Arnold, Joseph Kettlestrings and George F. Foster. These gentlemen and others were incorporated as trus-

tees of the Northwestern university. They proceeded to organize in June, 1851. It was due to the efforts of these trustees that a special school in Chicago was instituted and located on the present site of the Grand Pacific hotel. This excellent school was established by the trustees for the purpose of furnishing a preparatory school for the University. Immediately after becoming organized the trustees began the task of selecting the site for the university. At first they considered a tract of land in the town of Jefferson, and later viewed other prospective sites. Finally, however, they decided on the present grounds at Evanston. Among the first members of the faculty were Abel Stevens, W. D. Goodman and H. S. Noyes. During the first year classical and scientific courses were founded and a little later the departments of law and applied science were added. The university was duly opened in November, 1855. Dr. Hinman had much to do in starting the institution on its successful career. Dr. R. S. Foster was also prominently connected with the university. He was president of the faculty and held the chair of moral philosophy and logic. Mr. Stevens was professor of rhetoric and English literature. Daniel Bonbright was professor of Latin, and Henry S. Noyes professor of mathematics. W. D. Goodman was professor of Greek. Early in the history of the institution, literary, scientific and eclectic courses of four years each were provided. The Hinman Literary society was one of the early university organizations. The first university building was a small structure and others were added as time passed.

In 1856 the officers of the board of trustees were John Evans, president; Grant Goodrich, vice-president; Philo Judson, secretary and financial agent, and Orrington Lunt, treasurer. The museum was commenced in 1857 by Robert Kennicott. A little later J. V. Z. Blaney became professor of natural sciences and a member of the faculty. The first freshman class in 1855 numbered ten. Of this number five were graduated in 1859.

Soon after the establishment of Northwestern university steps were taken to found a library for that institution. By 1870 about 4,000 volumes had been selected. The first great addition thereto was made about this time when the Greenleaf library of 20,000 volumes was secured. This furnished the nucleus around which has been collected the large library of the present date. Its beneficial influence on the community need not be recited here. The collection covers almost every department of literature and is particularly rich in works on philosophy, philology, education and art. The university and the library alone would serve to give a decided air of culture to any community.

The College of Liberal Arts was founded both for young ladies and young gentlemen. The influence of the various literary societies in conjunction with the university and its adjunct schools should not be overlooked in a presentation of sources and methods



of education. The University museum contains a large collection of interesting articles from all parts of the world. It is an education alone to study the utilities and follies of man to be seen in this department.

Another important educational institution located at Evanston early was the Northwestern Female college. It was founded in 1855 and from the start its uplifting influence was felt upon that community. Connected with the same was a conservatory of music that should not be overlooked by the historian.

In 1868 the Evanston College for Ladies was established and was designed to furnish higher education to women. It first began as the Womans' Educational association, with Mrs. Mary F. Haskill as president. Among those first connected with this institution were Mrs. Mary F. Haskill, Mrs. Mary J. K. Huse, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Greenleaf, Mrs. H. Noyes, Miss Cornelia Lunt, Mrs. Melinda Hamline, Mrs. Caroline Bishop, Mrs. Harriet S. Kidder, Mrs. Mary T. Willard, Mrs. Maria Cook, Mrs. Margaret P. Evans, Mrs. Sarah J. Hurd, Mrs. Abby L. Brown, Mrs. Annie H. Thompson and Mrs. Virginia S. Kent.

In 1873 the Ladies' college became a department of Northwestern university. Its influence was thus greatly widened, and the university itself was ornamented and strengthened by the addition.

In 1872 the Womans' Educational Aid association of Northwestern university was established as an adjunct to the Evanston College for Ladies. Its first president was Mrs. Hannah Pearsons.

In 1859 what became the Chicago Medical college was founded under the management of the trustees of Lind observatory, and became a department of Lind observatory. In 1864 it adopted the name of Chicago Medical college, and five years later became a department of Northwestern university.

In 1859 the Chicago College of Law was established, chiefly through the influence of Thomas Hoyne, who subscribed \$5,000 for the endowment of a chair of international and constitutional law in the University of Chicago. The institution opened at Metropolitan hall. Afterward many prominent men were connected with the college. In 1873, under the name of the Union College of Law, it became a department of Northwestern university.

In the '50s the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston was founded by Mrs. Augustus Garrett, who donated about \$300,000 for the establishment of the institute. In 1854 an organization was effected to carry out the purpose of the donation. Grant Goodrich, Walter S. Gurnee and John Link were the executors of Mrs. Garrett, and were authorized to devote the above sum to the establishment of a female college, to be under the same management as the Biblical Institute. The first building was erected in 1854, and the institute was incorporated in February, 1855, with Orrington Lunt, John



Evans, Philo Judson, Grant Goodrich and Stephen P. Keyes as its first trustees. The institute was placed under the patronage and control of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In December, 1863, the question of town incorporation was submitted to the voters of Evanston. The proposed limits of the town were as follows: Dempster street on the south, the lake on the east, a street near Garrett Biblical Institute on the north, and Wesley avenue on the west. What was called North Evanston was afterward annexed to the town. In 1873 the town embraced its extended boundaries. In 1863 the citizens were called upon to vote on the question of town incorporation. It was decided in favor of the affirmative by thirty-nine to eight. In January, 1864, an election of the first trustees of the town resulted as follows: H. B. Hurd, C. Comstock, E. Haskins, Prof. H. S. Noyes and J. Clough. Mr. Hurd was the first president of the trustees. In July, 1864, the necessary rules and ordinances were adopted. They provided for the appointment of town officers, such as clerk, treasurer, attorney, street commissioner and constable. One of the first ordinances prohibited the sale of liquor within certain boundaries. In March, 1869, the town voted on the question of a city government and decided against it by a vote of 192 to 82. In 1872 a number of the citizens petitioned for a village organization, and the following year an election of the first village trustees was held with the following results: C. J. Gilbert, H. G. Powers, Wilson Phelps, Lyman J. Gage, O. A. Willard and William Blanchard. Mr. Gilbert became the first president of the board of trustees; Charles K. Bannister, the first clerk; Henry Oakes the first street commissioner, and Lyman J. Gage the first treasurer.

In 1870 it was proposed at Evanston to establish a free public library, notwithstanding the excellence of the University library. It was noted that the latter did not meet the requirements of the comparatively uneducated people. The university collections were largely on subjects unfamiliar to the masses of people, who demanded a literature more in accordance with their social and educational status. Accordingly there was formed at that time the Evanston Library association, which started with a collection of about 900 volumes. All residents of the village were permitted the free use of the books while in the library. Volumes could be taken out upon the payment of a small fee. The library was duly opened in February, 1871, and continued to open until the great fire of October of that year.

In 1872 an act permitting the municipal corporations of the State to establish at public expense free public libraries was passed by the Legislature. In accordance with this law, the citizens of Evanston, in April, 1873, decided to establish such an institution. They accordingly voted a two-mill tax, and soon afterward the library was opened to the public.

Evanston has had a number of newspapers. One called *The Index* was established in 1872 by Alfred L. Sewell, who, previous to and during the Civil war, had conducted *The Little Corporal*, a journal that became very popular with young people while it was issued. Other newspaper enterprises have appeared from time to time in this portion of the county.

From the start the religious influence at Evanston was the greatest power in that community. As early as July, 1854, the Methodists held their quarterly conference in the old log schoolhouse in the town of Ridgeville. Previous to that date regular services were held in the same building. By 1854 the Sunday school there numbered nearly 100 children and had thirteen officers and teachers. The second conference was held there in January, 1855. Meetings were held about this time over a store owned by Rev. Philo Judson. In 1856 the Methodists erected their first church edifice and dedicated same in July. The dedication sermon was preached by Doctor Dempster, assisted by Professor Godman and Rev. John Sinclair, the latter being paster of the society. By 1862 the membership was nearly 200.

The second Methodist church to be established at Evanston was founded in 1872. Its membership at first was small and continued to be so for a number of years. Recently it has been greatly increased.

The first Baptist church in Evanston was established in 1858. At that date a meeting of Baptists was held in the chapel of Northwestern university, on which occasion a society was organized, Mr. E. H. Mulford acting as moderator. Six persons joined at this time. Late in April of the same year the society was formally recognized by the council of the Baptist denomination. For a short time the members continued to use the college chapel. A little later the society met with several discouragements and for a time the membership ran down, but about 1860 it again became prosperous and the membership was greatly increased. Later a building was erected and the society became one of the fixed religious organizations of that community.

In December, 1859, the first Congregational church at Evanston was organized. Among the early members were Mrs. M. F. Earle, Isaac D. Guyer and wife, Charlotte A. Kellogg, A. T. Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, Silas Whitney, Anna C. Winfield, Mrs. William G. White and others. This society did not last very long. The leading members moved away, and the organization ceased to exist. In the fall of 1865, however, a Congregational society was permanently organized. Their services were held first in other churches and in the chapel of the Northwestern university. This society was a branch of the Presbyterian church, and was not considered independent until a later date. It was not recognized formally by the Ecclesiastical Council until 1870. The first Congregational church,



as such, was finally organized in 1870 and a large building was erected.

In December, 1863, St. Mark's Episcopal church was founded. Among the early members being A. G. Wilder, John Lighthall, H. B. Hurd, D. J. Crocker, John Lyman, J. H. Kedzie, F. M. Weller, S. G. Siller, H. C. Cone, J. S. Haywood, and W. C. Comstock. Rev. J. W. Buckmaster was the first regular pastor.

In 1864 St. Mary's Roman Catholic church had its commencement at Evanston. Among the first members were George Kearney, William O'Connell, Michael Cunningham, Frances McLaughlan, Thomas Conner, John Sharp and Patrick Furlong. The society soon after being organized raised \$800 and built a small wooden church, which afterward was used as the schoolhouse of the parish. Father Haskaman conducted the early services. The society continued to grow and at the present date is a large and influential organization.

St. Matthew's mission at North Evanston was established in 1883. Previous to that date services were held by William Nethercott, who did much to advance the prospects of the mission. During the same summer a small church was erected and Rev. George A. Whitney officiated at the first services.

In 1868 the first Presbyterian church at Evanston was organized with a membership of thirty-eight. The communicants came from the independent organization above referred to. Rev. Jas. B. Duncan was one of the first pastors. Brainard Kent, L. M. Angle, A. L. Winne and George E. Purington were the first ruling elders. Rev. George C. Noyes was first called to the church. He began in November, 1868.

In 1870 the Swedish people began holding services at Evanston. At first their meetings were held in residences and in other churches, but in a short time the membership had so increased that they concluded to organize, and the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal church was the result of their efforts. The first regular pastor was Rev. Karl Skou, who at the time was a student at the Northwestern university. Professor Ericson afterward became pastor. In a short time the membership numbered about thirty.

In 1875 the German Lutheran church was organized and soon had a membership of thirty-eight and a Sunday school of about twenty-five. Rev. J. Adam Detzer was the first to take charge of the church and Sunday school.

In 1883 the Swedish Theological Seminary was established, largely through the efforts of Professor Ericson of Northwestern university. Late in that year a building was erected and dedicated by Mr. Ericson.

In September, 1881, the Free Methodist church was organized by Rev. George W. Whittington, then a student of Northwestern university. At first the communicants were only six, but later the



efforts of the few resulted in a greatly increased membership. Several of their first meetings were held in a tent, also in other churches, and finally their own building was erected.

During the early history of that portion of the county the Norwegian Methodist church was organized, the first pastor of which was Rev. A. Haagensen. The German Lutherans had an early organization and school under the management of Rev. A. Detzer, Jr. The African Methodists also had a society at an early date.

The Second Baptist church started small, but is now a strong organization. The Episcopalians had an organization at North Evanston, an early pastor being Rev. George A. Whitney.

A portion of South Evanston was platted in October, 1857, and in February of the following year an additional tract was surveyed. These two surveys completed the boundaries of that hamlet. No lots were laid out until 1868. Improvements were commenced in 1871 by Warren Keeney & Co. Mr. Kedzie was also interested in the town site at this date. In November, 1872, a petition was presented for a village government. At the election seventy-six votes were cast for the incorporation and none against it. The first trustees were John B. Adams, A. E. Warren, Thomas H. Watson, S. Goodenough, J. S. Kirk and C. Shackelford. Their first meeting was held in March and Mr. Adams was elected president of the board.

In November, 1873, the Industrial School for Girls was opened at South Evanston. Credit for the establishment of this institution is given to the ladies of the Illinois Centennial association. At first there were but six inmates. Later the school expanded and became useful.

In 1872 the Methodist Episcopal church was organized at South Evanston. The first place of worship was in a schoolhouse. Rev. A. G. Sutton was the first pastor.

The village of Rogers Park derived its name from Philip Rogers, an Irishman, who came to America in 1838, and six years later settled on the Ridge where the place now stands. At that date, as he was about the only settler in that vicinity, the place was called Rogers Ridge. Mr. Rogers died in 1856 and his estate was divided. The present village of Rogers Park and Ravenswood are built on the land formerly owned by him. The town site was platted by the Rogers Park Building association in 1870. Immediately the village began to grow and has become one of the prominent centers of the county. In 1878 the inhabitants incorporated themselves as a village under the name of Rogers Park. At the first election of officers in April, 1878, the following trustees were chosen: James Carter, D. W. Keene, C. H. Ceperly, J. J. Pitkin, Matthias Mann, and Andrew Jackson. The latter was elected president of the board. Early in the '70s the Methodist Episcopal church at Rogers Park was organized with a membership of about twenty.

At first the pulpit was supplied by professors from Northwestern university. Rev. Andrew Yonker was the first regular pastor. Soon a mission was established in connection with the church.

New Trier township was partly settled before the land was thrown into market by the government. As early as 1836 squatters began to locate on the high lands in this portion of Cook county. One of the first was Erastus Patterson, who located on the hill near Winnetka. In the year 1836 he built a log house on Section 16 and Alexander McDaniel assisted him to set the logs in their places. Soon after locating there, Mr. Patterson began keeping tavern on a small scale for the accommodation of travelers and new settlers. Mr. McDaniel was not yet a resident at the time he assisted Mr. Patterson to erect his house. He was there on a prospecting tour, but in October of the same year, having become satisfied with the location, he bought a claim on what afterward was known as Peck's place, on the present site of Winnetka. The next spring he bought a tract, where later John Garland settled and built a log house a short distance south of the railroad station.

At this date, Antoine Ouilmette resided at Gross Point and Mr. McDaniel and Mr. Patterson, when they first came to this vicinity, stopped for a short time with his family. The house occupied by the Ouilmettes was a double hewed-log structure that had been in existence for many years previous. It was the largest and most substantial structure in this portion of the county. The family of Antoine consisted of his wife Archange, a half-breed Indian woman, and their eight children—Joseph, Mitchell, Louis, Francis, Elizabeth, Archange, Sophia and Josette. There also lived with them Lucius R. Darling, the husband of Elizabeth, and John Deraphi, the husband of Sophia. Although the mother was a half-breed, the children were nearly white and were unusually intelligent and prepossessing.

Land in the vicinity of Winnetka was occupied by Perry Baker and Simeon Loveland previous to 1837. Soon after Mr. McDaniel settled at Wilmette Anson K. Taylor, Philip Martin and A. M. Tolly located near him, the latter two at or near Glencoe in the extreme northeastern part of the county. Mr. Tolly really lived in Chicago and was a printer connected with the *Democrat*.

In 1838 Wendell Allis and his sons Jacob and John settled in this township. About the same time Timothy Sunderland, Harrison Lowe and Simon Doyle settled on the lake shore in this township: A little later Charles H. Beaubien, a cousin of Mark Beaubien of Chicago, and Joel C. Stebbins also settled here. Within the next two years John Ellis, John Foster, Marcus Gormley, Michael Gormley, Robert Daggert, Joseph Feltman, Lambert Duolicum, Joseph Fountain, Auruna Hill, Edward Dalton, John Armstrong, Edward Crain, Dennis Cliffert, Samuel Jerome, James Hartry, John Malter and Peter Schmitt settled in this township. Still later, other settlers



were Franz Engels, John J. Schreiner, Brady Schaefer, Peter Schaefer, Herman Passbach, Hubert Herrig, John Lauerman, John Wagner, John Barre, John and Jacob Schmitt, John Schildgen, Reinhard Manzig, Joseph Schneider and Andrew Reinwald.

The town of New Trier was duly organized in 1850 at the house of John Garland as per order of the county clerk. At the first meeting of the citizens Jesse Mattison acted as moderator and William H. Garland as clerk. The following were the first officers elected: James Hartry, supervisor; John Garland, clerk; Andrew Hood and Anson H. Taylor, justices of the peace; Michael Gormley, assessor; John Lauerman, collector; Anton Schneider, overseer of the poor, and Michael Deidrich, Michael Gormley and James Hartry, commissioners of highway. The officers proceeded immediately to divide the town into road districts and to make provision for the care of a number of poor persons. The necessity of good roads was realized and at the first meeting the citizens discussed the question of assessing a tax for that purpose. The supervisor elected was instructed to solicit from the County Board assistance to aid in completing ditches, etc. Soon after the first settlement a school was opened in the Patterson log cabin. Later a small schoolhouse was constructed on the present site of Winnetka. Still later other primitive school establishments were built.

Winnetka was laid out by Charles E. Peck and Walter S. Gurnee in 1854. James L. Wilson bought the first lot. Anson H. Taylor in 1856 was the first postmaster. The name Winnetka signifies "Beautiful Place." In the northern portion is a spot known as Lake View, one of the most attractive points on the west shore of the lake. The village of Winnetka was incorporated in 1869, the first trustees being Artemus Carter, Jared Gage, Timothy Wright, David Wilder, Thomas Bassett, and Mr. Atwood. The first village officers were O. W. Belden, treasurer; R. M. Graves, assessor; Nicholas Simons, marshal and collector, and H. W. Kenny, clerk. Artemus Carter was the first president of the board of trustees and John T. Dale the second.

In 1869 Christ church was erected by John Garland. It was first used as a union meeting house, but later became Christ church of Winnetka. The Congregationalist church was organized in 1874.

The first settler at Wilmette was Anton Ouilmette, after whom the place was named. Other early residents of that vicinity were J. G. Westerfield, H. A. Dingee, Alex McDaniel, Henry W. Blodgett, Simon V. Kline and others. The settlement was at first called Gross Point. In fact the north half of Cook county was called by that name for several years after the county was organized. It was a general term referring to the point of land extending into the lake in this locality.

The village of Wilmette was incorporated in 1872, the first trus-



tees being A. C. McDaniel, C. F. Boggs, A. T. Sherman, B. M. Munn, Amos Schants and John A. Westerfield. Mr. Munn was the first president of the board. Charles A. Vale was clerk.

The Methodist church at Wilmette was established in 1878, and the First Congregational church in 1875. School was probably taught here in the old Ouilmette homestead, no doubt as early as the '30s.

Gross Point, a small place southwest of Wilmette, was incorporated in 1874, the first trustees being M. Schaefer, Frank Engels, John Bleser, Joseph Passbach, Bernhard Braun, and Adam Braun.

The German Catholic church was established here at an early date. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church was organized in 1843. This congregation became one of the strongest in this portion of the county. Later a school was established and was largely attended by Catholic children. The village of Glencoe was incorporated in 1869. The Congregational church of Christ at Glencoe was founded in 1870. The Methodists and Baptists also had early organizations in this vicinity.

The old Lake View township was an important one during the period of its existence. It commanded a beautiful view of the lake and was settled at a very early period. Just north of the northern boundary was the Clybourn family and a little farther north was the Ouilmettes. As early as 1837 Frederick Sulzer located at what afterward became Ravenswood. His father Conrad settled near him at the same time. Also about that time Samuel Rohrer located at Rosehill. Between 1844 and 1847 the following settlers also located in the old Lake View township: David Hood, John Beck, Peter Bletsch, Henry Fortmann, Joseph Klein, John Tillman, Henry Reinberg, Michael Breit, Peter Rinn, Frank Schmitt and Peter Monroe, and a little later the Hansens located near Rosehill. As early as 1854 the Lake View tavern was opened near Graceland avenue on the lake shore. It was built by James H. Reese and Elisha E. Hundley. This was the beginning of quite a settlement at that point. A little later Pine Grove became a subdivision of Lake View proper. The settlers in this portion of the county demanded, at an early period, a better road to Chicago. This demand, in the end, led to the construction of the Lake View pike road along what was then known as the extension of the Green Bay road. Another settlement in the old township of Lake View was called Andersonville. All of these settlements have long since become a part of the North side. One of the first schoolhouses was built at Andersonville.

In 1857 the township of Lake View was organized. I. S. Shippy was moderator of the meeting and John Mauritzen, clerk. Robert Edson was chosen as county supervisor; Conrad Sulzer, assessor; Nicholas Kranz, collector; John Mauritzen, clerk; Isaac C. Shippy, justice of the peace; Louis A. Brown, Jacob Wolfe and Francis

Baer, commissioners of highway; John Reese, constable; John Bugner, overseer of the poor. The township was divided at this meeting into two districts, one from the northern boundary of Chicago to Albert street and the other from Albert street to Graceland avenue. Lake View township was not organized as a town until 1865. At that date the citizens determined on a town organization and elected the following officers: James H. Reese, supervisor; Nicholas Kranz, assessor; Samuel B. Chase, Nicholas Mann and Louis A. Brown, commissioners of highways; Baptiste Portmann, collector.

The boundaries of the town were fixed as follows: "All of Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 and that part of Section 30 east of Western avenue and the North branch of Chicago river and all of Sections 17, 20 and 29, also fractional Sections of 5, 8, 16, 21 and 28 west of Lake Michigan, the same being that part of Township 40 north, Range 14 east." This boundary gave the town jurisdiction over the bottom of Lake Michigan for a considerable distance from the shore.

The new town was no sooner organized than the officials began a systematic and concerted plan of improvement. Roads and bridges were constructed and the low lands were properly drained by ditches and sewers. In 1872 the town hall was built at a cost of \$17,000. In 1866 a police force was duly organized and a Board of Health was established. Rosehill station was called Havelock; J. H. Anderson was postmaster. W. H. Bryan was postmaster at Ravenswood and C. S. Wells at Wright's Grove. Two important improvements of this township were Rosehill and Graceland cemeteries. An account of these tracts will be found elsewhere in this work. The settlement of Lake View was very rapid. This led early in the '50s to the establishment of several important schools. One was built on Evanston avenue at School street. Another on Diversey street. The schools of Ravenswood were excellent almost from the start. Miss A. T. Shotwell taught school early in the township.

In 1873 the citizens assembled for the purpose of considering the question of building a high school. After debate the question was submitted to the people and was decided in the affirmative. The building was accordingly erected at a cost of about \$15,000. The first principal was A. F. Nightingale, the present efficient superintendent of Cook County schools. Professor Nightingale had an able corps of assistants. An important improvement in the '70s was the Lake View water works. The first pump was set in operation in 1876, but so great was the growth that another was started the following year. Important manufacturing interests added greatly to the population of this portion of the county. Among the most important were the Deering Harvester works, North Chicago Malleable Iron works and the Northwestern Terra Cotta works. Another valuable industry was the celery trade.



Ravenswood was founded about 1868 by John M. Wilson, Jared H. Hinckley, Leonard Hodges, Merrill Ladd, Samuel Powers, R. S. Parker, Cyrus P. Leland, Chauncey T. Bowen, Daniel A. Jones, Clarendon Harris, John H. Kedzie, Field, King & Co., Seth Sheldon, Jr., Luther L. Greenleaf, M. Van Allen, Alexander T. Seeberger, John Williams, Lucius A. Willard and Israel Sunderland, under the title of the Ravenswood Land company, but the lots were not laid out until the following year. Later additions were made to the original tract. In 1869 the company built a schoolhouse and later a hotel and otherwise endeavored to make the site attractive to residents. The Chicago fire of 1871 checked but did not prevent the growth of this town.

The Methodists organized a class as early as 1872. Rev. Mr. Clendening was the first pastor. The Congregationalists, under William A. Lloyd, were organized as early as 1870 and at the same time started a Sunday school. The first church was built in 1871. The Episcopalians also had an early organization at this place. The Ravenswood Historical society was another important organization. The Ravenswood Women's Christian Temperance union, which has been in existence under various names almost to the present time, was organized in the '70s and among its membership were many of the most prominent ladies of the town. In 1842 the first Catholics settled in the vicinity of Rosehill. By 1850 they were there in sufficient numbers to have a religious society. The first regular pastor was Rev. H. Fortmann, and the society took the name of Saint Henry's parish. The first services were held at the house of Peter Schmitt. In 1850 their first small church building was erected. During the '60s the orphan asylum of the Guardian Angel was established at Rosehill by the Catholic congregation. The first trustees were as follows: Ferdinand Kalvelage, Peter Fischer, Peter Zimmermann, Dennis Stolz, Clemens Venn, Lorenz Biehl, John Herting, Anton Schager and Anton Franzen. The first building was erected in 1867 and was destroyed by fire in 1879. A new building was soon thereafter built at a cost of about \$35,000.

The United States Marine hospital was located on Graceland avenue and commanded an excellent view of the surrounding country and the lake. It was finished in 1873 and cost a large sum. Another institution built in this locality early was the Martha Washington home. It was first opened in 1872. Emmanuel church of the Evangelical association was established about 1871; Rev. J. B. Kraemer was one of the first pastors. Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian church was organized in 1864 by Rev. W. Lord and L. J. Halsey and others. The Third German Evangelical Reform Frieden's church was established early in the '80s with membership of about forty. Rev. Alexander Arronet was the pastor. The Lake View Congregational church was organized in the winter of 1881-2 by Rev. J. C. Armstrong. In November of that year the first



church built was erected at a cost of about \$6,000. The Saint Alphonsius Roman Catholic church was organized in the fall of 1882 by Rev. Father P. Hahn. St. Luke Evangelical Lutheran church was organized January, 1884; Reverend John E. Mueller was the pastor. Deering's Methodist Episcopal congregation was an early organization. Several newspapers have been issued in this part of the city, among which were the *Telephone*, *Townsman* and others. Numerous secret and other societies have flourished down to the present.

Niles township was settled before the land was formally thrown into market by the government. As early as 1831 Joseph Curtis located on Section 17. He built a rude log house and a little later kept tavern, as did nearly all the early settlers from necessity. John DeWees, the following year, settled about one-half mile north of Mr. Curtis. Both of these first settlers were Englishmen. Soon afterward John Schadiger and Julius Perrin, in conjunction, built a rude log hut on the North branch of the Chicago river, within the limits of what is known as the village of Niles. This was formerly called Dutchman's Point, and is referred to many times in the early records of the county. It is uncertain how it came to be called by that name. It is presumed, however, that it derived its name from the fact that the first five or six families to settle on the point of river and timber extending westward from the North branch were Germans, or as they were generally called then, Dutchmen, and that the point thus received its name. It was a familiar landmark in early times.

About 1833 William Clark, who had previously lived in Chicago, settled in this township. He built a log cabin on Section 30. About the same time Thomas Jefferson and his son, Thomas, Jr., located near Mr. Curtis. In 1834 many settlers poured in, because the township contained tracts of the most excellent farming land. Among the first were Christian Ebinger, John Plank, John Ebinger, and Frederick Ebinger. Several of these early settlers worked at Fort Dearborn, probably on the piers or the harbor, during 1834. The most of these first settlers located on what was called the Ridge in this township. The Ebingers kept tavern. In early times no pioneer turned from his doors a prospective settler. Those who had already established homes were exceedingly anxious to have others locate near them, and hence the early settlers were invariably very hospitable, and in many instances kept public house.

Other early settlers in the township were John O'Dell, Robert Robinson, John Miller, and Elam Crain. John Miller built a saw mill which for many years was known as Miller's mill. It supplied the lumber for many of the early houses, fences, etc. It is said that Mr. Miller obtained for his first thousand feet of lumber the sum of \$70. John Roland, Andrew Brown, James Wheldon, Thomas Brown, John Brown, Benjamin Emerson, George Hes-

lington, a Mr. Barletts, Lyman Butterfield, Samuel E. Ferris, Joel O'Brien, Thomas Jowarski, John Rickard, Jacob Comstock, Stephen Gage, John Marshall, Benjamin Hall, Benjamin Lupton and others were early settlers during the '30s and '40s. It is said that Benjamin Hall kept the first general tavern at Dutchman's Point. It is also said that he sold liquor, and in all probability secured a license from the County Board. John Schrigly succeeded Mr. Hall as tavern keeper at Dutchman's Point. Nearly all of these early settlers were good hunters, because at that time game was abundant. Lyman Butterfield and John Schrigly are said to have been particularly skillful with the rifle. The latter kept a pack of dogs, and with their assistance captured many wolves, for the hides of which the County Board paid a premium. Other early settlers were Nicholas Meyer, William Huffmeyer, William White, John Schneider, John Rodgers, four Hoffman brothers, named John W., Nicholas, Michael and Matthias; Lucas and Peter Haupt, John Finke, Peter Schwarz, Jacob Kercher, and many others. The open prairie was a large marsh between the Evanston ridge and the timberland skirting the North branch.

The township was organized in 1850 under the general law. At an election held in April that year, Samuel E. Ferris served as moderator and James Milne as clerk. Samuel E. Ferris was elected supervisor; Pierpont Anderson, clerk and collector; Christian Ebinger, assessor and overseer of the poor; Samuel E. Ferris, Nathaniel Snell and Robert Robinson, commissioners of highway; Robert Pink and Charles W. Buller, justices of the peace; Hamlet B. Snell and Pierpont Anderson, constables. The town officers proceeded to raise \$150 and to set the machinery of the township in operation. A pound was soon built and several bridges were thrown across the river. The County Board assisted in the construction of the river bridges. There were five road districts. As early as 1838 churches were organized on the Ridge. Religious services were held in private residences. In 1850 there were five school districts in the township.

The village of Niles is on the North branch not far from Norwood Park. The first residences on the village site were those of John Schadiger and Julius Perrin. They stood on the right bank of the river. These houses were built about the year 1833. Mr. Phillips kept the first store at Niles, and is said to have been the first postmaster in the township. He was succeeded by George Beech. The first hotel there was called the North Branch hotel. In 1840 Benjamin Lupton began blacksmithing at Dutchman's Point, and this shop was operated later by John Grey and Robert Heartt. In 1838 or 1839 a Scotchman named Ballantine taught school in the village of Niles. He was succeeded by a Miss Phillips, who charged a tuition of \$2 per scholar. Another early teacher was Cordelia Wheaton. The first schoolhouse was a rude log struc-



ture, but about 1849 a substantial building was erected. About 1857 the brick schoolhouse was built. The German Lutherans had an early organization in this township, as did the Methodists. The Church of the Evangelical association was located in the township in 1867. The house was a small frame structure which was afterward used for a barn.

The village of Niles Center may be said to have started with the house erected by Henry Harns about the year 1854. The second was built three years later by Peter Bergmann, and during the year George Kay and A. J. Snell also erected houses on the village site. Carl Breitzmann started a blacksmith's shop at an early date. Samuel E. Ferris was a blacksmith in this township a number of years before this date. In 1858 a general store was started by Henry Harns. Soon afterward Peter Bergmann also opened a general store. He was succeeded by Peter Blaneufer. About this date a schoolhouse was established about half a mile south of the village. It was used by the early religious societies of that community, particularly by the Evangelical Lutherans. The first postmaster was Henry Harns, and a little later George C. Klehm succeeded him. The German Evangelical Lutheran church was duly organized in 1867. It was said that the first membership some time before this date was about thirty-five. Rev. Emil Reucher was probably the first pastor of this church. A little later he was succeeded by Rev. F. Werner. The building was erected in 1868 and was a two-story brick structure. The basement was used for a schoolroom, and the upper story for the church purposes. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1881. The school was started the same year by Rev. Frank Detzer. St. Peter's Catholic church at Niles Center was established in 1868, and at first had a membership of about thirty-five. The frame church was built at a cost of over \$3,500. The schoolhouse there was erected in 1873 under the direction of Rev. A. J. Thiele. The village of Morton Grove was started in 1879, and soon there were stores, a postoffice, schools, religious societies, etc.

Maine township was settled at an early date. Captain Wright located on Section 22 as early as 1832 and soon afterward Messrs. Brooks, Edick, Bessey and Sherman located near him. Eben Conant located on Section 34. Among others who came at an early date were Harry Phillips, Peter Guthrie, Thomas Walton, Samuel Johnson, Mancel Talcott, Samuel Rand, John Dougherty, Daniel Goodenough, J. W. Walton, A. H. Conant, Dr. Austin and Messrs. Hopson, Foote, Taylor, Kincade, Allison, Bradwell, Clay, Kennicott, Parsons, Salisbury, Socrates Rand, Hiram Hugunin, Judge Hoard, Mr. Long, John Boyd, Hiram Jefferson, Curtis Clark, Phineas Sherman, Jarius Warner, Thomas Stephen, George F. Foster, Thomas P. Robb, James Granns, Evan Jones, Luther Ballert, John Ward and many others.



The first road was laid out by the County Commissioners and ran from Sand Ridge to Elk Grove. A little later one was projected from Brush Hill along the bank of the river. A third was the Brook's road from Sand Ridge to Elk Grove. Another extended from Sand Ridge to the mouth of Salt creek and crossed the Des Plaines river at Rand's place. Early bridges across the river were built by Dr. Austin and Captain Talcott. These were merely temporary structures, but served the purpose until the town trustees, assisted by the County Board, could construct better ones.

The town of Maine was organized under the law of 1849. The first meeting was held in April, 1850, at which Socrates Rand served as moderator and Curtis Clark as clerk. The town was divided into nine road districts, and steps were taken to raise a tax to keep the roads in repair, construct bridges, etc. An attempt to rename the town "Wauksaid" did not succeed. The first town officers were as follows: Curtis Clark, supervisor; John Gazlaz, clerk; Joseph Mitchell, assessor; William Johnson, collector; Alvin Scott, J. H. Rand and H. A. Grannis, commissioners of highways; H. Sabin, overseer of the poor; J. C. Clark and T. Brown, justices of the peace; William Johnson and William Brown, constables. The first assessment for roads and bridges amounted to \$40.

It was stated that the first preacher to hold services in Maine township was Rev. Mr. Coulson. Early meetings were held at the residence of Mr. Walton. This was probably as early as 1836. Among the first members were Mrs. Conner and Mrs. Walton. Later Rev. Joseph Lours attended this congregation, which was Methodist. An early organization of Congregationalists was established in this township. Mormon missionaries came here during the '50s and secured a few converts to their faith. The Universalists had an early organization and the Baptists, Christians and Unitarians were also represented in the township.

In 1838 Harriet Rand taught school in this township. The session was held in a room which had previously been used as a cheese factory. About fifteen scholars attended. A few years later a schoolhouse was built near the residence of Mr. Rand. Dr. Asa Clark was an early teacher, as were also Orlando Alger, Orvis Skinner, Orlando Talcott and Robert Meacham. In 1841 the township was first divided into regular school districts. By 1859 the total number of school children under twenty-one years was 654.

The village of Des Plaines was originally known as Rand in honor of Socrates Rand, and as such it was platted on the southwest quarter of Section 16. In 1869 the name was changed to Des Plaines by special act of the Legislature. In 1870 the trustees elected were Henry C. Senne, Elias A. Thomas, Franklin Whitcomb, August Meyer and Charles Wicke. Simeon Lee was first treasurer, John Sabin, assessor, and J. H. Ohlerking, constable and collector. In 1873 the corporate limits of the village were reduced

upon petition of the inhabitants. The village proper was organized in 1874. Among the first residents in this place were Mr. Ortman, Socrates Rand, Henry C. Senne, Jacob Tymerson, Enos Stockwell, A. Mohldenhauser, John Scuh, Mr. Slusser, Mr. Parsons, Simeon Lee. These men established stores, blacksmith shops, etc. As early as 1840 a Mr. Long was postmaster there. Later Silas Meacham succeeded him.

Schools were taught in this vicinity at an early date, at first in private residences but later small structures were erected at convenient points. In 1874 the fine brick schoolhouse at Des Plaines was erected. William Munner was one of the first teachers in this building.

The German Lutheran church of Des Plaines was organized about 1868 and began with a membership of sixteen. Within a short time a church building was erected at a cost of \$1,500. In 1876 a much better building was erected in its place.

The Congregational church at Des Plaines was established about 1868 with fourteen members. The building was erected in 1871. Rev. J. H. Laird was the first pastor. The Methodist church of Des Plaines was organized about the year 1870 by Rev. Schwartz and at first had a membership of about twenty.

The village of Park Ridge was started about the year 1840 by two men named Warner and Stevens, who erected a small frame house on the present site of the village. Of course there was no village at that date, and the land had just been surveyed. The settlement of this locality was slow. In 1854 Benjamin Meacham built a brick yard on the present site. Mancel Tolcott, Jr., built a frame house about the year 1840. It was not until the '50s that the growth of the village became somewhat rapid. George W. Renny located there in 1856. In 1859 the railway depot was constructed and after that event the growth was rapid. The Penny & Meacham lumber yard was started near the close of the Rebellion. The village was first called Pennyville, after George W. Penny, and still later the term Brickton was applied to the place. In 1856 Robert Meacham was postmaster. He was succeeded by A. B. Sherwin.

Early schools at Park Ridge cannot be given. By 1860 several schools had been started in that vicinity. Among the first teachers were R. W. Gunnison, Miss Augusta Meacham, and George A. Follansbee. Early in the '50s a First Methodist Episcopal congregation assembled in residences on the present site of Park Ridge. They were not strong enough to form an organization, but united with other denominations and held union services. In 1856 the Methodists first started a permanent organization. Meetings were held in the first schoolhouses and at the houses of the members. The Congregational church at Park Ridge was organized as early as 1843. The first minister was Rev. E. E. Wells, and the first church building, a small frame structure, which was erected about 1848.



In 1873 a village organization was effected. The votes showed that forty-nine desired the organization, while fifteen opposed it. The first trustees were George B. Carpenter, Augustus Dickinson, Joseph T. Jones, Loring D. Tenant, Charles Kobow and W. S. Chittenden. The population of the place in 1883 was about 600.

The little place called Canfield was established on the railway early in the '50s. It was first called Ridge Lawn, and several other terms were used to designate the settlement. After the construction of the railway, the place grew rapidly and established schools and religious organizations.

Elk Grove was a township which was originally mostly prairie, intercepted by a few noted groves. One was called Elk Grove by the Indians and still retains the name. It contained about 1,300 acres and was a noted landmark in early times. In 1834 Dr. Frederick T. Miner located on the school section and J. A. Barnes settled near him about the same time. Leander Collins located on Section 21 and Caleb Lamb located on the same section. Thomas Smith, John Whiting, George A. Knowles, Aaron Miner, and F. W. Page also settled in 1834 or 1835. The next year Mark Norse, Ashbel Miner, Silas Wheeler and others arrived. In 1836 Joseph Converse located on Section 18. About the same time John Allen, Asa Davis, and the three Drapers arrived and erected log houses. In 1837 John Bowe and Horace Rice located on Section 19. Soon afterward others appeared and by 1845 the township contained a large and prosperous community.

In 1850 the township was organized under the State law. The meeting was held at Miner's tavern in April. Ira Cooper was moderator; R. F. Clough, clerk, and at the election the following officers were chosen: R. F. Clough, supervisor; L. T. Skinner, clerk; Mark Norse, assessor; B. R. B. Miner, collector; and F. T. Miner, overseer of the poor; John Allen, Noyse Gay and G. H. Pratt, commissioners of highways; J. W. Jones and R. F. Clough, justices of the peace; I. M. Cooper and B. R. B. Miner, constables. Soon \$150 was raised for town purposes. The town was divided into six road districts and was also divided into school districts.

By this date (1850) the township was well settled and schools and churches were in every community. As early as 1837 a post-office was established at Elk Grove, with F. T. Miner postmaster. He was succeeded by F. W. Page. Mount Prospect was a small station on the Northwestern railway about twenty miles from Chicago. As early as 1836 school was taught in the houses of the residents. Among the first teachers were Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Warner, Mr. Pennoyer, R. F. Clough and Miss Dowe. In 1840 a school-house was built and was attended by children living several miles distant. In 1842 the town was divided into three school districts.

The township of Schaumburg was settled among the first of this portion of the county. The soil was good and the surface originally



a beautiful prairie with clumps of timber. The name was derived from a principality in Germany. The first settler was Orumbell Kent, who located in Highland Grove in 1835. He settled on Section 29, Palatine, but a few weeks later entered another tract in the present town of Schaumburg. The Baileys were other early settlers. In 1836 William H. Dunton settled in the township. Horace P. Williams was another early resident. He brought the first flock of sheep to the township. He became one of the founders of Northwestern university. William Frieze was another settler during the '40s. Many other families came about the same time and by 1845 the town contained from twenty to thirty permanent residents. Schools were started as early as 1840. A religious organization appeared about the same time. The early schoolhouses served the double purpose of church and school. In 1850 the township was organized under the State law. Originally Schaumburg was part of the old Salt Creek precinct. Among the first officers chosen were Richard Cook and M. Dohle, constables; Lyman Johnston and Henry Schirding, justices; William Schen, F. Pendleton and H. Pfingretton, commissioners of highways.

The township of Northfield was not thrown into market until in the '40s, and settlement was at first rather slow. Thomas Allison located in Northfield in the spring of 1847. John K. Clark located there about the same time. In 1835 John Striker built a home on Section 7. In 1836 there came in John and Benjamin Tapps, Dardenus Bishop, William H. Davis, Edwin Clark, William and Luke Steele, Edward Cammack, William Lester, Gage brothers, D. Ullinger. These men scattered throughout the township and erected generally log houses and were soon busy clearing and building. About 1837 Joseph Adams settled on Section 26. Mr. Tulley located near him. Charles Anderson, Ashel Baker, Mr. Esher, Milo Urnchel, Rich Deadlove, Levi Kennicott, John Kennicott, Joel Sherman, John Russell, Mr. Lavelle, Abel Green, Mr. Moody, Moses Dutton, Hiram and William Shepard, John Bach, Capt. Studley, H. H. Heindrick, William Steele, Ezra Malley and others were among the first settlers. As early as 1838 school began to be held and churches were organized. By 1845 there were eight public schools in the township. West Northfield postoffice and Sherman station were established quite early. Oak Glen and North Northfield sprang up a little later. The building of the railroad brought many of the settlers and by 1850 the population was large and the people were prosperous and therefore happy.

The town of Wheeling received settlers at an early day. As early as 1833 Mr. Sweet located on Section 13, where he built a log cabin. This was before the date when the Indians' claim to this portion of the country was secured. He was warned to leave in a general notice issued by Col. T. J. V. Owen, Indian agent at Chicago. He refused to do so and in the end sold his claim to George

Strong for \$60. Mr. Strong was the first settler in that portion of the county. His nearest neighbor was many miles distant. The Indians were hostile and it was only through skill that he managed to placate them and remain upon his claim. On more than one occasion he came within an inch of death at the hands of the enraged natives. Soon after Mr. Strong secured the claim another early settler was Timothy Titcomb, but he soon sold out to Myron Dimmick. A little later William B. Clay and several of his grown-up sons settled on Section 12. Among other early settlers were S. M. Salisbury, Christopher and Daniel Stranger, James Mackey, Christian Stryker, Peter Gebhardt, Henry Miller, Israel Martin, Joseph Filkins, who later became prominent in township and county affairs; Matthew Chivel, William H. Dunton, Ephraim and Charles Morrison. Charles Daniel and Russell Wheeler together opened an early store where the village of Wheeling was afterward located. Also among the first settlers were Joel L. McDuffy, Henry Shepard, A. T. Skinner and many others. By 1840 the population of the township numbered about 200.

The early settlers of this township formed an association to prevent claim-jumping. They took this course because nearly all of the first residents either settled upon their lands before the Indian cession or else before they were thrown into market by the government. In more than one case claim-jumpers were rigorously dealt with. The land throughout the township was first surveyed in 1837. The town proper was organized in 1850 at the tavern lately owned by James Parker. William H. Dunton was moderator, Egbert Van Vlack clerk, and George Fullagar assistant clerk. The first town officers were as follows: S. M. Salisbury, supervisor; Louis Peet, clerk; Ira Millard, assessor; D. B. Briggs, collector; Ira Snow, W. H. Dunton and Andrew Luce, commissioners of highways; D. B. Briggs and S. D. W. Miller, constables. The town officers immediately proceeded to build a pound, lay out the town into school and road districts, raise means to support the poor, and levy a tax for general town purposes. For roads and bridges the citizens promptly raised \$300.

By 1857 there were ten school districts in the town. At this date W. H. Dunton, A. W. Peet and E. K. Beach were the school trustees. In all of the ten school districts terms had been taught for several years.

Arlington Heights was first platted in 1854 and was first called Dunton, after W. H. Dunton, upon whose farm the lots were laid out. The house of Mr. Dunton was the first on the town site. The second was built by Dr. F. T. Miner in 1854. Dr. Miner kept a store. A little later W. G. Wing opened a second store. James McGrath built the second residence, and the first blacksmith shop was opened by Mr. Page and another a little later by John Fleming. John H. Gale and Johnson & Peters started early hardware



stores. Enoch Williams manufactured cheese at an early date. James Shirra established a grist mill about 1865. By this time many residences had been built and the settlement had become quite large. The first Presbyterian society in the village was organized in 1855. Early in the '70s the name Dunton was discarded and the title Arlington Heights was adopted. Asa Dunton was the first postmaster. The first Presbyterian society was organized in 1855 and the first settled pastor was Rev. David H. Kingsley. At first the congregation numbered about fifteen members and in a short time a frame building was erected at a cost of about \$3,000. The Methodist Episcopal society was organized at Elk Grove about the year 1838. The first quarterly meeting was held in 1840 under the management of Rev. John T. Mitchell. The Universalists had a congregation here as early as 1862. Late in the '60s the Evangelical Lutherans formed a congregation. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church was established about 1860 and at first had only seven members.

The schoolhouse at Arlington Heights was built in 1849 and Miss Sarah Thornton was the first teacher in the same. This building was used until 1856, in which year a much better building was built. In 1870 a large brick structure was erected at a cost of about \$10,000.

The township of Barrington is located in the extreme northwestern part of the county. Its surface is somewhat rolling and originally was mostly prairie interspersed with groves. A small body of water called Mud lake was in this township. As early as 1834 Jesse F. Miller and William Van Orsdal located in this township. As first they located on the school section, which was heavily timbered, but later settled on Section 17. At the date of their arrival the Pottawatomie Indians were here in great numbers. They were not removed until two or three years later. In 1835 Benjamin Irick located on Section 20. About the same time Philip Hawley and Henry Clawson settled near there. John McKnight arrived in 1836 and about the same time Samuel Wadlow built a cabin on Section 29. Wallace Bucklin settled in the township as early as 1837. Freeman Morton, G. A. Applebee, Benjamin Richardson, William Otis, Charles D. Miller, Thomas Perkins, John Giddings and Horace Rosecrans settled throughout the township during the next two or three years. A little later the following arrived: George S. Browning, Henry Smith, L. O. E. Manning, Alvah Miller, William B. Freeman, Homer Wilmarth, Lyman Dunklee, Hezekiah Kingsley, S. W. Kingsley, P. M. Gould, John C. Allen, George T. Watterman, Daniel and Nelson Messer, S. W. Slade, John Hendrickson, Charles Church and Henry Mundhenke.

The first houses were built of logs, there being in the groves an abundance of good timber. The land was not thrown on the market until 1840. Previous to that the settlers were squatters. In 1841



several schools were in successful operation. People demanded the sale of the school section. It was accordingly advertised by the county school agent and the proceeds were devoted to the school. Schools were taught as early as 1836.

The township of Barrington was organized in 1850 under the laws of 1849. The township derived its name from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, from whence several of the first settlers came. The meeting to organize the new township was held at the schoolhouse near Miller's Grove. William Adams was moderator of the meeting and Jerome W. Kingsley was clerk. The following officers were elected: William Devol, supervisor; Alvah Miller, clerk; Edward Hawley, assessor; Henry M. Campbell, C. I. Wilsie and Philip N. Gould, commissioners of highways; Aaron Billings and William Hitchcock, justices of the peace; J. Ward, collector, and Hezekiah Kingsley, overseer of the poor. The officers proceeded to divide the town into road and school districts. Four pounds were established to take care of the live stock running at large. At a meeting held in November, 1840, the citizens divided the town into school districts. Seventeen votes were cast at this meeting. The school trustees elected were Philip Hawley, Homer Wilmarth and Thomas Perkins. In January, 1841, the town was divided into four school districts and schools were established in each.

The village of Barrington is about fourteen miles from Chicago courthouse. Benjamin Felter was one of the original owners of the village site. Other owners were A. S. Downs and Robert Campbell. The town was laid out in 1854, about the time the railroad was constructed. The depot at first was at Deer Grove, but late in 1854 was established at Barrington. Eben Conant resided in the village in 1850. In 1855 John Catlow erected a house and immediately afterward Lewis Boombower built another. Francis Heatley constructed several houses and rented the same. In 1857 J. O. Davis erected a house on the Cuba side, and about the same time L. H. Bute settled in Barrington. He also located on the Cuba side. M. B. McIntosh came here in 1857. Leonard Loomis and Richard Boyce also became residents late in the '50s. On the Cuba side Nathan Squares started a store as early as 1855. Two years later Edward Foster opened a general store on the same side. In 1857 John Moody opened a large store on the Barrington side.

The two sides were kept distinct until the incorporation of the village in 1865. It required a special act of the legislature to effect the incorporation. This act was passed February 16, 1865. A previous election of the necessary trustees was declared valid by this enactment. The first trustees were Homer Wilson, Oscar Lawrence, M. B. McIntosh, A. K. Vangorner and G. Heimerdinger. In 1872 the village was incorporated. On the question of incorporating fifty-seven votes were in favor of it, and none against. As early as 1846 a schoolhouse was built at Barrington. Prior to that school had been

held in private residences. Immediately after 1846 it was found necessary to erect several other schoolhouses. At that date the settlement of that portion of the county was very rapid. By 1855 there were no less than ten excellent schools in this township. There were independent schools at Barrington, Cuba and Ela prior to the union of the villages.

The Methodist church was erected in the fall of 1858. It was a frame structure and cost \$2,000. The society was organized as early as 1844 by Rev. Nathan Jewett. During the same year a combined schoolhouse and church was built on Section 26 and continued to serve this society as church for many years. The Methodist church at Barrington Center was organized in 1840 and at first had only six members. The society first worshiped in a schoolhouse, but about 1853 a frame structure was erected at a cost of about \$2,200. In time this society became the strongest in what was called the Dundee circuit. It was a membership of over 100. Deer Grove society of the Evangelical association was organized in 1848 at Deer Grove. At first services were held in private residences, but in 1854 a small church was erected there and continued to be occupied by the society for many years. Zion's society of the Evangelical association was established at Barrington in 1866. A small frame structure was erected and continued to be used until 1880, when a large church was erected at a cost of \$8,000. The Unity Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1864 with membership of 20. They first met in a schoolhouse, but after a few years a frame church building was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. Among the early ministers were Rev. John Bund and John Hunzicker. The Baptist church at Barrington was organized in 1859. This society had a previous existence. During the summer of 1859 a small church was erected and was used until the second was built in the '60s. One of the first ministers was Rev. Mr. Dennison. The Catholic church was organized in 1870. In 1873 they secured the old Methodist church building and used it for a number of years. Barrington Post, G. A. R., was started in 1883 with fifteen members. Barrington township during the Civil war furnished many soldiers. Various secret orders and societies have flourished at Barrington. The postoffice was originally kept two and a half miles north of the present village of Barrington by John J. Bullock. In 1855 it was transferred to Barrington and John Porter was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by John Jackson a year later.

The township of Hanover was settled at an early date. It comprised all of fractional Township 41, with Range 9 east. The surface was originally a rolling prairie with a slight slope toward the west. About one-third of the township was covered with timber at the date of first settlement. Many trees were three feet in diameter. Independence Grove and Hoosier Grove were famous landmarks. As early as 1833 George and John Hammer settled on



Section 23. Asa Leatherman located on the same section about the same time. A. D. Gifford, Guy Adams, Daniel Guptail, Samuel N. Cadwell, Byrem Smith, John Guptail, William Merrifield and Benjamin Burritt were among the first settlers. A little later came John Hill, Joseph Oatman, Mr. Primrose, D. S. Hammond, Woodworth Butterfield, Edwin Bartlett, John Hubbard, David C. White, Samuel Gould, Jarvis Smith, Lyman Williams, John T. Cook, John Genney, Joseph Hollowell, David Longley, Andrew Spitaer, Nathaniel Ballard, F. Pendleton, John Bower and Mr. Rosencrans. By 1845 Hanover contained probably twenty-five permanent families. Schools were started as early as 1836. They were first taught in private residences.

In 1850 the town was organized under the State law. Eighty-five votes were polled at the first election, which was held at Leatherman's tavern on the Chicago and Elgin road. This tavern was an important landmark during the '40s. It was a log house and was subdivided into several rooms. In 1848 D. S. Hammond opened a second tavern on the same thoroughfare. This was destroyed by fire in 1851. Another early tavern was conducted by a Mr. Young. The first schoolhouse in the township was built on Section 20 about the year 1840. The nearest residence was that of John Hill. The German Lutherans organized about 1840 and erected a church in the northeastern part of the town. In 1854 the Baptists erected a church on the Chicago & Elgin road. The milk business was an important early industry. Phineas H. Smith began shipping milk quite extensively to Chicago as early as 1850. A little later a cheese factory was established by C. W. Gould and I. H. Wanzer. A little later these men divided and another factory was started. In a short time there were six cheese factories in the township. One of the chief occupations of the farmers was the production of milk, butter and cheese. The following were the officers elected in 1850: Luther Herrick, supervisor; John Hubbard, clerk; Abel D. Gifford, assessor; Woodworth Butterfield, George E. Smith and Josiah Horn, commissioners of highways; John Hill and Samuel Gould, justices of the peace; Samuel S. Hammer and Lyman Williams, constables; Jarvis Smith, collector; and Joseph Oatman, overseer of the poor. The officers took the necessary action to prevent animals from running at large and raised \$50 for current expenses. The town was divided into twelve road districts and into ten school districts.

The village of Bartlett was located on Section 34. The original plat was made by Luther Bartlett and the railroad company in 1873. Mr. Bartlett owned the land there and gave one-half interest in the same to the railway company upon condition that the station would be located there. The first house on the village site was that of Mr. Tammis. The second was erected by John Carr and the third by James Cornish; all were built in the fall of 1873. Next spring Cyrus W. Metcalf erected a residence. The Bartlett Manu-



facturing company was organized about this time. They proceeded to erect a factory and began manufacturing patent neck-yokes, etc. A large store was built by H. B. Sayre in 1874. It was leased to Hayne & Gower and opened with a large general stock of merchandise. In 1878 Waterman Brothers erected a store building. Dr. E. C. Guild opened a drug store in 1874. In 1877 Mr. Hemenway also begun selling goods in this village. In 1874 the postoffice was established, with Luther Bartlett as postmaster. In 1873 Thornton Russell opened a blacksmith's shop in the village. A lumber yard was established in 1873 by Bartlett & Shields. A cheese factory was established by Henry Waterman about the same time. A large schoolhouse was erected in 1876 and was attended by seventy-five scholars at the start.

The Congregationalists had an organization there in 1874 and erected a church in 1878. The first minister was Rev. Henry Jacobs. They established a Sunday school at the same time.

Spaulding was a little station about thirty-two miles from Chicago, and Hammond was another little hamlet farther on. Ontarioville was a small village in Hanover township.

Palatine is one of the agricultural townships of Cook county. Originally the surface was mostly prairie. Several groves stood out prominently on the landscape. One was called Deer Grove and another Frye's Grove. Others were called Englishman's Grove, Highland Grove and Plum Grove. At the latter there was originally an Indian burying ground. As early as 1836 George Ela settled in the township. Others to arrive about the same time were Orrin Ford, A. H. McClure, Asa Dunford, Asahel Harris, Amos Bailey, Ezekiel Cady, Harris Webster, Palmer Webster, M. W. Sawyer, Loren Edgerton, B. B. Lincoln, Lyman Staples, Thomas F. Wilson, Elisha Pratt, John Slade, Thomas S. Clark, Edward Castle, Luman Clark, Elias Wood, Daniel Johnson, Thomas Bradwell, Joel Wood, M. S. Johnson and others.

The town of Palatine was organized in 1850. At the time the town was named, Yankton was proposed, but failed by one vote to be adopted. The meeting to organize the town was held at the house of John Slade. The first officers were Thomas S. Clark, supervisor; D. B. Wood, clerk; H. Webster, assessor; M. Faskett, collector; John Slade, overseer of the poor; Daniel Stanard, E. Cady and Luman Clark, commissioners of highways; Milton Faskett and Fleming Gaines, constables; Thomas Bradwell and H. N. House, justices of the peace. The town was divided into nine road districts and \$25 was raised to pay current expenses. The first road extended from Deer Grove in the direction of Chicago. The early population of Palatine township were mostly Germans. They were industrious and accordingly the farms soon became well improved with substantial houses and barns. Schools were started at an early date. Religious societies also made their appearance during the

'30s. A Lutheran organization was established as early as 1838. The village of Palatine on the Northwestern railway is about twenty-six miles from the courthouse, Chicago. It was established at the time the railroad was built. On the town site were four houses when the railroad was extended through this section. Smith Pratt erected the first building. Others were built by Mr. Faust, Joel Wood and Adolphus Bennett. In 1855 the depot was built. John Guthrie, blacksmith, located there in 1855. The Rothschild brothers started a store about 1856. The first postoffice there was called Elk Grove, but was finally changed to Palatine. In 1866 the village was incorporated. Only two votes were cast against incorporation. The first trustees were Joel Wood, Myron H. Lytle, H. Schirding, Solon M. Johnson and F. G. Robinson. A schoolhouse was built as early as 1855 in Palatine and one of the first teachers was Lucina Spring. The building was enlarged in 1864. The Masonic hall was used as a schoolhouse for a while in 1869 and a much larger school building was erected. A small newspaper called the *Enterprise* was conducted here in the '70s. A Methodist Episcopal church was organized as early as 1839 at Plum Grove. About the same time a schoolhouse was located there. Another Methodist organization was founded in 1840 at Deer Grove. A frame church was built there after several years. The Disciple's church at Palatine was organized in 1858 with twenty-five members. They first worshiped in a private house, later in the schoolhouse, and finally built their church in 1865. The Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1868 with twenty members. They bought the church which had previously been owned by the Disciples and used the same for some time. St. Paul's United Evangelical church was organized in 1872 with a membership of fifteen. The first pastor was Jacob Furrer. The village of Palatine has always been prosperous, with good stores, shops and manufacturing enterprises.

Riverside township, as created, comprised but four sections—25, 26, 35 and 36—in the southeast corner of Proviso township. This was one of the first portions of the county to become settled. As early as 1828 David and Barney Laughton built and opened a trading house near Lyons and Riverside. There they lived for many years and their house was familiar to the residents of the county. Hunters stopped there for refreshments and they were compelled to keep a sort of tavern. They also kept liquor at an early date. Stephen Forbes located in Riverside as early as 1831. He became one of the first sheriffs of Cook county. He was in Chicago as early as 1829. He and the Laughton brothers were intimate friends.

The township of Riverside was organized in 1870. A petition was presented to the County Board asking that the sections above referred to be set off from Proviso and be made an independent town. The petition was granted. At the first election of officers thirty-nine votes were polled and the following officers were chosen:



Thomas Wright, supervisor; Joseph Ditto, assessor; J. H. Best, clerk; T. G. Kinman, collector; L. Y. Schermerhorn, M. Fox and A. Edgerton, commissioners of highways; C. G. Case, S. R. Cole, justices of the peace; W. P. Harris and George Nig, constables. These men proceeded to set the machinery of the town in operation. They made important improvements at the start and took control of revenues and improvements. In 1869 the Riverside Improvement company was organized and at once began to form a village. Among the company were Emery E. Childs, Leveret W. Murray, Henry Seelye, David A. Gage, Alpheus C. Badger, George Kimbark, and William Allen. A tract of 1,600 acres was secured from Mr. Gage, who owned what was called "Riverside farm," one of the finest in the county. The company began immediately to lay out streets and walks, put in gas and water pipes, drain the site, and in other ways prepare for building. Among the first residents were David A. Gage, John C. Dore, H. C. Ford, E. E. Childs, L. Y. Schermerhorn, E. F. Nexsen, Charles Gladding, E. Wright, J. P. Merrill, W. E. Chandler, H. F. Jemison, J. H. Hollister, David Blakely, D. F. Chase and John A. Rice. Also among the first were L. W. Murray, Watts De Goyler, W. L. B. Jenney, Rev. H. Trowbridge and others. The town was prosperous from the start. Residences were built rapidly and an excellent class of people gathered there. Within two years there were good stores and successful schools and religious societies. The Presbyterian church was organized in 1872. The church was a union one built by the Riverside Improvement company. The Episcopalians were organized in 1883 and had a small church on Parkway road near the depot. During the winter of 1874-75 the first important school was taught and the building was a frame structure with two rooms. The first teachers were W. H. Downing and his sister.

The township of Leyden was mostly prairie at the date of the first settlement. A strip of timber ran along the Des Plaines river and a few clumps of timber were found elsewhere. Trees along the river were very large. Occasionally one three feet in diameter was found. The soil in this township was not as good as in some other portions of the county. In this township were the large Indian reservations of Alexander Robinson and Claude La Framboise. They occupied a large tract on both sides of the Des Plaines river. They were granted by the treaty of 1829 before the township was surveyed and accordingly the boundaries do not correspond with the ordinary section lines. The first permanent settler was probably David Everett, who located on the La Framboise reserve in 1833. He was a Methodist and services were held at his house the same year. His home was a log structure which had formerly been used by a squatter or as a trading post probably by Frenchmen. Mrs. Everett was the daughter of Rev. Jesse Walker, one of the first ministers of Chicago. In 1834 Mr. Brooks and Mr. Sherman arrived





John W. Hill



and settled on Section 3. About the same time Mr. Higgins, William Rowley, Aldrich Rowley, Ezra Ellis, William Ellis, Samuel and Abel Spencer, Mr. Hewitt and William Draper settled in the township and became permanent residents. A little later other settlers were Henry Boesenberg, J. W. Frye, Henry Rounge, M. L. Dunlap and others. The Spencers kept hotel in a log house on the east side of the river. Later they opened another on the west side of the river. They came from Cazenovia, New York. The post-office was thus named Cazenovia, but a little later the name was changed to Leyden. The postoffice was kept in a residence for some time. At the time the plank road was built in 1850 the company erected a saw mill at the Des Plaines crossing and there the planks of the road were mostly sawed. After running eighteen months the mill was transformed into a grist mill.

The township was organized in 1850. The meeting was held in the house of Richard Fuller. E. Alger served as moderator and William Emerson, clerk. The following officers were chosen: M. L. Dunlap, supervisor; Richard W. Everett, clerk; William Emerson, assessor; Samuel Hummel, collector; Richard W. Everett, overseer of poor; Thomas Croghan, Ezra Alger and John Frye, commissioners of highways; John M. Pennoyer and William Dunlap, justices of the peace; Samuel Hummel and Edward B. Stanley, constables. The town was first named Monroe, but immediately afterward the name was changed to Leyden. The town was divided into ten road districts and a tax was levied to meet current expenses. The town authorities also reorganized the school districts and improved the facilities of securing an education. Regulations concerning the running at large of stock were adopted and a pound was built. One hundred dollars was raised with which to purchase plank to be used in building drainage ditches. When the Laughtons located on the Des Plaines Alexander Robinson was employed by them to assist in the Indian trade.

Turner Park was a small place about eleven and a half miles from Chicago and located on the East branch of the DesPlaines river. The Turner Park association laid out the original lots with the design of building up a large town. Six blocks were first laid out and afterward additions to the same were made. The first store was opened in 1874 and a little later the station house was erected. About the same time a blacksmith appeared. A schoolhouse was built in 1869. The Germans had a religious organization there about the same time. The village of River Park or Franklin was on the west bank of the Des Plaines on the Milwaukee railroad, and was located on part of the La Framboise reservation. The original plat was laid out in 1872. R. S. Rhodes erected six buildings there in 1872 and sold the same on easy payments to purchasers. A church was erected there by the Presbyterians about 1873. The members numbered fifteen. Rev. J. B. McClure was the first pastor.



A Sunday school was organized in connection with the church. The depot was erected in 1874 and at that date a postoffice was established. A little schoolhouse was built about the same time. The station of Monheim was started in 1874. At that date a postoffice was opened by Henry Boesenberg. A creamery was established there early. A grocery and general store were commenced also. Orison was a small station near Monheim. River Grove is a village of a later date.

The old Jefferson township was settled at a very early date. It occupied a central position, and as the soil was unusually good settlers were attracted to that vicinity. However, the territory was somewhat low and in early times was covered with water. To add to this unpleasant state of affairs, the citizens were negligent in regard to the question of drainage. They even took action against becoming a part of the Chicago drainage system early in the '50s. Later this injury to the town was repaired by the construction of numerous ditches and sewers. The site was originally prairie, crossed with Sand ridge and Union ridge, the latter extending from Elijah Wentworth's hotel to Whiskey Point. As a whole the township was elevated about twenty to twenty-five feet above Lake Michigan. The ridges were approximately from thirty to forty feet above the lake. The drainage was effected from the North branch of the Chicago river.

Among the first settlers was John Kinzie Clark, who located there as early as 1830. He is conceded to have been the first resident in this township. He was a squatter, of course, and hence had no rights except those granted by the preëmption laws. His log cabin was located in the timber on the North branch of the river, about eight miles from its junction with the South branch, the Clybourns and several residents of Chicago assisting him to erect his small residence. Here Mr. Clark resided until 1836, when he sold to Mr. Brownell and removed to Northfield.

Mr. Clark seems to have been the only resident of the township prior to about 1831-32. At this date or a little later the Bickerdikes settled not far from the Clark residence. The Nobles owned land in this township very early and may have lived within the township limits during the early '30s. Joseph Lovett settled near Mr. Clark in 1833 and his residence stood about one mile northwest of Whiskey Point. It was not until 1838 that the land of this township was thrown into the market, so that all settlers prior to that date were squatters. Another early settler was David Everett. Elijah Wentworth located on Sand ridge as early as 1836. He opened a tavern and received much patronage from emigrants westward bound.

Mr. Wentworth's tavern became such a landmark that the ridge was often called "Wentworth's Ridge." Among others who settled in the township about 1836 were Winthrop Merrill, Wm. E. Sayre, Gustavus V. Smith, Israel G. Smith, Major Noble, Martin Kimbell,

James Townsend, Philip Townsend, Richard Townsend, John Anderson, S. S. Abbott, Thomas Burkel, Laomi Butterfield, John Sweeney, Abner Ellison, and a little later came John Robinson, Hiram Sanford, Reese Eaton, Edward Simons and others.

Milwaukee avenue at a very early date was a wagon track extending from Kinzie street, Chicago, northward through Jefferson township and then on to Niles and Northfield in the direction of Deerfield. This was the most important highway leading northward from Chicago in early years. Accordingly the citizens of Chicago as well as the settlers along the road were interested in its early improvement. The County Board early made appropriations for keeping it in repair, and the towns through which it passed levied taxes for the same purpose. It was duly surveyed upon petition of Silas W. Sherman, and Asa F. Bradley was the surveyor to mark its final course. Abram Gale located in the township as early as 1835. Upon his arrival Charles Chapman had just located within the limits. Mr. Gale selected a tract on the ridge that afterward became known as Galewood. The house, however, was not built until 1838. Richard Y. Spikings, Leighton Turner, Able Kay, D. L. Roberts, Chester Dickinson and William P. Gray located in the township late in the '30s or early in the '40s. Taverns were opened by George N. Powers, S. S. Abbott and D. L. Roberts. The latter purchased the tavern owned by Elijah Wentworth in the village of Jefferson. This building was a strong block-house, two stories high. In 1845 a postoffice was established at Jefferson with E. B. Sutherland as postmaster. He was succeeded the following year by Chester Dickinson. The school section was offered for sale in 1840. At that date its valuation was from \$4 to \$12 per acre.

In 1850 the township was organized as a township under the new law. Prior to that date the citizens had voted either at Chicago or in Monroe township. One of the voting places was at Higgins' tavern on the west side of the Des Plaines river. The new Jefferson town was made to coincide with the Congressional township of the same name. At the first meeting there were present the following men: Martin Kimbell, William P. Gray, Edward Simons, Chester Dickinson, David L. Roberts, Zina Byington, S. S. Abbott and Major Noble. The first election was held in April, 1850, at the residence of Chester Dickinson. George Merrill served as moderator; D. L. Roberts, clerk. The first officers elected were as follows: Martin W. Kimbell, supervisor; Robert J. Edbrook, clerk; Russell Morton, assessor; Alexander Clark, collector; George Merrill, overseer of the poor; Daniel Booth and Major Noble, commissioner of highways; John H. Butterfield, constable. The officers immediately proceeded to divide the township into road and school districts, levy a tax on property, fix a legal height for fences and provide for digging ditches and constructing sewers. Early in the '50s the commissioners of highways performed the duties of a drainage board,



and seem to have been negligent because there was much complaint. In 1859 a separate drainage board was organized. The village of Jefferson was organized in 1870, the first officers being William P. Gray, supervisor; S. S. Abbott, assessor; Frank D. Wulff, collector, and D. N. Kelsey, clerk. In 1856 the town hall was erected at a cost of about \$2,500. From the start Jefferson spent immense sums for drainage purposes, and the result was shown a little later in the splendid farms and gardens in this portion of the county.

In 1872 the village organization was made effective. Thirty citizens petitioned for the change and a total of eighty-two votes were polled, seventy-two being in favor of village organization and ten opposed. William P. Gray was the first president of the Board of Trustees. As early as 1869 the first artesian well was sunk on the farm of M. W. Kimbell, and a depth of 653 feet was reached at a cost of about \$4,000. Later several others were dug in the same vicinity; the water usually came a few feet above the surface but not with great force. About ten or a dozen wells were sunk and several are in existence at the present time.

As early as 1836 the township was divided into school districts. Reese Eaton was one of the first teachers. He was succeeded by L. H. Smith. Mr. Kimbell taught several terms in his own residence. Children came to his house from as far as four miles. By 1837 there were four schoolhouses within the township limits. The first regularly organized school district was established in 1842 and Edward Simons, Gustavius V. Smith, Philip Townsend, Nyrain Sanford and W. E. Sayre were the first trustees. Two years later, School district No. 2 was duly organized by the citizens assembled in the tavern of Mr. Kimbell. By 1849 Jefferson probably had, as a whole, the best schools in the county outside of Chicago proper. The school buildings by that time were numerous, well constructed and well attended. Among the early settlements in the township were: Maplewood, Cragin, Humboldt, Avondale, Mont Clare, Montrose, Whiskey Point, Grayland, Forest Glen, Bandow, Kelynn Grove, Jefferson, Bowmanville, Summerdale and Irving Park. In 1869 the citizens concluded to build their first high school building. At first it was proposed to conduct high school in the town house. The first attempts failed, and it was not until 1870 that a high school was finished and opened under the principalship of J. B. Farnsworth. The high school building was not erected until 1883. It cost about \$30,000 and was a credit to the township. Soon afterward it was found necessary to erect another.

As early as 1833 religious services were held in Jefferson township. The first settlers prior to that date attended meetings at the residence of Daniel Everett in Leyden township and in 1833 Rev. Mr. Payne, a Congregational minister, conducted services in the first schoolhouse built in the township. A little later Methodist quarterly meeting was held at Whiskey Point. This meeting was the founda-



tion for the rapid growth of Methodism in this section of Cook county. Mark Noble, Sr., a strong church man, preached to Jefferson township congregations at an early date. Several other organizations sprang up and by 1860 the township was well represented with religious services. The Jefferson Congregational church was organized with seven members in 1861. St. Johannes German Evangelical Lutheran church was established in 1876 by Rev. Augustus Reinke. The Union Congregational church at Bowmanville was founded as early as 1878 and was known as the Union Protestant church. Mrs. Mary A. Petersen was a leading member at the start. This society had an early Sunday school with large membership. The Congregational church at Cragin was established in 1873 by Rev. J. M. Williams. In 1874 the Reform Church of Irving Park was commenced with a membership of sixteen. In 1860 the Baptist church of this township was organized. Its services were held in the railroad station and in the schoolhouse. The Church Extension society of this denomination do important work to this day. Jefferson village was laid out by D. L. Roberts in 1855. Numerous additions were platted and within a few years the village contained several thousand population, excellent schools, churches, business houses and shops.

Maplewood lies in the southeast corner of Jefferson township. The first house there was built in 1870 by Mr. Hoffman. The second was built the following year by Mr. Daniel Reynolds. Other buildings were erected by Crony & Farlin, Mr. Rhoades, L. Welch, C. M. De Libbey, David A. Cashman, T. W. Taylor, James Lee and Mr. Whitman. The station was built in 1870 and the postoffice established two years later with Mr. Reynolds as postmaster. The site of Maplewood originally embraced the southeast quarter of Section 25.

Irving Park is distant from Chicago about six and a half miles. It was located near the center of the township on the farm of Major Noble. Charles T. Race, W. B. Race, John R. Wheeler, and John S. Brown were the founders of Irving Park. The original plat embraced the northeast quarter of Section 15 and was laid out in 1869. Later additions were made by John Gray, A. E. Brown, while later Baxter's addition was annexed. In 1871 the postoffice was established and L. B. Hill was postmaster. The Christian Union of Irving Park was established in 1883, and this little hamlet had its early schools, churches, and was soon a thriving and prosperous business point.

Humboldt, situated a short distance north of Humboldt park, originally comprised eighty acres on Section 36. This suburb was located on a ridge, and prior to 1870 was little less than a cultivated field. Hansbrough & Hess divided the tract into sixteen blocks. Henry Greenbaum became interested in this site and at the date of its commencement, and in the end was called the "Father of Hum-

boldt Park," owing to the sacrifices he made and the money spent to secure its establishment. He erected several houses, and residents began to appear. He secured the organization of the Humboldt Park Literary union, also an Odd Fellow lodge. In a short time a branch of the railway was run to this point, largely through Mr. Greenebaum's influence. A little later street car tracks were extended to this point. Many Scandinavians and Germans settled here and gave the hamlet the appearance of a foreign town.

Cragin, on the Milwaukee railway, is seven miles from Chicago. It took its name from the Cragin Manufacturing company's plant. This company had located there some time before, and their employes were the original inhabitants of the town. The town is situated on Section 33. The Cragin company came here from Chicago in 1882. A depot was immediately built, a postoffice established and stores were opened. Another early business concern was the Northfield Rivet company.

A short distance north of Cragin is Kelvyn Grove on Section 27 and on the Belt Line railway.

Whiskey Point is also a short distance from Cragin. It is stated that the first quarterly meeting of the Methodists ever held in this township was held at Whiskey Point. The origin of the name is in considerable doubt. However, all stories agree that the selling of whisky had something to do with it. One story is to the effect that an early liquor merchant buried several barrels of whisky there to keep them from falling into the hands of Indian bands.

Avondale is about five miles from Chicago. The plat was approved in 1873 and was on portions of Sections 25 and 26. A postoffice was established there a little later with L. B. Hull postmaster. A prosperous community settled there and soon schools and churches supplied the intellectual and spiritual wants of the people.

Mont Clare is located on the Milwaukee railway nine and a half miles from Chicago. It was begun in about 1871-72. Later additions were made to the original site. The first postoffice was established in 1873, the first postmaster being Herbert Merrill. When first laid out the hamlet was called Sayre Station, but two years later the term Mont Clare superseded the other. Church organizations were here as early as 1873, a Sunday school being established by C. E. Lovett, superintendent, in 1876.

Grayland is on the Milwaukee railway, about eight miles from Chicago; it was named in honor of John Gray, whose residence joins the station. It is located on Section 22.

Forest Glen is also on the Milwaukee about ten miles from the city. The original plat was laid out on the old W. C. Hazelton farm, and is on the northeast quarter of Section 9. The village derived its name from Forest Glen avenue, Chicago. W. C. Hazelton was the first postmaster. The station was built in 1883.

Bandow is a term applied to a postoffice that was located at 1594 Milwaukee avenue, P. W. Bandow being the first postmaster.

Bowmanville was located on Section 12. Several additions were made at an early date and the business houses began to appear. It is located one mile west of Summerdale, and is about six and a half miles from Chicago. It was laid out on the famous Milwaukee ridge, where excellent water is found by digging from ten to twenty feet. A large hill north of Bowmanville was named Roe's hill, from Hiram Roe, who lived near it and kept whisky for sale in early times. M. Roe's name also gave rise to the name Rosehill. The first store in Bowmanville was established by Christian Brudy in 1868. He also started the first saloon there. Baptiste Putman owned the second store. The second house in the place was built by John Fountain. However, business was conducted at what became Bowmanville as early as 1856. Leonard Mehr opened up a saloon, and a little later Thomas Freestone began a saloon business and also kept hotel. A few years later, associated with John Rohrbach, Mr. Freestone began the brewery business. Vollmar began business there at a later date. The name Bowmanville was derived from a Mr. Bowman, who owned considerable land there in early times. Budlong's pickle factory was established in 1869. Other business enterprises raised the population, and with increased population came schools, churches and societies.

Galewood is 8.7 miles from Chicago proper. The land was originally owned by Abram Gale, from whom the village took its title. It was located on Sections 31 and 32. The station house was built in 1872, but was only a flag station until 1883. Charles G. Whitcomb was the first station agent. An important business enterprise here was the Western Brick and Tile company, which began operations in 1883. Excellent brick clay was found in the vicinity of Galewood. When burned it gave brick of a fine red color that attracted the attention of builders and contractors.

Montrose is on the Northwestern railway, about eight miles from Chicago. The original lots were laid out on Section 15. Several additions to the original lots were soon annexed. Soon after being platted the town began to grow. A few business establishments brought the first residents, and finally schools and churches appeared. Particular attention is called to the high school which was located there at an early date. The postoffice was called Mayfair, and was established in 1883, with W. N. Stevens postmaster.

Garfield was a small hamlet laid out on Section 34 early in the '80s. The first house was built by Mr. Lathman in the spring of that year. Frank Breit and Martin Keller erected buildings soon afterward. E. S. Dryer & Co. and James F. Keeney also were interested in building operations here about the same time.

The little village of Pennock was located at Diversey street and Ballou, Fullerton and Crawford avenues. Lots were laid out, subdivisions added and business enterprises made their appearance. Homer Pennock was the most prominent figure there in early days.



The reserve given to the Indian chief, Billy Caldwell, was located on Sections 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10, this township.

Cicero was one of the early subdivisions of Cook county. When created it was bounded north by Jefferson, east by Chicago, south by Lake and Lyons, and west by Proviso. In 1869 a strip two miles in width along the eastern side was attached to Chicago, but prior to that date the township was six miles square. The principal drainage from the start was from the famous Ogden ditch to the southward. Cicero for many years had a municipal government with its principal offices located at Austin. The town was organized first in 1857. In that year the county clerk ordered an election to determine upon the question of town organization. Strange as it may seem, there were but fourteen votes polled at that election, as follows: James W. Scoville, H. H. Palmer, Reuben Whaples, Geo. Scoville, Joel G. Phillips, B. F. Livingstone, Peter Crawford, Joseph Kettlestrings, William A. Scoville, H. G. Hurd, Ives Scoville, H. P. Flower, Gilbert Crawford and John Beaver. The election resulted as follows: William H. Scoville, supervisor; James A. Scoville, assessor; Reuben Whaples, collector; H. P. Flower, clerk; George Scoville, Peter Crawford and Joseph Kettlestrings, commissioners of highways; George Scoville and Peter Crawford, justices of the peace; John Beaver and Gilbert Crawford, constables; Joseph Kettlestrings, overseer of the poor. In 1867 Cicero was made an independent corporation with powers vested in a board of five trustees. In 1869 the charter of 1868 was superseded by a new and improved one. At this date the two-mile strip on the east was added to Chicago.

Originally Cicero was flat and about one-half of the year was covered with water. The soil was made dry by sinking numerous ditches in all parts of the town. W. B. Ogden said, "If you want high lands dig deep ditches," and this advice was followed by the officials of Cicero. The result was that the town has a soil of such fertility as to render it almost like a garden. It is black and deep and this fact has been taken advantage of by city truck growers. By 1880 more than fifty miles of ditches costing over \$100,000 had been built in the town. Ogden avenue was the most important early highway extending across Cicero. Riverside parkway was macadamized as early as 1850. Twelfth street was also improved, and at an early date Madison street was graded and graveled. Lake street was also improved as far as Ridgeland. Central avenue received proper attention, as also did Hyman avenue. Ridgeland avenue was early connected with Mud lake, and Center avenue was similarly drained. Other streets were graded and improved until the cost aggregated several hundred thousand dollars. There are several artesian wells within the limits of the town.

In 1857 the school section was offered for sale, except the portion that was reserved for railway purposes. The section realized about

\$28,000. This gave the town at its start the foundation of its present school property.

Austin proper is situated on the extension of Lake street, where the old six-mile house was located at a very early date. It was first drained by sluices extending to the famous Ogden ditch. A large sewer was built on Central avenue at an early date. The early inhabitants, by digging about fifteen feet, secured an abundance of pure water. Nearly all of the wells possessed artesian pressure, as the water rose a little above the surface. Several of the early wells were flowing. The village was started in 1866 by Henry W. Austin. The United States Clock Manufacturing company located there and made donations for public improvement and brought there also many of the early residents who were connected with it. As Mr. Austin had much to do in promoting the prosperity of the village, it was named in his honor. Afterward he added a number of subdivisions. C. C. Merrick, C. E. Crafts, Henry Waller and others assisted in building up the place. The land where Austin was laid out was originally entered from the government by Henry L. DeKoven and in 1865 was sold to Mr. Austin. The Clock Manufacturing company which had started out so propitiously, finally failed and the village was mostly built by private enterprise. Among the first residents were Seth P. Warner, George A. Philbrick, T. Sherwood, T. A. Snow, W. C. Heacock, L. R. Erskine, Charles Hitchcock, George M. Doris, C. E. Crafts, Fred L. Philips, E. A. Osgood, A. Lindsay, Lewis Husted, E. J. Whitehead, Charles Vandercook and W. W. McFarland; William Meredith, M. B. Crafts, Thomas Carroll, J. J. McCarthy and George E. Plum.

These men possessed sufficient enterprise, intelligence and force of character to build up the village rapidly and make it desirable as a place of residence. Through their influence largely early schools and churches were founded. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists and others founded organizations there. Early schools were taught in temporary structures and finally a large building was erected at a cost of about \$5,000. It is said the first school structure built was located near the Methodist church, which was used until 1871, when a much larger structure was erected. The South building was erected in 1879. The Amerson school was started in 1881 in a frame building. In 1871 the schools were duly graded, and thereafter no suburb of Chicago afforded better educational facilities. A little later the establishment of the high school was an important event. There were about seventy-five high school students early in the '80s.

In 1871 a Baptist church was organized in Austin with a membership of about fifteen. Services were first held in a hall on Willow avenue, but later in the schoolhouse. In 1872 a building was erected on Pine avenue. A Sunday school was established at the start. St. Paul's Episcopal church was established late in 1877 and the first



services were held on Easter day, 1878. A frame church was erected in 1880-81. The Austin Presbyterian church was erected in 1871, and it first had a membership of only eight. Rev. E. M. Barrett organized this society. The first services were held in the old frame schoolhouse and later in the town hall. Their first frame church was built in 1881 and in 1867 Rev. J. H. Bayles, a Methodist, held services in Austin. He succeeded in forming a class of twelve members, and a little later many others were added. The old schoolhouse was their first church. Later they met in the town hall. A church was built in 1871-72. A Methodist church was built there in 1873, located near Center avenue on Chestnut street. In 1874 the Disciples of Christ established an organization in Austin. Numerous societies and lodges flourished from the start.

Oak Park was settled at an early date. Joseph Kettlestrings settled there as early as 1833. Two years later he built a residence in Cicero near the Proviso line and on Lake street (Chicago) extended. For the first few years Mr. Kettlestrings was employed in a saw-mill operated by Bickerdike & Noble. Mr. Kettlestrings was a squatter, and as soon as the land was thrown on the market he entered the northwest quarter of Section 7. He held same until 1848 and then sold a portion to R. K. Swift and later the tract sold passed to S. P. Skinner. The Kettlestring subdivision was made in 1856. This vicinity in early times was called Kettlestring's Grove. It referred to a clump of timber and took its name from Mr. Kettlestring. As soon as it became a village the term Oak Park was adopted. A few settlers located near Mr. Kettlestring at an early date. In 1853 S. P. Skinner built the Oak Ridge hotel and a little later Mr. Waples and Mr. Morey erected buildings on Lake street. Among them were a tavern, a store, and a schoolhouse which served as a temperance hall. George Scoville was there as early as 1855. J. H. Quick arrived in 1856, and at the same time John Leisen became a resident. Israel Heller opened a store and Mr. Quick of Harlem came about this time. In 1856 the name Oak Ridge was changed to Harlem. The latter was retained until 1867. A grocery store was established by Mr. Furbeck in 1856. An early dry goods and grocery store was conducted by William Steiner. Dr. Orrin Peak established a drug store in 1873. In 1871 the postoffice was located here and was called Oak Park. This finally gave the name to the village. O. W. Herrick was postmaster in 1871. In 1849 the first railway station was built. A new building took its place in 1851. On the start the village grew rapidly and soon schools and churches added to the good influence of this community.

The Oak Park Methodist church was established at an early date. At first it was connected with Thatcher and Austin. Services were held in this neighborhood as early as 1833. The earliest religious services in Oak Park were held in the schoolhouse. This old schoolhouse stood on Lake street, which was formerly known as Pennsylv-



vania avenue. In 1863 a Union church was organized and later other Methodist societies were established. This locality became one of the strong Methodist communities of the county. In 1856 the Union Ecclesiastical society was established here by James Viall, a traveling Methodist preacher. George Scoville started a Sunday school about the same time. The Oak Ridge public school was well attended during the '60s. The Union church of Oak Park was organized 1871 at the house of E. W. Hoard. A temporary organization was followed by a permanent one a little later. Steps to erect a building were taken in April of that year. The Evangelical association of Oak Park began with eight members in 1864. Grace Protestant Episcopal church was organized in 1879 and began with a large membership. The first Presbyterian society there was established in August, 1883, with about thirty members. In 1855 public school was taught in Temperance hall, Oak Park. Sessions were held there until 1859, when a large building was erected, which, in the end, cost about \$20,000. In this building was conducted for many years one of the most efficient schools in the county. The Oak Park Library association was organized in 1882 with a membership of 109. The first collection of books were shown in the Holley building on Lake street.

In 1883 James Scoville founded at Oak Park the Scoville institute. The object was to provide for the citizens a free library, reading room, museum and art gallery. The German Benevolent society was organized with thirty-five members 1860. The waterworks were built in 1878. Ridgeland and Avenue are two small hamlets located in this township at an early date.

Lemont township was settled as early as 1833. In that year Jerome Luther located on Section 34, about three miles southeast of Lemont. About the same time F. B. Miner came to the township, erected a log house and began farming. His son, Fred G. Miner, lived in the township afterward for many years. William R. Derby arrived here as early as 1834 and settled on the same section occupied by Mr. Luther. At the same time Orange Chauncey and Joshua Smith arrived in the township. Section 34 seems to have been a popular one, because four of these first settlers located thereon. It contained excellent soil and had considerable timber. Augustus Dolan settled on Section 13 in 1837 and in 1838 William C. Bell and Joshua W. Bell located on Section 25. Joshua W. Bell kept a tavern at Sag Bridge at an early date. He later moved to Chicago and was proprietor of a hotel. Richard Cleveland was an early resident of Lemont township. The building of the canal brought many transient persons to the township and accordingly several taverns were opened.

The village of Central Park was established early in the '70s by the West Chicago Land company. Previous to the building of the village several houses had stood there, but the first building in the

village proper was erected by that company. In 1873 W. W. Wilcox erected the first store building at the corner of West Lake and Forty-second street. The next year a drug store was opened by Hunt & Eldridge on Lake street. Several others started the same year. In 1874 of the same year a schoolhouse was built. It was at first called the Tilton school, and was named in honor of George Tilton of the Northwestern railway. As early as 1860 school was taught on the village site by Rolla Pearsall. In 1870 the Baptists established a society here and first assembled in the schoolhouse which stood at Lake and Fortieth street. Two years later they established a well-attended Sunday school. In 1874 a Union church was established, the membership being made up of some half-dozen different denominations. Later the society divided. In 1878 St. Philip's Catholic church was established in the Tilton schoolhouse. Later a church was erected on Park avenue. The first pastor was Thomas Morissini. St. Barnabas' Episcopal mission was established in 1881. One of the first business enterprises of importance was the Chicago & Northwestern car shops, located here about 1873.

Brighton Park was originally called Brighton. It was laid out as early as 1840. The village was incorporated in 1851 by John McCaffery, Richard K. Swift, John Evans, William F. Johnson, Nicholas Egglehart and Mr. McCollister. These men built the old Blue Island Point road and bought considerable land adjoining the same. They erected the Brighton house, added subdivisions to the site and induced residents to locate here. Mr. McCaffery was called the "Father of Brighton Park." He did a great deal for its prosperity and growth. The Dupont Powder company erected an early building, as did Messrs. Croworth and Mr. Kelly. A little later Adam Smith and S. M. Wilson erected buildings. It was an attractive location and the residents came in rapidly. The name was derived from the old race course. Another early building was put up by Mr. Donnersberger. The Brighton cotton mill was built in 1871 and in 1873 the Silver Smelting and Refining works. J. C. Thayer and John Leggate became residents at a later date. Jacob Singer built a distillery near the canal. The Northwestern Horse Nail company was established there as early as 1864.

In 1871 the Methodists and Baptists of Brighton Park erected a union church and each society, in turn, assembled there for worship. they started Sunday schools at the same time. In 1878 the Baptists erected a building of their own and soon afterward the Methodists did likewise. The Brighton Park Baptist society was first started with eleven members in 1848. St. Agnes' Roman Catholic church was established by Father Egan in 1878. In 1866 a substantial schoolhouse was erected but school had been taught here many years before. Another school building was erected in 1877.

Moreland was situated about five and a half miles from the courthouse, Chicago. The settlement grew up as the result of the location



at this point of the Northwestern railway shops. A depot was erected and houses were built for the employes of the company. C. E. Crafts laid out the subdivision and began to sell lots. He built some half-dozen houses and made other improvements. The West Chicago Land company laid out a large addition, as did also William M. Derby. Mr. Crafts erected ten houses. In 1881 E. A. Cummings & Co. platted a large addition and advertised extensively. Stores and shops began to make their appearance at an early date. The postoffice was established in 1833 with Mr. Barclay in charge. Other organizations and schools soon appeared.

Clyde was a small village about nine and a half miles from Chicago. The plat was purchased in 1866 by W. H. Clark. The first improvements were made about 1872. Mr. Clark laid out a number of lots and advertised to sell same. One of the first buildings was the depot. The union church was built about 1874. James McKenney was the first resident of the place. The village grew rapidly and is now one of the substantial portions of Chicago.

Hawthorne was founded about 1873. Lots were platted and sold and then the village began to grow. Stores and shops were opened and soon schools and churches made their appearance. Temporary shops were established late in the '30s and during the '40s. Isaac and Milton W. Cleveland, sons of Richard, became permanent settlers of this section of the county. Joel A. Wells arrived as early as 1845 and was connected with the Illinois Stone company. Alexander Ried came in 1846. He opened a store a short time afterward on the canal. James N. Tripp, a carpenter, arrived during the '40s and a little later purchased a tract and began farming. Daniel C. Skelley was here as early as 1839. He became interested in the stone business at an early date.

The township was organized under the law in 1850 and at first was called Palmyra, but almost immediately afterward the name was changed to Lemont. This town was originally in the old York precinct. At a meeting to organize the new town, William R. Derby served as moderator and John Russell as clerk. The following officers were elected: John Kittering, supervisor; L. Brown, clerk; August Dolan, assessor; Thomas Brackin, collector; L. Brown and O. Chauncey, justices of the peace. The village of Lemont had its origin about 1844. The village first was composed of the shanties of the laborers on the canal. There were a few boarding houses, liquor shops and crude stores to meet the wants of the transient people of the town. A little later a better class of business men settled in the village. At a still later date it was transformed into one of the most prosperous villages of Cook county.

It was in 1848 that the village received its first and best impulse. In that year the canal was finished and boats began running. Numerous stores were established here, schools and churches were commenced, and manufacturing establishments made their appearance.



It was at this time also that the great stone interests which have made Lemont famous were projected. More than one settler who procured his land for a song and learned that the soil was very poor and that stone extended almost to the surface, learned later that the quarries of Lemont made the locality famous throughout the whole State. Lemont stone, as a matter of fact, was shipped to St. Louis and as far down the river as New Orleans. Immense quantities were taken to Chicago and formed the early buildings of that Western metropolis. By 1854 numerous quarries had been opened and the industry was at the height of its prosperity.

In 1852 A. F. Sherman, John Kittering and William Giles organized the Illinois Stone and Lime company and began taking out stone at Lemont. The upper portion of the rock layer consists of fine-grained and even-textured limestone and below is found a layer of what became known as Athens marble; as such it had an extensive sale here in Illinois and was even shipped to Eastern cities. After a short time the concern became known as the Illinois Stone company, which title it assumed in 1858. In 1854 the Singer & Talcott Stone Co. was organized and continued in operation until 1872. After that date the company continued under a reorganization. These companies employed many hundreds of men and took out vast quantities of stone without apparently decreasing the supply. Since that date many other companies have organized at times for working these valuable quarries, and the product has invariably found a ready sale.

Sag Station was a small postoffice where Lemont, formerly Athens, now stands. It was started in 1838, when canal workmen were there in large numbers. In fact the Sag was famous at that time not only for the work on the canal, but because the workmen there often changed the result of political elections in the county. There were several stores there at an early date, one good hotel, a postoffice and many boarding houses. However, the Sag did not amount to much in the end; with the canal it went down and is nothing more than a country village at the present time.

The first plat of Lemont village was made about 1848. It was first called Keepotaw, after an Indian chief who formerly resided in this vicinity and was known to the first settlers. Later the name Lemont was substituted. In 1873 the citizens assembled to consider the question of organization as a village under the law of 1872. Every vote present was cast in favor of village organization. The first election was held in August and the following trustees were chosen: Joel A. Wells, president; Dr. William B. Pierce, Daniel B. Murphy, John H. Fedens, and Stephen Keough. George D. Plant was clerk and S. W. Norton, treasurer. The first school taught in the vicinity of Lemont village was held in 1836 on the old Luther farm. It was taught in a residence and several sessions were held there. About 1840 the public school was opened on the present

site of Lemont village. It was at this date that the township was divided into school districts and by 1844 there were four or five prosperous, well-attended schools. Religious organizations were established as early as 1836. St. James' academy was established in 1883. The building, 80 by 30 feet, was erected at a cost of about \$14,000. The Lemont Methodist church was organized in 1869. Another building was erected the same year. St. Patrick's Catholic church in the center of the town was established in 1860. The German Polish Catholic church was organized in 1882 by Rev. Mr. Moczygamba. A large church was erected soon after. The German Catholic church was erected in 1869 of the same year a church was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The German Lutheran society was organized in 1872, but continued to meet in the schoolhouse until 1874, when they secured their first church building. Among the early hotels in the village of Lemont was one built by Michael Kearney in 1861.

The Township of Proviso originally contained thirty-six sections, being a full Congressional township. In 1870 the township of Riverside took from it four of the southwestern sections. The Des Plaines flows north and south through the eastern part of the township. Salt creek enters the Des Plaines from the west near Riverside. This stream is in the southern part of the township. At the time of the first settlement the town was mostly prairie with a strip of timber along its water courses. Bennett's Grove and Cat Grove were two well-known localities. Mr. Bennett settled at the former in a log house at an early date. The first settler of the township was probably Aaron Parsell, who located on Section 29, close to Salt Creek, in 1832. In 1833 George Bickerdike and Mark Noble built a saw-mill on the east side of the Des Plaines river, near the Chicago & Northwestern crossing. A little later T. W. Smith owned the mill and resided in a log house adjacent. Ashbell Steele settled on Section 12 about 1836. For several years thereafter the following settlers appeared in this township: Thomas Covell, John Bohlander, P. H. Fippinger, J. S. Sachett, James Ostrander, Reuben Waples, A. B. Kellogg, Nathan Dodson, John Waters, Henry Mesenbrink, William Noyes, P. Granger, Peter Miner, E. W. Thomas, S. Y. Bruce, Augustine Porter, C. Limberger, Peter Bohlander, George Darmstadt, D. F. Deibert, C. G. Puscheck, H. F. Deibert, Charles Longood, John Pfeifer, Stephen Pennoyer and Solomon Buck. These men settled in the township late in the '30s and during the '40s.

The township was organized in 1850 at a meeting of the settlers. Phineas Stanton served as moderator and A. S. Funston, clerk. At the election of officers the following was the result: Stephen Pennoyer, supervisor; Daniel F. Deibert, clerk; Augustine Porter, assessor; Daniel Stanton, collector; Joshua S. Sackett, overseer of poor; Phineas Stanton, Phares Granger and E. W. Thomas, commissioners of highways; C. G. Puchek and Avery M. Pitts, consta-



bles, and Nathan Dodson and A. S. Funston, justices of the peace. At this election a total of fifty-two votes were polled. The township was immediately divided into four road districts and the name given to the new town was Taylor, but a little later the term Proviso was substituted. The name was derived from the Wilmot Proviso which was discussed at that time. Resolutions regarding the running at large of animals were passed. One of the first roads laid out commenced near Forbes' place, thence ran northerly to Waples', thence on to Kettlestring's. In about 1851 a tax of five mills was levied to secure means to build a bridge across the Des Plaines river at the Chicago Grand Detour State Road crossing. New officers were elected in 1851 under the improved town law.

An early minister in Proviso township was John Brandstedster, a Lutheran who preached at the house of Christian Longood. The Methodists conducted services about the same time. A Lutheran church was organized about 1850, and services were first held in a schoolhouse. Later a church was erected on Section 30, at a cost of about \$8,000. Among the ministers who attended this congregation were M. Zucker and Mr. Meyer.

The village of Maywood, distant about ten and a quarter miles from Chicago, is on the west bank of the Des Plaines river. In 1868 W. I. Reynolds bought a tract there and organized a stock company and proceeded to lay out a village. Associated with him in the company were W. T. Nichols, J. P. Willard, P. S. Peake, A. S. Eaton, H. O. Gifford and A. M. Moore. In 1869 this concern organized as the Maywood company, which began an elaborate system of improvement. Streets were laid out, buildings commenced, ditches dug, trees planted and the village began to grow. A large hotel was a notable feature soon after commencement. A general store was established in 1870 by George R. Hall. He became first postmaster. The Maywood company in 1870 constructed a large schoolhouse for the purpose of attracting residents. Religious services were held in this building. The upper part of the building was really dedicated to religious services. Miss Ida Barney taught school here in 1871. The same fall E. L. Hallock opened there the Maywood Military Institute. The Congregationalists and Methodists had a society there at a very early date.

Soon afterward their first building was erected at a cost of \$5,000. About the same time a Presbyterian congregation was organized and their building cost about \$10,000. The Maywood Presbyterian church was fully organized in 1872. The Maywood Episcopal Evangelical church was commenced in 1871 and was first held in the brick schoolhouse. A Sunday school was established, with M. V. Hotchkiss as superintendent. The first Methodist church at Maywood was organized in 1873, with a membership of about twenty. A one-story frame church was erected at a cost of about \$4,500. The sites for the various churches were donated by the Maywood company.





*Wm. Laeffler.*



About the same time the Baptists organized a society. Other religious societies appeared a little later.

Among the first residents were P. S. Peake, R. B. Barney, W. T. Nichols, Allen S. Eaton and H. W. Small. So rapid was the growth that during 1872 a total of eighty-three houses were erected. The village was formally organized in 1871.

River Forest, on the east bank of the Des Plaines river, in the town of Proviso, was commenced in the '50s. A total of 500 acres was laid out. Lake street (Chicago), continued westward, runs through the southern part of this village. In 1860 a brick schoolhouse was erected at a cost of \$10,000. In 1873 the Methodists erected a church at a cost of about \$10,000. Solomon Thatcher spent \$25,000 upon a residence there about this time. By 1860 the place contained about fifty residents and many business establishments. The railway company first called the place Thatcher, after the man who previously had owned the land there. The first station also was called Thatcher. One of the first residents was Samuel Rattle. The place was incorporated in 1880. Forty-four voted for incorporation and seven against it. The Thatcher M. E. church was organized in 1860 and a Sunday school was established at the same time.

The village of Harlem originally embraced River Forest, Oak Park and nearly all of present Harlem. When Oak Park was set off Harlem was limited to Proviso, and when River Forest became independent Harlem was cut down still more. By 1866 Harlem had a total of about fifteen houses. In 1884 thirty-four of the citizens petitioned for incorporation of the village. The election was held at the schoolhouse and seventy-six votes were cast in favor the incorporation and fifty-five against it. The Lutheran church at Harlem was organized in 1862 with forty members. They first met in the schoolhouse and later erected a church which cost \$8,000. The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul society was established there in 1878 and met first in the public schoolhouse. The first minister was Rev. Ireon. Early schools were taught in temporary buildings. In 1878 a large building was erected at a cost of about \$4,000. Mr. Wilcox taught the first term in this building.

The village of Melrose, a short distance west of Maywood, was started in 1873 by the Melrose company, an organization designed to make money by the sale of lots. The place grew quite rapidly and in 1874 there were about fifty houses. About the same time the Melrose depot was built. The Chicago Tire and Spring works located here and brought many permanent residents. The village was incorporated in 1882 upon the petition of thirty-seven residents. At the election twenty-three votes were cast in favor of incorporation and fifteen against it.

The village of Proviso was settled as early as 1855, but its growth was slow. A few residences and shops were there quite



early and a German school and church. A postoffice was established in 1853 with Augustine Porter postmaster. Bellwood, Grossdale and La Grange Park are thriving communities of a later date.

Norwood Park was organized from Jefferson and Leyden towns in 1872. A small portion from Niles was also taken to form the original town. Probably the first settler in this township was Mark Noble, Sr., who located there as early as 1833. The following year Phineas Sherman settled near Mr. Noble. He had several sons who grew up and became useful citizens. About 1835 the three Smith brothers—Marcellus B., Gustavas F. and Israel E.—located on Section 7. Henry Smith settled near them in 1836. About that date Ephraim Paine and Ezra Alger located near them. John Pennoyer settled on Section 1 in 1837. His son, Stephen Pennoyer, located on a tract near him. James Pennoyer, a younger son, established a home there later. Russell Morton became a resident of the town about 1838. John and Jacob Kline settled on Section 11 about the same date. Other early settlers in this portion of the county were Samuel Hummel, George Coleman, Heman Ralley and his son Heman, William Aldrich, Peter Ludby, William Sporleder, Jacob Bumstead, William Hill, Joseph Shaw, Rees Eaton, John R. Stockwell, John Robinson, Charles R. Ball and others.

The first schoolhouse was built about 1838 and was attended by the children of Smith, Noble, Sherman and others. In order to raise means to build the schoolhouse all adult males were required to contribute \$5 each with which to purchase lumber. The first term was opened during the winter of 1838-39 by Miss Susan Pennoyer. The cemetery near the schoolhouse was established about the same time the school building was erected.

In 1872 the citizens petitioned the Board of County Commissioners to form a new township. Favorable action was taken and in a short time it was formally organized. Of the thirty legal voters residing in the township, twenty petitioned for a separate organization. The organized territory was as follows: Sections 6, 7 and 18 and the west half of Sections 5, 8 and 17, Township 40 north, Range 13 east; also Sections 1, 12 and 13 and the east half of Sections 2, 11 and 14, Township 40 north, Range 12 east. The first Board of Trustees was elected in April, 1873. Cyrus J. Corse was moderator and D. C. Dunlap clerk. Steps to raise \$200 for town purposes were immediately taken. The County Board also made an appropriation to assist in the construction of roads and bridges in the new town. The first annual meeting was held in the railway station and the first election resulted as follows: Stephen Pennoyer, supervisor; Cyrus J. Corse, clerk; Jesse Ball, assessor; Frederick H. Kline, collector; James Winship and John B. Foot, justices of the peace; Frederick H. Kline and John R. Stockwell,

constables; Israel G. Smith, Charles Jones and Thomas H. Seymour, commissioners of highways. The sum of \$65 was paid to Jesse Ball for making the first assessment.

It should be said that when the town of Jefferson was formed the citizens of Jefferson and Leyden townships generally opposed the movement. Meetings in opposition to the division were held, and resolutions asking the County Board not to grant the prayer of the petitioners in forming the new township were adopted.

Although several settlers located on the site of Norwood Park village at an early date, the village itself was not really started until about 1869, at which time Lemuel P. Swift platted the first lots and George Dunlap built the first house on one of the lots. It was a two-story frame house at Norwood court and Circle avenue. Other early houses were by John R. Stockwell and Thomas H. Seymour. The village was first called Norwood and is said to have been named after the story written by Henry Ward Beecher. Later the word park was added. Thomas H. Seymour was the first postmaster. E. W. Morse established the first store. Other early storekeepers were John Cammack, F. M. Fox and A. A. Fox. Norwood Park hotel was built in 1872. The Northwestern station was built about 1869. A small paper called the *Voice of the West* was issued at an early date. Other publications succeeded it.

The establishment of the village was duly petitioned for in 1874 by the citizens and was granted. Of the thirty-two votes cast at the election thirty-one were in favor of a village organization.

The Cook County Infirmary and Insane asylum is located in the town of Norwood Park. The farm consisted of 160 acres and was established before the formation of the town of Norwood Park. A record of this institution will be found elsewhere in this work.

In 1861 the town of Hyde Park was formed from the town of Lake. The incorporation was effected in February of that year. In April the first town meeting was held at the station of the Illinois Central railway. Erastus S. Williams was chairman of the meeting, Warren S. Bogue moderator, and Abraham Bockee clerk. The first supervisor was Paul Cornell; clerk, Hassan A. Hopkins; collector, George White; commissioners of highways, Prentice Law, John Middleton and Frederick Bosworth; constables, Alex Brown and Niboreus Goldhart; justices of the peace, Chauncey Stickney and Samuel Brookes; poundmaster, Frederick Rohn. The town officers proceeded at once to establish a pound at Woodlawn near the railway station. The town was divided into school, road and tax districts.

Hyde Park village was organized in 1872, 262 votes being cast in favor of the organization and 188 votes against it. The first village officers were C. M. Cady, president; Lucius G. Fisher, supervisor and ex-officio member; John F. Baney, Lester Bradner, Jr., Elam G. Clark, Michael Doyle, William E. Hale, Hiram Vanderbelt, Asa D. Waldron, trustees; Richard S. Thompson, clerk.



Among the small villages in Hyde Park in early times were Colehour, Irondale, Roseland, Kensington and Riverdale. Hyde Park more than any other portion of the county became a part of the city of Chicago at an early date. Among the important improvements were the Hyde Park water works and the fire departments.

As early as 1853 Charles Cleaver built a house in Hyde Park, at a place named after him ("Cleaverville"), and later Oakland. In a short time several other settlers located near him. Samuel Ellis had lived there previously, and of him Mr. Cleaver bought the land. Henry and Lorin Greaves also lived there at an early date. Mr. Cleaver was wealthy and designed making many large improvements. He spent as high as \$60,000 in one year for building purposes. He erected many houses for his workmen.

About 1854 the residents there erected a church building. In 1857 the site was platted and was called Cleaverville. It was described as being the north part of fractional Section 2, Township 38 north, Range 14 east, and the south part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 north, Range 14 east. Mr. Cleaver established his rendering and soap works early in the '50s, soon after locating there. At a later date he engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Cleaver, at his own expense mainly, erected a building for town purposes and this became known as Cleaver hall. Many of the entertainments of that portion of the county were held in this hall. Numerous religious organizations also assembled there. It was used at times for school purposes also. Mr. Cleaver's residence, after the fashion of Englishmen, was called Oakwood hall, and hence Oakwood boulevard, Oakwood street, etc., were originated. He established the first store at this point. It was a grocery and was conducted by William Cleaver, a relative of Charles. This portion of the county was a popular resort for wealthy men doing business in the city. Here could be seen their sumptuous country residences. Oakland Congregational church was built by Charles Cleaver as early as 1854, and was first attended by Rev. Mr. Booth. A permanent organization was effected in 1857 and on that occasion Rev. W. A. Nichols presided. About twenty persons joined the first class. It became known as the Salem church, and was located on Lake avenue between Thirty-ninth street and Oakwood boulevard. It served the purpose until the Oakland church proper was built. At an early date the church divided and formed the Ninth Presbyterian congregation, which a little later became the Sixth Congregation. The South Congregational church started with about thirty-five members and a school of about fifty children. The present frame building was erected about 1884. The Baptist church in Hyde Park was established during the '50s.

Prior to 1859 all of Hyde Park south of Twenty-second street was open country. There were two small settlements, one near



Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-sixth street, the other on the lake shore at the foot of Oakwood avenue, called Cleaverville. The Congregational churches were started about the time these settlements were. The University of Chicago was opened in May, 1859, and became an important feature of this community. The first Baptist church was organized early in the '60s near the university. In 1868 the Cottage Grove Baptist society was formally organized, with Dr. J. A. Smith as pastor. The members first met in the university chapel, but finally had their own building. The Church of the Holy Angels was founded in 1880. Previous to this date the Catholics of this locality met at Grossman's hall on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-seventh street. They started with about thirty members and a Sunday school of about thirty-five scholars. Numerous other church organizations of about a dozen denominations were started in Hyde Park during the first twenty years of its existence. The Forty-first Street Presbyterian church was among the number.

The first school was taught in Cleaver hall, at Oakland, and the first teacher was Miss Josie M. Mulligan, assisted by Miss Keeler. This was situated at the southeast corner of Fortieth street and Drexel boulevard. Later another school was started on Indiana avenue, a little farther south. These schools were taught in the early '60s.

Forrestville had a somewhat indefinite boundary, like many other suburban villages. It may be said at first to have been bounded as follows: Forty-third street, Cottage Grove avenue, Forty-seventh street and Indiana avenue. This village seems to have had an independent growth and development. It had its own business houses, schools, churches and entertainments. As early as 1878 a kindergarten was started in this hamlet. Nearly fifty children were in attendance within less than a year. The Forrestville Hose company was an early organization. The Springer and Farren schools supplied the inhabitants from Thirty-ninth street and Grand boulevard to Forty-third street and Indiana avenue. The Springer school, built in 1873, became an important educational institution. The Farran school was also important. It was located at Wabash avenue and Fifty-first street. The Oak Ridge school was in the vicinity of Forty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, but children attended from as far south as Sixty-third street and as far west as Indiana avenue.

One of the first residences of what is now Hyde Park was that of Nathan Watson, who was there as early as 1836. The origin of the name Hyde Park probably came from a suburb of London, England. Mr. Watson built a log cabin there, near the corner of Park avenue and Fifty-third street. It was his design to establish an orchard. Paul Cornell became a prominent early character of Hyde Park. He came to Chicago in 1847, but in 1852 bought a

large tract of land in Hyde Park and proceeded to improve the same. He at first bought 300 acres along the lake shore and induced the Illinois Central railway to establish the station called Hyde Park on his land. Mr. Cornell erected the famous Hyde Park hotel, one of the prominent landmarks in early times. He leased this hotel to the owners of the Richmond house, Chicago. It was a favorite resort for the sporting people of the city when they desired a little diversion. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and her family stopped there for a time. Stephen A. Douglas also occupied the hotel before his death. In 1856 Mr. Cornell platted a tract of land lying between Fifty-first street and Fifty-fifth street. In 1858 he erected a building for church purposes, paying about \$1,000 toward its erection. Others assisted with whatever was necessary to complete the structure. Later Mr. Cornell deeded to the church a tract of ground. The First Presbyterian church of Hyde Park was organized in 1860, Mr. Cornell being one of the members. Rev. William H. Spencer was probably the first pastor. In 1856 the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest located on the lake shore between Fifty-third and Walnut streets. They secured the land from Mr. Cornell. Cyrus H. McCormick made a large donation to this institution. St. Paul's Episcopal church was organized in Hyde Park as early as 1857 and about the same time a Sunday school was connected with it. As early as 1856 Charles B. Waite established a seminary in Hyde Park. The building was not finished until 1859. Mrs. Charles B. Waite was principal. This institution was famous in early years. Many of the most distinguished ladies of Chicago were educated there. In 1863 a large public school building was erected near Mr. Cornell's residence. The first teacher was a Miss Brookes. At later dates high schools and many grammar schools have sprung into existence. It is sufficient to say that this portion of the county is supplied with splendid educational facilities and has been ever since the Civil war.

As early as 1860 George W. Waite was postmaster at Hyde Park and was succeeded three years later by Joseph W. Merrill. H. A. Hopkins was one of the first storekeepers at Hyde Park avenue and Fifty-third street. He had previously been a book-keeper for Mr. Cornell.

Egandale was founded by Dr. W. B. Egan and was bounded about as follows: From Forty-seventh street on the north to Fifty-fifth street on the south, and from Cottage Grove avenue on the west to Madison avenue on the east. It was upon this tract that the famous race track of early times was located. It was called the Chicago Driving Park, and all the famous horses of the country raced there at some period. Flora Temple, Moscow and other famous nags were exhibited there. Near this park were several mounds which appeared as if they had been thrown up by human



hands, they were so regular, round and abrupt. Dr. Egan was an Englishman and designed this tract after the fashion of an English country residence. He formally opened his garden in 1863. The rapid growth of Chicago in that direction soon terminated the dreams of Dr. Egan for such a home. Schools began to be taught there very early. Mrs. Ella Noble was one of the first teachers, and two men named Hogan and McCarty also taught at an early date.

Kenwood was a term applied to a portion of Hyde Park. One of the first settlers there was Dr. John Kennicott, who built a residence about 1856. It was named Kenwood by Dr. Kennicott in honor of his old home in Scotland. The Illinois Central Railway company established Kenwood station a short distance to the eastward. It stood at the foot of Forty-seventh street. William Waters, John Remmer and P. L. Sherman were early residents of Kenwood. The railway accident in 1862, when Judge Barron was killed, occurred near Kenwood station. During the '50s and '60s the locality bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fifty-seventh streets and Grand boulevard and the lake was occupied by many of the most prominent citizens of Chicago. Many had previously lived in the cities of the East, had been highly educated, were cultured in art and literature, and surrounded themselves with evidences of modern civilization. Thus Oakland, South Park, Kenwood and Forrestville contained many exclusive families. In 1871 a literary society was organized in Hyde Park and was attended by the most prominent citizens. It was afterward transformed into a lyceum and philosophical society. Connected with the same was a free reading-room. Early in the '70s a congregation of Methodists was organized in this locality. A branch of the Young Men's Christian association was established about the same time. The Forty-seventh Street church was dedicated in December, 1871. At that date the membership numbered eleven. The following year a Sunday school with forty scholars was organized. St. Thomas' church was organized in 1869 with twenty persons as members. Father Bolles was the first to have charge of this church. The first building stood where now stands Kenwood high school. This was the commencement of the present St. Thomas' church at Fifty-fifth street and Kimbark avenue. The First Baptist church was located in 1874 on Madison avenue near the corner of Fifty-fourth street. A Scandinavian Methodist congregation was organized in 1880. Other religious organizations have from time to time opened in this portion of the city. The Hyde Park *Herald* was started in 1882 by Fred F. Bennett and Clarence P. Dresser. The *Metropolitan Press Bureau* was later published where the *Herald* had previously held forth. The *South Side News* was for a time conducted by I. S. Van Sant & Co. The Hyde Park *Weekly Sun* was another early weekly paper.



The locality known as South Park was at no time considered a separate hamlet or village, nor even to have definite boundaries. It was located in the vicinity generally of the present Jackson Park. Charles A. Norton located there about 1863. After a few other families had arrived the place began to be called Woodville, but with the consent of Mr. Norton the name was finally changed to South Park. The first station was in an old log building, and around it was little more than a swamp. The families of Fassett, Root, Downs and Wright located early in this locality. The South Park hotel was built about 1874 by a Mr. Hoyt, but was burned in 1883. Gradually as time passed the lands were cleared. Other families built houses and various business enterprises were projected.

Hyde Park is distinguished in particular for its park system, which is one of the most important, attractive and beautiful in the United States. An account of this system will be found elsewhere in this work. The Washington Park club owned the Washington Driving Park. This comprised a tract of eighty acres just south of South Park, between Sixty-first and Sixty-third streets and Cottage Grove avenue and Grand boulevard. The founder of the club was Albert S. Gage, through whose influence it was organized with a capital of \$150,000. Buildings were erected on the tract laid out, and in time this organization became a conspicuous feature among the amusements of Chicago.

Oakwoods cemetery was established under the act of 1853. It was located between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first streets and Cottage Grove avenue and the Illinois Central railroad.

Grand Crossing grew up at the junction of the Illinois Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads at what is now Seventy-fifth street. Paul Cornell in 1855 purchased a tract there, and later lots were laid out and soon Grand Crossing was established. In 1871 two schools were located there under the auspices of Mr. Cornell. Among the first business establishments was the Cornell Watch factory.

Brookline was a term applied to the locality near Cornell, and was started about 1860. It was a subdivision by Charles A. Norton and Paul Cornell. It was west of Cottage Grove avenue and north of Seventy-fifth street. Families lived there at a very early date. Among the first were John and Orville Field, Peter Cudmore, the Nichols family, Peter, John and James Storms, etc. The name at first was Brookline, but as this was too indefinite the term Cornell was soon applied to the residences and business houses at this point. At a later date the name Grand Crossing was adopted, owing to the fact that there was another village in the state called Cornell. The first storekeeper there was Joseph Lawton.

The first religious services at Brookline were held in the railroad station in 1872. Rev. W. H. Holmes conducted the services. Henry C. Northrup conducted services there a little later. Mr.

Cornell assisted the small congregation of about ten or a dozen. A Sunday school of thirteen scholars was soon organized. The Catholic congregation at Grand Crossing was established soon after this date and before many years was large and prosperous. The first meetings were held at Social hall. The West Side Drainage association was located here in the '70s.

Cheltenham Beach was first known as White Oak Ridge, and later, after it was laid out, was called Westfall subdivision. It extended approximately from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-ninth streets. A school was established at Seventy-fifth street and Railroad avenue. Religious societies held services there.

South Chicago had an early origin. It is located at the mouth of the Calumet, and in the eyes of many was a more suitable location for a large city than was the mouth of the Chicago river. The early French explorers were familiar with the Calumet river and realized its value. At a very early date it was proposed to build the canal along what was called the Calumet route instead of along the Chicago route. It is not improbable that Marquette resided on this river a short time before his death. It seems to have been a more popular resort for the Indian tribes than was the insignificant Chicago river. The first proprietor of the land at the mouth of the Calumet was Ashkum, the Pottawatomie Indian chief, who was granted a reservation there. At this time the Indians ceded their rights to the west shore of Lake Michigan. As early as 1830 the Commissioners' court of Peoria county granted to Rev. William See the right to keep a ferry across the Callimink (Calumet), at the head of Lake Michigan, upon the payment of a fee of \$2. He was privileged to charge for each wagon or cart drawn by two horses or oxen 75 cents, for each four horses and wagon \$1, and each foot passenger 12½ cents. It is probable that Rev. Mr. See did not conduct this ferry. At an early date Mr. Mann conducted it under the right of Rev. William See. Mr. Mann lived on the east side of the Calumet near Ninety-third street. In addition to the ferry business he bartered with the Indians for peltries and kept whisky with which to secure the possessions of the natives. Mr. Mann married Arksah Saubli, a girl having Indian blood in her veins. She was the adopted daughter of Antoine Ouilmette. A man named Hale was also an early ferryman on the Calumet.

In 1833 a survey of the Calumet and Chicago rivers was ordered by the government with the object of ascertaining the cheapest and most favorable location for the canal. Jefferson Davis, afterward president of the Southern confederacy, conducted the survey. In his report he considered the Calumet superior to the Chicago for the purpose intended. It should also be said that Stephen A. Douglas and Louis Benton considered the Calumet region the most favorable location for the canal. Benton may have been influenced by his property interests on the Calumet. He had built there early



a store on the west bank of the river about sixty yards from its mouth. In addition he had built several cabins for employes and had made preparations so that if the Calumet river should be selected for the site of the canal he would be in a most enviable position as regards property interests. The chances are that the monied interest on the Chicago river outweighed those on the Calumet river and thus secured the coveted prize. Benton in 1833 platted most of Sections 5 and 6, west of the Calumet river, and this place became called the "City of Calumet." Others connected with Mr. Benton in land development were George W. Dole and Elijah K. Hubbard. John Wentworth, with property interests at the present Chicago, steadily fought against the Calumet region. In fact, nearly all of the prominent men at Chicago in early times were envious of the recognized importance of the Calumet region.

The subdivision of Calumet was filed in 1836. The following year George's addition to Calumet was platted. As early as 1835 Thomas Gaughan located in the little village. Benton's Land company owned a tract from Eighty-seventh street to Ninety-third street and Commercial avenue to the lake. At this date the company's store was in full operation. Mr. Crandall was an early resident of Calumet and was located on the east side of the river and a Mr. Tuttle occupied a log cabin on the west side, and Mr. Stone was located near him. John Mann lived in one of the Benton houses. The company was all-powerful at this early period. It had means to put up buildings and to induce people by argument and means to locate at this point. Stephen A. Sexton was an early resident on the Calumet river. In 1836 a hotel was built at Calumet. It stood close to Mr. Benton's store and was called the Calumet house and was conducted by Mr. Benton himself. It is stated that a man named Spencer managed the hotel for Mr. Benton. In 1836 Jason Gurley bought the hotel property and thereafter conducted a reliable and well-patronized tavern. The stage line from Michigan City to Chicago passed by this tavern. In 1837 Mr. Gurley rented the hotel to Mr. Hampsher and removed to Chicago, where he later managed the Mansion house. The second tavern at Calumet was the Eagle, kept by Gideon M. Jackson. At this date (1836-37) there was an enormous travel between Michigan City and Chicago. The consequence was that the tavern at Calumet had a very large patronage. It was at this time that the first great settlement throughout the southern part of Cook county was made. Many had come in at an earlier date, but from 1834 to 1838 the settlement was greatest in that portion of the county. Appropriate mention of these will be found elsewhere in this work.

In the vicinity of Calumet is an elevation known in early times as Indian Ridge, where deceased Indians in considerable number had been buried for many years. This ridge was quite a prominent feature in early times near Wildwood, Kensington and Rose-



land. Numerous Indian trinkets and skeletons have been found on that ridge.

The travel had become so great by 1839 that there were strong demands for a bridge to take the place of the old ferry which had been conducted by John Mann. Accordingly a company was formed in that year, among whom were J. Y. Scammon and F. C. Sherman, who secured a charter empowering them to construct a toll bridge across the Calumet. The bridge was accordingly built and was a floating affair constructed of planking and timbers upon the barge principle. It was located at the foot of Ninety-second street and the river. The first toll-keeper was Gideon M. Jackson. Those who had constructed the bridge were well remunerated for their outlay, as the enormous travel gave them excellent revenue until 1842, at which date a new road was projected via Cassidy's residence, later known as Chittenden's. The floating bridge was damaged by a freshet in 1840, but was repaired and continued to be used until 1843, when it was again demolished by a storm. A new company was formed, however, and a better bridge was built near Cassidy's place, after which the ferry was no longer used. Cassidy was considerable of a sporting man, and his house was a resort of hunters and fishermen. Louis Benton built a bridge on Grand Calumet in 1836. It was on the present site of Hammond, Indiana, which locality was early called Diggings. By 1845 there was quite a large settlement at the mouth of the Calumet. As early as 1834 school was taught there and soon afterward religious services were held by the Methodists and the Catholics. Among the early residents of the town were the Kleinmanns, Spiers, Culvers, Rays, Taylors, and others.

In 1848 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway was projected and surveyed through Calumet. The prospect of securing a railway immediately increased the growth of the village. The station in 1850 was located and called Ainsworth. This was the foundation of the present South Chicago. So low was the country in that portion of the county that the railroad was first run on trestle work from Calumet to Englewood. Immediately after the construction of the railway the village became modernized and soon had permanent schools, churches, stores and shops. It was at this time that the citizens of Ainsworth were involved in the attempt of the railways to cut off Chicago to the north. Naturally the citizens residing at the mouth of the Calumet preferred to see that point the terminus of Eastern and Western railway lines rather than Chicago. Accordingly they loaned their influence to the movement to leave Chicago on the north and to make Calumet the principal city on the southern shore of Lake Michigan. More concerning this important step will be found elsewhere in this work. The district around South Chicago was thoroughly organized into school districts in 1851-52. As early as 1853 what was known as Ray school was

erected on the present site of the city. Among the first teachers was Cornelia Wheaton. Irondale, Taylor, Gallistel, Bowen and South Chicago public schools were creations of a later date.

The lighthouse at Calumet afforded a theme for extended comment for many years during early times. An account of the building of this lighthouse will be found elsewhere in this book. The first keeper of the light was A. B. Dalton, who a little later was succeeded by Hiram Squires. The light was discontinued in 1855. Calumet harbor was projected at a very early date. It was considered as early as the one at Chicago. In fact, many favored the one at Calumet and insisted that point had better facilities for a harbor than had any other point on the southern point of Lake Michigan. In 1836 a survey of the harbor was made, but nothing of consequence was done except some improvements until 1845. At the latter date the surveyors found that the lake had advanced a considerable distance eastward. It was not until about 1870 that money began to be spent to improve Calumet harbor. Thereafter several hundred thousand dollars were used to render the harbor more satisfactory to mariners and vessels. Many improvements and changes since the early times have been made in the piers and harbor proper.

South Chicago was really started as such about the year 1856. Several Chicagoans at that date, among whom were Elliot Anthony, John Wentworth, O. S. Hough and others, secured a large tract of land there. Soon afterward the Calumet Land Improvement and Irrigation company was organized for the purpose of draining wet lands, reclaiming the same, laying out lots, extending the limits and population of the town, etc. At a later date, by uniting with other interests, it became the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company, which in 1869 was duly incorporated. Of the incorporators J. H. Bowen was first president and the first Board of Directors were T. Bowen, O. S. Hough, Elliot Anthony, Sheridan Waite, T. L. Dobbins and C. L. Gregory. This company really founded the modern South Chicago. Mr. Bowen was the leading power of the company. Beginning with 1874 and thereafter for many years the sales of lots at South Chicago by the dock company and by others were rapid. The postoffice had been established as early as 1853, C. F. Stewart becoming first postmaster. He also was justice of the peace in 1858. As early as 1857 the term Calumet, which had applied to the little village, was changed and thereafter the place became known as Ainsworth. In 1858 Michael Doyle was appointed postmaster and continued to serve for many years. In 1871 the name Ainsworth station was changed to South Chicago. In 1855 one polling place served for the towns of Calumet, Hyde Park and Lake. It was located at Berkey's tavern, Englewood. At this date Frederick Wright was supervisor, representing this portion of the county. The settlement became so rapid at Calumet that the people soon



demanding a separate organization and accordingly Calumet was duly separated from Lake and Worth.

Immediately after the Civil war, owing to the fact that several large manufacturing establishments were located at South Chicago, the growth became very rapid. Among the most prominent of these early establishments was the Northwestern Fertilizing company, which was chartered in 1867. In 1869 an immense lumber industry was located here. Previously from an earlier date large quantities of lumber had been manufactured on the upper Calumet and had been floated down the river to the lake and thence to Chicago. In 1869 pine lumber from Michigan and other points in immense quantities were distributed from South Chicago as a central point. Shipbuilding was soon an important industry along the Calumet. About 1880 the North Chicago Rolling mill was established and soon became one of the strongest manufacturing concerns in this portion of the county. The large number of workmen employed in these various industries added greatest to the population of this section. Among other works were the South Chicago Steam Boiler works, the South Chicago Wrought Iron, Gas and Steam Pipe factory, the Robert Aitchison Perforated Metal company, Sutcliff & Bird's foundry, Benjamin, Fischer & Mallery, South Chicago Forge and Bolt works, and many others added vastly to population and to the business importance of this point. In 1873 South Chicago was made a port of entry. The tonnage in 1875 was 17,442. By 1883 it had increased to over 350,000.

Rev. William See, who secured the first license to keep a ferry at Calumet, was probably the first minister to preach to the residents of Calumet. The Catholics also were there at a very early date. The first church was St. Patrick's, built in 1860, and immediately afterward a school was started. By 1880 the parish contained 150 families and the school numbered several hundred children. The second church was Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran, organized about 1871. The first Congregational church was founded the following year. One of the first important early schools was established in 1854 by George H. Bird, who graded his school and had several assistants. The Swedish Baptist church was started at a later date as were also the churches of the Swedish Methodists, the Danish Evangelical Lutherans, German Baptists, etc. The Methodist Episcopal society was well established by 1875. A Polish society called the Church of the Immaculate Conception was founded at a later date. Since this time numerous religious organizations have supplied the spiritual wants of the inhabitants.

In 1874 the fire department became a prominent local organization. Yachting clubs sprang into existence during the '70s. Secret societies, lodges, etc., have contributed to the social enjoyment of South Chicagoans. Numerous newspapers have been conducted here. Several have been called *Enterprise*, *Times*, *Bulletin*, *Weekly Sun*, *Post*, *Independent*, *Tribune* and many others.



One of the most important modern improvements in the southern part of the county was the model town established by George W. Pullman. Under the law it could not exist as such, and after a time the workmen who had gathered there dispersed and the land was sold. The southern terminus of the belt railway is at South Chicago. This places that city in communication with all suburbs and every part of Chicago.

The first man, so far as known, to settle at what became known as Colehour was probably Charles W. Colehour, after whom the suburb was named. The boundaries of the somewhat mythical hamlet were never clearly defined. The locality was also called Ironworkers' Addition to Chicago. Among the first people to locate there were Michael O'Byrne, George Murley, Frank Degnan, Rodger Murphy and Michael Doyle. It is said that Father Kelley said the first mass at Colehour. The real growth of that place began in 1872, after the Silicon Steel company had started up. Taylor's Addition to South Chicago, not far from Colehour, became settled at a little later date. The first school consisted of fifteen scholars and was taught in 1874 in the Colehour German Lutheran church. The first public school was established in 1876. The first postmaster was Richard Lender. The first church building was erected in 1875 by the Evangelical association. The Colehour German Lutheran church, also the German Baptist church, was built in 1876, and the Swedish Baptist church, founded in 1883, were early religious organizations.

The Colehour Loan and Building association did a great deal to build up that suburb. In 1875 the establishment of the Joseph H. Brown's Iron and Steel company's rolling mill may be said to have laid the foundation of Cummings. This little hamlet was located about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Calumet river. The early settlers in this vicinity were Cassidy, Woodman, James Carney, Samuel Roys, Joseph Rees and John Kleinman. The latter was in South Chicago as early as 1845 and owned the toll house at the old bridge. Cassidy lived near the Chittenden bridge; Mr. Woodman kept a stage ranch. The first hotel was built by Abe Kleinman in 1873. The boundaries of Cummings, like all the other early suburbs, were indefinite. The term was simply applied in a general way to a group of business houses and residences. It was located east of the north end of Lake Calumet and between that point and Lake Calumet river. George Phillips was another early resident. Mr. Riley and A. Hartman were others. T. Connors owned the first hall, where various entertainments were given. School was kept in that hall at one time. The first continuous school was located at Irondale and was opened in 1876. The Evangelical association as early as 1875 had several congregations and Sunday schools at Torrence hall. The Methodist Episcopal church was built on Torrence avenue in 1880. The congregation of Welsh

people were there about the same time. Colehour lodge No. 7, A. F. and A. M., was established about 1878. The Cummings company began operations about 1883. The village of Hegewisch is on Sections 31 and 32, Township 37 north, Range 15 east; also Section 5, Township 36 north, Range 15 east, and a part of Section 6, Township 36 north, Range 15 east, on the east of the Calumet river, near the forks of the Grand and Little Calumet rivers. It was named for Adolph Hegewisch, president of the United States Rolling Stock company. This concern did much for the building up of this hamlet. Among those interested in the town site early were C. D. Roys, William B. Keep, Albert Krohn, W. H. Rand, P. M. Mather, H. P. Kellogg, J. W. Eschenburg, Emil Petersen and Herman Petersen. In a short time, through the exertion of these proprietors, the hamlet received an important start and ever since has continued to grow and extend its usefulness to the people of this portion of the county.

Riverdale is situated about fifteen miles from down-town Chicago and the site is located upon Little Calumet river. Almost from the start it grew rapidly and its business industries were numerous and large. The first settler was George Dolton, who located there in 1835. Near him was an Indian reservation. More concerning the Doltons will be found elsewhere in this work. J. C. Matthews settled near Mr. Dolton the next year. Levi Osterhoudt, John Sherman, Frederick Bachmann and John Hansford were there as early as 1840. This little settlement at first grew rapidly. In 1848 Frederick G. Reich, Frederick Rau, Frederick Schmidt, Emanuel Goldschmidt and Frederick Nitzsche, Hollanders, located near this spot. Among the first transactions on what is now the village site was the platting of the place by David Andrews in 1868. The second plat was made the following year by several of the Doltons. As early as 1836 the County court, as will be seen elsewhere herein, granted a ferry license to George Dolton and J. C. Matthews. This became known as Riverdale crossing of the river. The ferry was continued in operation until 1842, when George Dolton and Levi Osterhoudt erected an excellent bridge, which became known to all travelers as the Dolton bridge. A toll was charged, but in 1856 it was purchased by the county and thereafter was free. Riverdale became a separate school district in 1867, although school had been taught there at the date of the first settlement. Rev. Mr. Williams preached there probably as early as 1838. It was so early and the settlers were so few that when he appeared prepared to preach, messengers were sent out to bring the few settlers together. At a later date the Methodist German Evangelical Lutherans, Catholics and others formed congregations. A postoffice was established there in 1873. A. Reich, Jr., became the first postmaster. As a matter of fact, Riverdale and Dolton were one settlement. They were so close together, one being a part of the other, they could



hardly be regarded, even in early times, as two separate settlements. Generally in early times it was called Dolton rather than Riverdale, in honor of Mr. Dolton. The postoffice, however, was Riverdale, and later the place became called Dolton Junction. The Riverdale distillery was an important early enterprise. Immense lumber interests have been conducted there. It is now one of the substantial suburbs of the city.

As early as 1837 David Perriam and a friend of his named Gillingier located on the site of what became known as Wildwood. This place was established on an Indian ridge and the Little Calumet river, and was first platted by James H. Bowen. Many houses were located there at an early date. Near it is an old Indian burying ground. Even to this date flint arrows and spear-heads are found there.

The hamlet of Kensington grew up through the influence of railroads. It was started in 1852 and was first known as Calumet Station. The location there of several iron industries gave it quite a growth. Near it is Pullman. One of the first settlers on the site of Kensington was Patrick Fitzgerald, who located where the Forging company's shops were established in 1852. Other early residents were Patrick Shanahan, James Ryan and John Cooper. A boarding house which was termed a tavern was there soon afterwards. The first station agent was E. F. Rexford, a son of Norman Rexford, of Blue Island. David Andrews was in this locality at a very early date. In 1854 Cornelius Roggeveen built a shanty at the railroad track and 115th street. John Brandt, John Gohring, John Holmes, Theodore Gohring, John Ortell and Mr. Buell located there in the '60s. Theodore Gohring opened the first store at Front street and Kensington avenue. He conducted a general store and saloon. The first school was started at Kensington and Michigan avenues. Daniel O'Robinson, as teacher, was there as early as 1853. In 1875 a schoolhouse was erected and was greatly improved in 1880.

West of Pullman, on Thornton Ridge road, was the hamlet of Holland, established at an early date. Later it was called Roseland. The boundaries were approximately as follows: Halsted street, Indiana avenue, Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets. The natives were almost wholly from Holland and brought with them their foreign customs. The first plat of the village was made in 1873-74 by John Ton and Goris Van der Syde. Peter Dalenberg subdivided the tract adjoining. James H. and Arthur Van Vlissingen surveyed the neighboring tracts. All taken together was called Roseland. Among the first settlers were Lendert Van der Syde, John Ambuul, Mr. Locke, Peter Dalenberg, Jacob De Jong, John Brass and H. Eningenburg, all of whom came from Amsterdam and Rotterdam in Holland. A man named Frink started a butcher shop there as early as 1848. Between 1849 and





Walter F. Moody



1856 other settlers were Tinnis Maat, A. Koker, Peter Prins, Nicholas Madderom, Peter Madderom, Martin Vanderstar and Charles Kionka. Berend Van Mynen and a little later J. Brand, J. Snip, H. Ton and Cornelius Goggeveen settled near them, mostly on the low land between Lake Calumet and the ridge. The first storekeeper was Cornelius Kuyper, who began there as early as 1848. Gorris Van der Syde opened a general store the following year. Mr. Kaperstein started a blacksmith shop there as early as 1858. Previous to the establishment of business offices it was called Calumet Station, but later it was named Kensington, and still later Roseland. At one time also it was called Hope.

The Reform Church in America society was established in 1848 with a membership of eighteen. They erected a building in 1849 and later one in 1853. A grocery was early established near the church. Connected with the society almost from the start was a flourishing Sunday school. Holland Christian Reform church, a branch of the Reform church, was established in 1878. Zion's church, of the German Lutherans, was a later organization. So also was the German Methodist church, the pastor of which at an early date was Rev. Frederick G. Wrede. The Presbyterians held meetings early at Van der Syde's hall. Their congregation was supplied by Rev. D. S. McCaslin. Soon after the church was established a Sunday school was also started. The Holy Rosary Catholic church was located at Indiana avenue and 110th street. The parish was established as early as 1882 and Rev. John Waldron, Jr., became its first pastor. Through his energy and capability the congregation, school and buildings were soon the pride of the citizens. It should be said that the first school started was private in its nature and was under the auspices of the Dutch Reform church. The preceptor in 1848 was Peter De Jong. The public school was held in the church in 1857. A school building was erected in 1859 at Michigan avenue and 103d street. West of Pullman a hamlet called Fernwood may be said to have started in 1883. It began with a store, depot and a few cottages, and was slowly added to until it became a place of considerable interest and importance.

Pullman was started in 1880-81. It was located on the west bank of Calumet lake and its boundaries were about as follows: The Lake, Pullman boulevard, 103d and 115th streets. It was located on land owned by the Pullman Land association and the Palace Car company. The first work on the town site was begun in May, 1880. Plans to construct at times many dwellings for laborers were prepared. On January 1, 1881, Mr. Benson moved his family to the village site. Within two months there were located at this point eight families, and by June 1 of the same year, eighty families. The growth was very rapid because the company founding the village had an abundance of money, advertised extensively, promised many privileges and advantages, and offered other induce-



ments, such as schools and churches, to all who would locate there, and in addition promised steady employment at good pay to all reliable and steady laborers. Hotel Florence was an early landmark there. Pullman church was erected near the hotel very early. One of the first sermons preached there was by Rev. R. W. Blond, a Methodist, as early as November, 1881. He organized the church with a membership of nineteen early the following year. In April, 1882, a Sunday school was also started. The Presbyterians had an organization there in 1882, with a membership of about thirty. They started also a Sunday school with about sixty scholars. The Episcopalians also had an organization when Pullman was first started; also a Sunday school. The Baptists organized in 1882 with ten members. Their Sunday school was large at the commencement. The Swedish Baptists organized in 1882. There were many Catholics here at an early date, but they belonged to the Catholic church of Roseland. The Arcade building was an important structure in the early history of the village. Mr. Pullman gave the village in 1883 a library. Upon the opening of this establishment Professor Swing of Chicago delivered a dedicatory address. Mr. Pullman also had a paper read explaining the reasons for contributing the library for public use. Among the early institutions at Pullman were a Gun club and a Choral society in the Arcade building and a hall for theatrical entertainments. The Madison Square company appeared there in "Esmeralda" on January, 1883. A fire company was one of the early institutions.

There grew up in the vicinity of the Union Foundry and Pullman Car Wheel works a small hamlet which became known as North Pullman. The works were so large that numerous employes were engaged there permanently and necessarily. Homes were soon a part of the hamlet, which might be considered properly a suburb of Pullman.

The township of Lake was bounded north by Thirty-ninth street, east by State street, south by Eighty-seventh street, and west by Lyons. It was incorporated as a village with the above boundaries in 1865. Two years later the charter was amended, giving the authorities additional power. Within the town of Lake many separate villages came into existence and gradually grew together and became a part of Chicago. Among the first settlers were Hugh Chittick, John L. Gerber, Samuel Beers, Joseph Oswald and Daniel Berckie, who located near Fifty-ninth street and Ashland avenue. A little later Ira J. Nichols, William Brooker and F. A. Howe located on what afterward became Englewood as early as 1856. Early in the '50s John Caffrey and S. S. Crocker settled near what are now the Stock Yards. Other early residents of this portion of Lake township were Milton F. Patrick, Michael Rich and George W. Wait.

The first township of Lake included Hyde Park until 1865. An

early postmaster was W. F. Tucker. The office was first located in the basement of the Transit house near which was the Town hall. The supervisor in 1870 was Z. Colman; collector, Daniel Burckey; assessor, A. Colvin; clerk, G. B. Thorp; trustees, A. M. Hoyle, J. L. Gurber, Peter Rider, William Brinkler and John Tabor; constables, Patrick Grady, J. S. McElligott; justices, R. S. Barrows and G. T. Williams. In 1868 policemen in addition to constables were put at service throughout the township. A large increase thereto was made in 1873 and again in 1880. Many small newspapers have sprung up in different parts of Lake and flourished for a few hours. One was called the *Weekly Sun*, issued by H. L. Goodall, and the *Drover's Journal* was another. The *Lake Vindicator* was founded about 1883 by William Halley. The *Daily Commercial* was started about 1887 and was first known as the *Union Stock Yards Circular*. A better journal was the *Courier*, commenced about 1883 by Mr. Schneider and others. Previous to 1882 there was no paid fire department for the town of Lake. At that date an organization was effected and paid men were enrolled. The first fire commissioner was Frank Becker, and the second John Wall.

From the start schools were located in different parts of Lake wherever a few families assembled. In the Stock Yards district the Fallon school was started under a different name about the date of the first settlement. There other early schools were called Colman, Buckley, O'Toole, Drexel Park, Auburn, etc. Churches were also organized at an early period. The Winter street Methodist Episcopal structure was erected in 1887. George Chase was first pastor. An excellent Sunday school was established soon after the church was organized. In 1873 the Methodists held services in the Town hall at the Stock Yards. The first Presbyterian church was established about 1881 and the first services were held in Fallon school building, and later at Temperance hall, at 4247 Halsted street, and another building was erected in 1883. Later the congregation became known as the First Presbyterian Church of Lake. St. Gabriel's Catholic church was established in 1880 by Rev. M. J. Dorney, who became the first pastor. He was full of ability and soon had around him a strong congregation, an excellent school and a substantial building. Before that date the Catholics had organized at Thirty-seventh street. St. Rose of Lima Catholic church was built in 1883 at Forty-eighth street and Ashland avenue. Rev. Father Gallagher was the first priest of this parish, which was set off from the parish of Father Dorney about 1882. St. Elizabeth's Catholic church at Dearborn, near Fortieth street, was organized in the '80s. St. Augustin German Catholic church was built at Forty-ninth and Laflin streets in 1878. The Swedish Lutherans had an organization at Forty-seventh street as early as 1883, and their church was built at Butterfield street, near Fifty-fifth. A German Evangelical organization was begun in 1883 near Dearborn and Forty-sixth streets.



One of the first improvements made by the town of Lake were works built to secure pure water. The engine, etc., were located at Sixty-eighth street and the lake, in 1873. At that date Lake and Hyde Park constructed these works as the joint improvement. In 1880 the town of Lake became the sole owner of the improvement, and later Hyde Park constructed its own water system. As early as 1881 the town began to spend much money in properly draining many wet tracts. As the result hundreds of acres which previously had been under water half the year appeared permanently above the subsiding sea. A little later great improvements were rapidly made in the direction of good roads and streets. The most noticeable of many industrial improvements of Lake were of course the famous Stock Yards. They were located there at the conclusion of the Civil war and need not be described here. The railway roundhouse alone employed many thousands of men and furnished a living for their families. The manufacture of brick was an early enterprises of the town of Lake.

The Union Stock Yards and Transit company was incorporated in February, 1865. About one million dollars was spent to put the yards in efficient operation at the commencement. The first hogs and cattle, however, packed near Chicago were not put up here. Elsewhere in this work will be found a description of the early yards, one of which was at Bull's Head on the West side, as early as 1848. Another was at Cottage Grove on the lake in the '50s, and another in the yards of the Michigan Southern railway. Several other early pens were used. As time passed the yards were steadily improved and enlarged and the facilities for handling stock alone, dead or alive, was vastly improved. Details of this great industrial enterprise need not be entered into here. Scores of packing houses have come and gone since the yards were established at what formerly was called Brighton.

Englewood was started when the Rock Island and Michigan Southern railways were built. It was at first called the Junction and a few residents were living on that site early in the '50s. However, no lots were laid out until several years after. Railroad laborers located at Junction in the '50s. The site of the village was originally covered with oak trees. These were sacrificed without any remorse and their place has been taken by elms and maples planted by the settlers. Among the first settlers at the Junction, or, as some called it, Junction Grove, were the Gerbers, Nicholoses, Grossmans, Wilcoxes and Daniel Burckey, who located near State and Sixty-third streets; John Hastings, who lived at the Nichols house; Joseph Nash, near State and Sixty-third streets; Milton S. Patrick, at Sixty-third street and Indiana avenue; Patrick Fagan, not far from Burck's; Nathaniel S. Clark, Samuel S. Crocker, L. Crocker, John D. Wright, W. S. Proudfoot; Mr. Grossman, near State and Fifty-fifth streets; Michael Riech, near Fifty-ninth and



Wentworth avenue; T. L. Gerber, at Halsted and Sixty-second streets; Carl Dunn, Benjamin Ring, J. Darling and William Wilcox. Later settlers were A. G. Warner, W. H. Brooks, H. B. Louis, H. L. Kent, A. B. Condit, M. T. Wright and John Rarber. Englewood formerly extended in a general way from Fifty-fifth to Seventy-first streets and from Halsted to South Park avenue. The railways were of course the means to build up this portion of the town. Perry avenue was first called Clark street. The first post-office at Englewood was kept in the engine house of the Chicago-Fort Wayne railroad. Carl Dunn was postmaster and was succeeded by N. S. Clark. Beginning in 1852 and ending about 1856 eight important railway lines were projected through this part of the town of Lake. Among the early newspapers were the *Review* and *The Eye*.

In the '50s the Protestant denomination established a small society at Englewood and later founded a mission. They also commenced a Sunday school with a large membership. A brick schoolhouse was erected in 1859 and was used by the various religious denominations for their church services and Sunday schools. Even as late as 1860 the term Junction was applied to the Sunday schools and weekday schools. The Presbyterians established several congregations here quite early. The Baptists organized early in the '60s. They also had a large Sunday school soon afterward. The Universalists had an organization in the '70s. The Episcopalians were there as early as 1875. The Swedish Lutherans, the German Evangelists, the Congregationalists, the Christians and the Catholics all had organizations and all were well patronized, for this became a religious community to such an extent that it was said to be the "Cradle of Churches." Among others the Methodists had a society in the hall of Englewood hotel as early as 1873. This later became the First Methodist church of Englewood, with a membership of twenty-five. The Baptists held their first services at the residence of Ira J. Nichols. A Sunday school was organized in that house. Later they met at the house of E. R. Louis and there the society was duly organized. Connected with this church was an early ladies' society and they did much to advance the interests of the members. As early as 1874 the Universalists held services in the old brick Champton schoolhouse. The first Universalists' organization, however, did not take place until November of that year. A Sunday school was established at the same time. St. Bartholomew mission of the Protestant Episcopal church was organized in 1872 by Rev. John Wilkinson. In 1875 the Reform Episcopal society, with a membership of twenty, was organized by Rev. M. F. McCormack. A building was erected in about 1882. The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church was started in 1875 with fourteen members. St. Annes' Catholic church was organized in 1869 by Rev. Thomas Kelley. However, the Catholics had held

occasional services at Englewood as early as 1860, the services being conducted by missionaries from Chicago societies. The Catholics in 1869 purchased the old Jewish synagogue at Harrison street and Third avenue and moved it to the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-fifth street and dedicated it formally as a Catholic church. This was the foundation of the present large congregation at Fifty-fifth. Rev. P. M. Flannigan was long the pastor of this church and did more than any other person to make it one of the strongest in this portion of the city. The school he established was and is largely attended. Schools were taught at Englewood as early as 1854. The large brick schoolhouse built in 1859 served the purpose of the inhabitants for a number of years. The Englewood Female college was founded in 1868, but owing to some misunderstanding the project was dropped and the Englewood High school was built in 1873. Numerous secret societies have held forth in this portion of the county. The Union Veteran club was organized about 1880. Soon the Soldiers' Memorial association was organized. In 1875 the town authorities empowered the Chicago City Railway company to lay tracks on State street. Thus the line was extended to Sixty-third street.

Among those who first located at South Englewood were Henry M. Eisle, Merrill Oren, Asa Kyle, Mathias Schmidt, Capt. Spink, George Schultz, Peter Draligan, Fritz Grimwade, Deercup, Dunning and others. Junction Grove was the railway junction proper near the same. About a mile or a mile and a half south was South Englewood on the Rock Island railway. Between them was Normalville, or Normal, as it was later called. In 1865 a schoolhouse was built at South Englewood, where the pickle factory was afterward located. In 1882 a substantial school building was erected at Eighty-seventh street. The Methodists, Baptists and Catholics had an early organization in this suburb. Other religious societies have also sprung up there in recent years. The first plat of South Englewood applied that name to the site. Formerly it was called Cummo. Those who platted South Englewood were Messrs. Newman, Hill, Cole, Cecil and Givens. The original owners of the land there were W. B. Ogden and Dr. C. V. Dyer. In 1882 a tract west of the Rock Island railway was platted by Mr. Schmidt. Later other additions were laid out.

Normalville, or Normal, was applied to that portion of the town of Lake bounded by Sixty-fifth and Seventy-first streets. It occupied the higher tract of lands and accordingly was chosen as the site of the Normal school. The first postoffice was established in 1872, with Mr. McClintock postmaster. The first business establishments there were the grocery store of Huse and Dahlgren and the drug store by Dr. Arnold. There was little settlement there prior to 1871. Among the first residents were William Benedict, Dr. Arnold, L. W. Beck, F. Benton, Thomas Edwards, Luce



Hicks and others. Over on Webster avenue were the families of Brennan, Huse and Nurse, and one on Vincennes road was the Kimball family. East of Normal was Peter Draligan; a few other small houses were there at an early date. In 1865-66 County Superintendent John E. Eberhart found much fault with the methods of instruction in vogue throughout Cook county. For a number of years he had served most efficiently in his important position, and had done everything practicable to advance the interests of schools and to improve the methods of instruction. There was throughout the county a singular apathy to school attendance, as shown even in Chicago, where very often there were more children of school age outside of the schools than in them. This condition of things led to the demand for a normal school in this county. It was felt that with better teachers there would be better schools, as they would create an interest in time. In 1866 Professor Eberhart recommended the experiment of a training school in the county. His recommendation was indorsed by the state superintendent, and in December of that year a committee appointed to investigate the subject reported in favor of the construction of a county normal and training school. The next spring the Board of Supervisors formally commenced on the plan of constructing such a building and putting it in operation. At times there was numerous applications from villages for the location of this institution. Among others Lyons, Harlem, Richton, Blue Island, and Englewood put in strong bids to secure the prize. In September, 1867, Blue Island was selected, and in September of that year the first normal session held in the county was conducted in that suburb by Prof. D. S. Wentworth and others. When it came to securing a permanent location the question was submitted to the vote of the county supervisors. Englewood won with twenty-five votes; Blue Island received thirteen and Norwood nine. The citizens of Englewood raised \$25,000 and donated a tract of twenty acres, the latter coming from Mr. L. W. Beck. The building cost, when erected, nearly \$100,000. Professor Wentworth was the first principal. Francis W. Parker later headed the institution and became a strong factor in the educational field of Cook county, owing to his advanced ideas along educational lines. Since then the school has grown and flourished, although in later years, owing to the superior conduct and management of the grammar and high schools, its usefulness has to some extent been curtailed.

The tract surrounding the Normal school became called Beck park, from the donor, Mr. Beck. South Lynn was located at Sixty-third and Sixty-seventh streets, near Ashland avenue, about 1870. They had a school but no church. Auburn was established at Wallace and Seventy-sixth streets, on the Rock Island railway, in 1872, and has become one of the strongest suburbs of the city. The Abbott Buggy and Carriage manufactory was a prominent industrial



feature here. The postoffice there was first known as Cummorn, and was established in 1850, with Mr. Schafer postmaster. The postoffice was at first in the old Ten-Mile house kept by Mr. Schafer. The first school there was built in 1876. South Brighton was another suburb at Thirty-ninth and Forty-third and Western avenue. Arnoldsville was a small place near the Stock Yards.

The township of Lyons was settled at an early date. Probably the first settlers near here were David and Barney Laughton, who located at Bourbon Springs, Riverside, about 1828. At that date no settlers were nearer than Chicago and the country was a wilderness owned by the Indians and filled with wild animals. Another early settler near was Stephen Forbes, who later became sheriff of the county. Stephen White arrived about 1830, but did not settle permanently until ten years later. Among the first settlers near here were Russell E. Heacock, Edmund Polk, Samuel Marrs, John Jay, Thomas Flaherty, George W. Beebe, Thomas Butcher, Mr. Wilson, James McClintock, Elijah Wentworth, Joseph Evans, Henry Carrington, J. Vial, Mr. Brown and others. An early tavern was kept at Mount Pleasant by Joseph Evans. Joshua Sackett occupied a log house at the village of Lyons at an early date. Colonel Witt was another early resident. Doubtless these men were induced to locate in this vicinity thus early by the prospect of the early construction of the canal. In 1834 there was a large addition to the settlement. Schools were started probably as early as 1834, and no doubt religious services were held about the same time.

In 1850 the township was organized as a town under the new law. A total of seventy-one votes were polled. The first men voted for and the first officers elected were as follows: Samuel Mars, supervisor, 71; William Carrington, town clerk, 20; James Michie, town clerk, 47; Ebenezer Eaton, assessor, 71; Alfred Ward, collector, 45; James Kerr, collector, 20; Theodorus Doty, overseer of poor, 67; Theodorus Doty, commissioner of highways, 65; Pat Doyle, commissioner of highways, 66; R. B. Heacock, commissioner of highways, 68; W. D. Knapp, justice of the peace, 29; James Michie, justice of the peace, 40; Alfred Ward, constable, 42; Michael Upton, constable, 66; James Kerr, constable, 18; George Jeffry, constable, 7; George Jeffry, collector, 3.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1843, and Margaret McNaughton was the first teacher. Early in the '40s a bridge across the Des Plaines river at Summit was built by Russell Heacock.

The village of Lyons is on the line of Thirty-ninth street (Chicago) extended. It was first started about 1831-2. Probably the first settler on the village site was Edmund Polk and his two sons, Henry H. and Wesley. They arrived about the year 1833 and erected a log house and were soon joined by others. Joshua Sackett erected a house in Lyons village at an early date. Theodorus Doty

occupied the Sackett dwelling and at a little later date transformed the same into a hotel. He was succeeded by Mr. Webster. This hotel was on the well traveled Naperville road. The latter was first called the Brush Hill road and later Barry Point road. It was later a continuation of the Southwestern Plank road, which is now Ogden avenue. The first schoolhouse in the village of Lyons was erected by Theodorus Doty, the teacher's name being Miss Ellen Storrs. The old frame schoolhouse did duty for many years both as a schoolhouse and church. The Catholics were early in this part of the county. They had an organization at Lyons and one at Summit at a very early date. The Germans also established a Lutheran congregation here soon afterward.

In 1850 the postoffice of Lyons was established with S. White postmaster. The growth of the village was slow. Schools, churches and business houses put in their appearance as settlers arrived and demanded the same. The village of Summit is also an old one. It flourished greatly during the early canal period from 1836 to 1839. The first building there was the stage ranch and later a hotel was built. The canal laborers brought their families there and the population, though perhaps transient, was considerable late in the '30s and early in the '40s. The Democratic party in early times could always rely upon Summit for a substantial majority. Mr. Heacock was there as early as 1838. Dr. John T. Temple was there as early as 1836. Among the other early residents of the township were William Brown, John Maher, Patrick Doyle, Michael Murphy, Daniel Sweeney, Larry Haffey, Dennis Doyle, Dennis Coghlan, John Kirk, John Murray, John Healy and others. Thomas Butcher for a time kept the old stage tavern. The stage line was operated by Frink & Walker. As early as 1846 school was taught in Summit, and about the same time religious services were held there. In 1840 Mr. Osterhold conducted a tavern at Summit. John Wentworth had a country seat at Summit in early times. He had fine cattle and other stock with a pedigree. The great industry of Summit is the stone business in all its varieties.

Mount Forest, distant seventeen miles from Chicago, is a hamlet established at a later date. Settlers, however, were there in early times. William Cronin was an early resident of Mount Forest. Others were H. W. Fowler and H. S. Dietrick. A small newspaper called *New Era* was there about 1881. The hamlet slowly grew in population and improvement until it became one of the popular resorts of the county.

La Grange is often called the garden spot of Cook county. The soil in this vicinity is excellent. The site is well drained and after the village first started the growth was rapid and the residents were of the best class. West Lyons was near it. Kensington Heights was the name applied to this vicinity in early times. Robert Leitch was one of the first settlers in this community and located here probably



about 1840. It was the only place between Lyons and Brush Hill. The Chicago and Dixon road was one of the first highways through the town. The depot at West Lyons was established in 1868. The first school at La Grange is said to have been taught in 1852-53 by Miss Gertrude Smith. Samuel Vial and family located in this town in 1834. Afterward he was supervisor for five years. In 1879 La Grange was incorporated as a village. The vote for incorporation was forty-two and against incorporation thirty-four. The high school at La Grange is one of the most successful and satisfactory in the county. The Emanuel Episcopal church was established about 1875. In 1882 the Congregationalists had a strong organization there. About the same time the Baptist society was organized and met in Masonic hall.

Western Springs is a small village in the northwestern corner of Lyons township. It derived its name from mineral springs in that vicinity. The Willow Springs association were probably the founders of the village. Schools and churches as well as stores and shops were built early in the '70s. Flag Creek was the name applied to a small hamlet in that vicinity. Along this creek many settlers located at a very early date and the term was applied to one of the first precincts of Cook county. Elijah Wentworth's tavern was an early feature of this township. Political meetings were held here at a very early date instead of at Chicago. The reason for coming here with county conventions was probably to get away from Chicago influences. A schoolhouse was built at Flag Creek as early as 1831-32. Early meetings were held there by Rev. Isaac T. Hinton and Elder Powell. Joseph Vial was one of the first settlers in this portion of the county. He owned a tavern at Flag Creek as early as 1833.

Calumet town was created in 1862 and the first election was held at the store of Gorris Van der Syde in Washington Heights. Of this meeting Benjamin Sanders served as moderator and O. G. Kyle as clerk. Thomas C. Morgan was first supervisor. Albert Krueger, clerk; T. F. McClintock, assessor; Charles Ellfieldt, collector; George Luctemeyer and A. B. Wheeler, justices. At first the town included Worth, but later the latter was set off and given an independent organization. In the original Calumet town were the villages of Blue Island, Washington Heights, Morgan Park and several others established at a later date.

The settlement at Blue Island was one of the earliest in the county. As early as 1835 settlers located on what is at this date the town site of Blue Island. Peter Barton platted the village and he was soon followed by other residents. It is said that Peter Barton kept a store on Western avenue as early as 1837. Norman Rexford was another early resident of this locality. Jernanicus Cally was here as early as 1839. Horus Mann, Carlton Wadhams and others were early residents. Blue Island received its name



from the fact that it was a high strip of land mostly covered with timber standing about five or six feet above the low prairie which surrounded it. It thus had the appearance from a distance of an island. Norman Rexford settled at the upper side of the island in 1835. He was really the first settler on the present site of Blue Island. Stephen Jones was another early settler of this vicinity. John Britton was here as early as 1837 and kept a blacksmith shop. Henry Robinson platted a part of Blue Island at an early date, as did also Carlton Wadhams. Mr. Rexford kept the Blue Island house, which was well known in early years. Even as late as 1850 deer could be killed within a few miles of Blue Island. Early in the '40s Richard Bingle settled not far from the place. Benjamin Sanders was a resident quite early. In 1838 Norman Rexford became postmaster there. He was succeeded by Henry Robinson and others. The village of Blue Island was not organized until after the Civil war. At that date the township of Calumet was reorganized. In 1872 the question was again revived of organizing the village. A petition was duly presented to the County Board for that purpose. The first election was held at the house of Gottlieb Klien. Christian Krueger, Henry Bertrand and Hart Massey were judges of this election. Ninety-nine voted for village organization and thirteen against the same. The first trustees were Richard McClaughry, Ludwig Krueger, Jacob Allpe, Walter Roche and Benjamin Sanders. Soon after this the trustees met and formed laws and regulations. George Luctemeyer was first president of the trustees; Charles Trap, clerk; Herman Schmidt, treasurer, and Marshall Arnold, justice of the peace.

The first public school building was erected in Blue Island about 1848-49. It stood on Vermont street near Maple avenue. After ward it was used as a residence. Daniel Barnard, Mr. Hamilton and Miss Perkins were early teachers in the old building. The first Sunday school held in Blue Island assembled in this school building in 1849. The next school building was erected in 1855 and was a much larger and better house. The Normal school at Blue Island was established in 1867, with Professor Wentworth as principal. At this date Mr. Wentworth was one of the principal instructors in the county. He took part in the old teachers' institute held late in the '50s and early in the '60s. Many sessions of the old institute were held at Blue Island because this was considered one of the leading educational centers of the county.

At a very early date religious societies began to hold services at Blue Island. Several of the earliest meetings were held in schoolhouses. The Methodist Episcopal people had an organization as early at least as 1865, and their first structure was erected about that date. The German Methodists of Blue Island organized a short time before with a membership of about thirty-seven. This society embraced the district included in what was then known as Blue

Island, Sand Ridge and Oak Park. Rev. T. Koppe was the first pastor. The first building was erected in 1865. Another Methodist society was organized in 1873, most of the members previously having been attendants of the Congregational church. This organization began with about twenty-four members. The German Evangelical Lutherans had an organization early in the '60s. Rev. Mr. Ranniker was the first pastor. A Congregational society organized in 1861 with Rev. Henry Hammond as temporary supply. He was succeeded by Lemuel Foster. The Catholics had organized as early as 1854 and St. Bernard's church was erected by them in 1861. Father Beda, a Benedictine from Chicago, was assigned to this church at the start. A school was established about the time of the organization of the church. Universalists held meetings at the schoolhouse as early as 1849. The Rexfords were among the members. They first held meetings in Mass hall and later in the schoolhouse. Masonic and Odd Fellow societies were organized in the '60s and early in the '70s. Blue Island has had several newspapers. The *Herald* was established in 1873 and was succeeded by the *Daily Press*. A little later a paper called the *Standard* was established. The Blue Island edition of the *Chicago Sun* was another. The *Standard Herald* was conducted here for a short time. The water works of Blue Island was one of the important improvements made during the '70s. When completed it furnished the citizens with an abundance of pure water. Previous to this date water was secured from wells.

Among the first settlers in the neighborhood of Morgan Park were the Morgans, Smiths, Igleharts, Lackores, Frisbies, Colvins, Betts, Kaylors, Wilcoxes and Barnards. Thomas Morgan was here as early as 1844; Reuben Smith was another early resident; C. D. Iglehart was here as early as 1856. William Morgan settled here in 1854; Benjamin Taylor came as early as 1857 and Frederick Frisbie and Timothy Lackore were on Ninety-fifth street as early as 1856. The first postoffice was kept by W. W. Washburne. Morgan Park was formerly known as "Horse Thief Hollow," a place supposed to have been in early times a refuge or resort for horse thieves. It was not called Morgan Park until 1869, at which date streets and roads were laid out by the Blue Island Land and Building company. Previous to this date it was considered a part of Blue Island. Late in the '60s and early in the '70s many roads were laid out, numerous residences appeared, stores and shops were opened and within a comparatively short time the community was flourishing and prosperous. Among the early residents of the village proper were H. G. Merrick, F. F. Cottle, L. T. Groe, Doctor Thayer, Capt. E. N. K. Talcott, Colonel Norton, W. W. Washburne, John Ingersoll and C. P. Silva.

The Baptist seminary at Morgan Park was founded by the Baptist Theological union. The first steps to establish this organization



were taken in the First Baptist church at Chicago in 1860. In 1861 others joined the movement until in 1863, thirteen persons duly organized under the name of the Baptist Theological Union of Chicago. The institution was formally incorporated in 1863 and in August of that year the trustees met for the first time in the office of the *Christian Times*. Active work to secure funds to endow the seminary was continued and succeeded. In a short time \$1,500 per annum for five years was secured in pledges from responsible men. In 1866 the officers of the new institution were chosen and arrangements to open the first school in 1867 were made. In 1868 the first seminary building was erected. In time this institution became one of the most popular and efficient in this portion of the State. In 1881 the society of the American Institute of Hebrews was established at Morgan Park under Dr. William R. Harper. The Chicago Female college at Morgan Park was founded in 1875. It became one of the most popular educational institutions in this portion of the county. The Morgan Park Military academy, another noted and well patronized educational institution, came into existence in 1873. At first the children of Morgan Park attended the old school building at Fifty-ninth street, but in 1864 this locality was named school district No. 5, and a house was erected at a more central point. The Baptist society of Morgan Park was organized in 1872 and the following year the church was erected. Blue Island Land and Building company was an important industrial organization during the early history of this portion of the county. The present Washington Heights was commenced at a very early date. As early as 1836 Jefferson Gardner established a hotel or tavern, as it was then called, on the present village site. Mr. Wilcox was one of the first to lease and conduct this tavern. Washington Heights proper comprises an elevated ridge extending from the south line of Lake township in the direction of the village of Blue Island. The ridge is about six miles long. It was first laid out in 1869 by the Blue Island Land and Building company. One of the first settlers in this vicinity was William Barnard, who had a son William. Other settlers about the same date were John Lynch, James Garrity, Martin Vanderstar, William Welp, Mathias Kay and S. H. McNab. The latter was one of the early postmasters. Sermons were preached here in the '60s by Rev. M. Foster of Blue Island. The railway here brought many residents late in the '50s and early in the '60s. The first survey was made in 1870. Washington Heights seems to have been a central point for the Indians who congregated here in early times. This seems to be proved by the large number of flint arrows, battle axes, spear heads, ancient pottery, etc., that have been found in the soil of that locality.

In 1874 Washington Heights was organized as a village. Seventy-two votes were cast for village organization and thirty-two votes against it. The first trustees were D. S. Heffron, Isaac Green-



acre, L. Lowenthal and George Martin. In 1880 the Town Board was reorganized under the law of 1879. In 1874 the Washington Heights public school was established and steps toward the erection of the new building were taken. As early as 1872 J. A. Wadhams taught in a small building at Washington Heights. He became principal of the new school at the time it was started.

Bethany Union church was established at Washington Heights as early as 1872, and Rev. J. B. Dreer was the first pastor. In the '70s the convent of Our Lady and Church of the Sacred Heart was located at the junction near Washington Heights. The Catholic church was founded in 1874 by Rev. Father Sweetberth. The German Lutheran Zion congregation was founded in 1874 and the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church in 1881. Early schools taught in the vicinity of Washington Heights were those conducted by Lucy Gorton on Ninety-fifth street. Miss L. Myrick of Blue Island taught in this locality.

That portion of Washington Heights where Mr. Morgan settled was formerly called Upwood. Mr. Morgan bought the land of Mr. Blackstone. The villages of Oak Lawn and Worth were located in Worth township. Oak Lawn and Oak Park were indiscriminately applied to the same place in early times. Before the townships were organized in 1850 York precinct included the townships of Worth, Bremen, Palos, Orland and Lemont. Worth township was organized in 1850 at the house of Mr. Wadhams. The first supervisor was F. Chamberlin; clerk, C. D. Robinson; assessor, John Wilcox; collector, S. D. Huntington; justices, H. S. Rexford and Christian Duensing.

The first settler in Orland township arrived about the year 1834. In that year Henry Taylor settled on Section 15, but did not remain long. In 1836 Thomas Hardy settled in the township. William and Ichabod Myrick settled on Section 6 about the year 1844. George H. Newman arrived the following year and the same time Fergus Dickson came and erected a residence. Among those who came later were Alonson St. Clair, Joseph Ward, William Jackson, Thomas Cooper, Frederick Kimmel, and Amos Parmalee. Still later came William Hewsin, William Sippel, George Brandon, Alonzo Briggs, Henry Reed, and others. The first postoffice was established at the house of Alonson St. Clair. An early schoolhouse was built in 1849 and located about half a mile west of the village of Orland.

In 1850 Orland township was a part of York precinct, which also embraced Bremen, Lemont, Palos and Worth. At that date the township was organized under the new law. The following were the first officers: William Jackson, supervisor; Alonson St. Clair, clerk; Sidney S. Campbell, assessor; William Myrick, collector; B. P. Bartlett, overseer of the poor; Ichabod Myrick and Fergus Dixon, justices of the peace. The officers proceeded to establish

a pound for stock running at large in violation of the law, and laid out the town into road and school districts. The first road laid out extended from Jackson's in the direction of Hickory creek.

The village of Orland is located about twenty-three miles west of Chicago. It was founded in 1880 upon the completion of the railroad. The first dwelling was built by G. H. Zahn in 1880. The next year John Humphrey erected the second. Henry Laun also built in 1881. The village was first platted by Fawcett Plum in 1880. The name Sedgwick was first applied to the station, but later the name was changed to Orland. Alpine was the name of the postoffice a short distance west of Orland. It was established about the same time the railroad was extended through this portion of the township. East Orland is located about four miles northeast of Orland. Louis Grosskoff kept a store there for many years and was postmaster.

The township of Palos was settled at an early date. The Paddock family located there as early as 1834. Schuyler Brown settled near them the same year. John McCord arrived in 1835. Samuel Mahaffy came in 1834. A little before Mr. Mahaffy arrived Robert Lucas, Elijah Star, Benjamin Wentworth, Uriah Wentworth, Richard McLaughry, DeWitt Paddock, John Russell, Adam Boyce and Seeley Spaulding located in this portion of the county. Joseph Harrington was here as early as 1834. George Pettijohn located on Section 28 about the same time. M. A. Powell arrived in 1837. The first postoffice was called Orange and was kept at the residence of Mr. Powell. Afterward the name was changed to Palos. Lewis Bush settled on Section 31. About 1840 George J. Lintz settled on Section 21. Patrick O'Kane settled in this township early. The township was organized as a town in 1850 and was first called Trenton. Within less than a year afterward the name was changed to Palos. The first officers of the new town were: M. A. Powell, supervisor; John McCord, clerk; Lewis Bush, assessor; J. P. Campbell, collector; John McCord, John Collins, justices; George Pettijohn, overseer of the poor; Matthew McLaughry and Mark Burroughs, commissioners of highways. The town officers proceeded to divide the township into road districts and school districts. They also made provision for the care of live stock. The first school taught in this township was at the house of Mr. Powell as early as 1838. A Mrs. Chatfield is said to have been the first teacher. A log schoolhouse was built on Section 28 about 1840. By 1845 the schools in the town were numerous and well attended.

Willow or Forest Springs is a small hamlet situated in Palos township. It was started about 1840. The first permanent settler there was George W. Beebe, who built a log cabin on Section 32 about 1842. He opened a tavern and boarded laborers on the canal. The first merchant was Mr. Jarvis, who opened a store



on the bank of the canal early in the '40s. John Sherwood had a general store about the same time Mr. Jarvis left. The first post-office was called Willow Springs.

The township of Bremen contains some of the best agricultural soil in the county. In early times its appearance was beautiful. It consisted of an undulating prairie interspersed with groves, and the prairies were covered in the summer and autumn with multitudinous flowers. The township was not settled as early as some other portions of the county. Hollanders and Germans were among the first inhabitants. Among the first to live there were the families of Barton, Noble, Newman and Crandall. They settled close to the present village of Bremen. John F. Cague lived near them about 1842. In 1847 Mr. Cague was postmaster at Bremen. Other early settlers were: John Fulton, Peter Hopkins, Doctor Ballard, Robert Aston, and Mr. Kammeck. Tinley Park, Oak Forest, Dupont, Rexford, Posen, and Goesselville are recent villages which have added to the population, improvement and prosperity.

An important landmark in this township in early years was the famous Cooper's Grove. It was referred to often in the county records and was a central point for that portion of the county. It was named for a Mr. Cooper. He settled here in the early '30s and was the first resident of the township. A log cabin was found by the early settlers and may have been built by him. At the edge of the grove was another large log cabin, which was known as the "Old Stage house," and apparently had been a hotel in very early times on the road from Chicago to Joliet. During the '30s large numbers of cattle and hogs were driven to Chicago from a distance of more than 100 miles. This old cabin at Cooper's Grove was patronized by the drovers who took their herds to Chicago. Doctor Ballard was the physician and also the first storekeeper at Bremen. The first house built in the village of Bremen was erected by a Mr. Swan. It was built as early as 1842. Thomas Hill was an early resident of Bremen village. He located near Cooper's Grove in 1841 and later moved to Chicago. He was one of the first to plant an orchard and raise fruit.

As early as 1852 school was taught by Daniel O. Robinson on the Gilson farm near Bremen. Previously terms had been taught elsewhere in the township. The first schoolhouse built in Bremen village was in 1863. A larger and better one was built in 1880. The Lutherans had an early religious organization at Bremen. The Methodists formed a society about 1843, and meetings were first held at the house of Frank Mynard, about three miles north of Bremen village. Originally Bremen village was included in the old precinct known as York. In 1850 the town of Bremen was organized. The citizens assembled and voted in favor of the change. The meeting was held at the schoolhouse near Mr. Crandall's. Samuel Everdon was moderator and Benjamin Cool clerk. The fol-





Carroll McMillen



lowing were the officers elected: L. H. Scott, supervisor; Robert Aston, clerk; Henry Mynard, assessor; Jacob Vocht, collector; David Wadhams, overseer of the poor; John F. Cague, Henry Stetter and Henry Versner, commissioners of highways; Leonard H. Scott and William Carley, justices of peace; William Carley and Carl Kott, constables, and Alphonso Carley and William Kott, overseers of highways. The village of Bremen continued to grow and became one of the substantial suburban communities of Cook county.

The township of Rich lies in the extreme southern portion of the county. It was settled at an early day, mostly by German immigrants from Holland. The village of Matteson was surveyed in 1855 by N. D. Ellwood and Jacob Rich. The first residence was built about that time by Charles Ohlender, who opened a store. The next year John Fox erected a residence and at the same time constructed a small wagon shop. John Steichelman opened the first tavern in the village. In January, 1852, the first train passed through this village. A school was established in 1865 and two or three years later a religious society was organized by the Germans. Among the first residents in Matteson were F. P. Weishaar, A. Kludening, M. Emerich, C. Stuenke, S. Lux, H. Mahler, H. Merker, J. Blattener, C. H. Greenhager, F. Duensing and F. Kliene. The population of the village increased slowly as the township grew and as business and farming warranted. The hamlet of Richton was located one mile south of Matteson. Among the first who settled in that vicinity were the Miller, Merker and Reihl families. Nearly all the early residents were Germans. George D. Lewis was the first station agent at this point. The village was surveyed in 1853 by J. Calhoun. As early as 1841 the German Lutheran church was organized in this village and a building was erected. Rev. Mr. Kuegele was the first pastor. The German Union church was organized in 1868 and two years later a building was erected. Revs. Nirhms and Phein were the first pastors. Peter Pfeifer settled in Rich about the same year 1849. Gradually the little village grew, but has never become large nor very influential.

In 1850 the town was organized under the new law. The first officers were as follows: Eli Taylor, supervisor; Jacob Rheil, clerk; Walter Goodenow, assessor; L. L. Butterfield, collector; Eli Taylor and J. H. Batchelor, justices of the peace.

Bloom township, the southeast corner township of Cook county, includes all of congressional township 35 north, range 14 east, and a strip six miles long and two miles wide, constituting twelve sections of congressional township 35 north, range 15 east, its area embracing one and one-third congressional townships. It is bounded north by Thornton township, east by Lake county, Indiana, south by Will county, west by Rich township. Its surface is elevated and rolling and its loamy soil renders it fine for agricultural purposes. It is watered and drained by several tributaries of the



Calumet. Originally about one-fourth of this township was well timbered, the remaining one-fourth being rolling prairie land. The timber has long since given place to cultivated fields and a city, villages and fine farms have come into being within the borders of the township. The Chicago & Grand Trunk and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroads cross its northeastern corner, the Illinois Central railroad crosses its northwestern corner, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad traverses its central section north and south, the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad has stations at Glenwood and Chicago Heights, and the Joliet division of the Michigan Central line stretches across the township east and west about two miles from the southern border. The electric line of the Chicago & Southern Traction company traverses it north and south, via Glenwood, Chicago Heights and Steger.

Bloom was organized as a township, with the area and boundaries above described, April, 1850. Until that time it was long a part of old Thornton precinct, which for a time comprised this, Rich and Thornton townships. The first election of township officers was held at a schoolhouse in the Samuel Sloam neighborhood, April 2, and the following named citizens were elected to the offices mentioned:

Joseph Holbrook, supervisor; John C. Wilson, clerk; Floris B. Young, assessor; Charles Sauter and Job Campbell, justices of the peace; Benjamin Butterfield, overseer of the poor; Samuel Sloam, I. S. Finn and David Millar, highway commissioners.

Members of the Wells family came to what is now Bloom township in the spring of 1833 and settled on the northeast quarter of section 20, range 14, congressional township 35, and built a small house on the creek not far from the northwest corner of the present town of Chicago Heights. They were doubtless the first white men who located in what is now Bloom. They would seem to have got on well with their Indian neighbors, for when the Indians were removed by the United States government to the Far West the Wellses went with them. That was about three years after their coming to this locality. It should be noted that Chicago Heights includes the old village of Bloom, originally named Thorn Grove. Benjamin Butterfield, who came from New York to Lockport in 1831, removed to the Bloom neighborhood in 1834. In 1835 Samuel Sloam located about two miles and a half southeast of Bloom. Morris Murphy came that year and was the pioneer merchant there. In 1836 came John Hume, from Michigan; Timothy Smith, from Indiana; James Bell, from Kentucky; and Caleb Sweet, John Wallace, John McCoy and John Call. About that time came John McEldowney, Jr., who took up land in sections 20 and 28, also John McEldowney, Sr., his sons James and Thomas and his six daughters.

Not long after the original settlement by the Wellses, Adam

Brown came and erected a primitive log dwelling at the intersection of the Sac trail and Vincennes road. When he settled there, in 1833, his nearest neighbor was a Mr. Osborn, six miles south. There were then but three families living anywhere within a radius of twenty-five miles from his cabin. In 1840 Mr. Brown planted an orchard and built the first frame barn in this part of the country. His daughter Lovina was the first white child born in the vicinity. In 1837 settlements were made on the Brown farm by Benjamin Ross, on Thorn brook by John Lyons, and at Thorn Grove by John Wilson and John Caldwell; in 1838 Joseph Caldwell, C. Culver and Jacob Bowder and his family came; in 1839 Vincent Sauter and Frederick Richards came, and later they located at New Strasburg. In 1842 Christian Miller and H. Beckley came. They were, respectively, Bloom's first blacksmith and first carpenter. James Miller accompanied his parents to the township. He will be remembered as having written what was known as the Centennial History of Bloom. Among the settlers in 1843 were Jeremiah Maroney and William Orr. In 1844 there was a considerable accession of settlers, among them James Pickens Farnum, Stewart B. Aiken, James Rice, Joseph Gloss, John Little and the Dixon, Cushing and Prestage families. John Campbell settled northwest of Bloom in 1848. In 1855 William Caskey, from Green county, Alabama, settled half a mile west of Bloom. In 1858 his mother, five sisters and three brothers came on from Alabama and found a home with him. John Holmes and Captain Finn located near Caskey later in 1855.

As late as 1840 land around Bloom (Chicago Heights), now advanced to remarkable value, was sold by patentees at \$5 to \$6 an acre. By 1860 it was worth \$60 an acre.

One of the earliest land purchases in the Glenwood neighborhood was that of a large tract on Hickory creek by Job and John D. Campbell in 1838. It was not until eight years later, however, that the former actually settled in what is now Bloom township. Prominent among other early land owners at and near Glenwood were Thomas Dyer, Julius Wadsworth, the Pecks—Samuel, James and Sheldon—and John Finn, all of whom bought ground in the vicinity in 1854 or earlier.

The primitive name of Glenwood was Hickory Bend. The first white settlers in that vicinity were O. P. Axtell and Job Campbell, who made homes on lands near the village in 1846. Floris Young, Benjamin Baker, Jacob Dull and Lott Chapman came in 1847, George R. James in 1848, and James and Orson Pickens, father and son, in 1849, on a farm about three miles south of the village. The Holbrook family settled about the same time west of the village. In 1854 Thomas Barrows came. Joseph Kinsey came that year also, but left in 1855. Caleb Sweet, William D. Wilkie, Claus Jorgensen, Chris and Henry Krolin, George Nutting, Robert Bal-



ford, Robert Kaiser, John Wagner, Clark Holbrook, Fremont Holbrook and James and Richard Hemmingway all settled around Glenwood before the village was platted.

The once village of New Strasburg was settled in 1839, near the old village of Bloom. There was a store there as early as 1836. James Morrison was the merchant. There, too, was the pioneer postoffice of Bloom township. Charles Sauter was the first postmaster. This was long the mail center for the southeast part of the township. There is strong evidence to support a claim, many times advanced, that the first religious services in the township were held here by Father Fischer, of the Catholic church. The Church of St. James was built in 1847. It was destroyed by lightning in 1870 and rebuilt thirteen years later. The causes that made other towns in the vicinity destroyed New Strasburg. It was a survival of the fittest.

Steger is a village on the southern township line, largely in Will county. It is a station on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad and on the electric line of the Chicago & Southern Traction company. It had a population of 357 in 1900.

Hickory Bend was surveyed for Job Campbell and Floris Young in 1871, and at the suggestion of O. P. Axtell was given the more euphonious name of Glenwood. At that time the postoffice was established. H. K. Axtell was postmaster; George H. Paine was his assistant. It was in 1871, too, that Job Campbell built the Glenwood house. It was leased and conducted for a time by O. P. Axtell and James Dull, then sold to Theodore Weiderhold, who remodeled it and utilized it as a general store. "This, with the postoffice store, of which George H. Paine, who is also the station agent, is proprietor, a saloon and a blacksmith and wagon shop," wrote Andreas in 1884, "constitute the present business houses of the place."

The Rev. Mr. Ball, a Baptist, who preached at Glenwood in 1848, was the first preacher who held forth there. In 1859 the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, a Congregationalist, held occasional services in farmers' houses round about. The Catholics began the erection of a church early in 1884, and the Presbyterians were then meeting in the schoolhouse, where they were ministered to by the Rev. William Morrow, of Bloom. The Catholics have no local pastor, but are ably ministered to by the Rev. Father Welch, of Chicago Heights, and by other visiting priests. There is a local organization of Methodists, without a regular house of worship, who hold services in one of the two village schoolhouses.

An infant daughter of Thomas Barrows, born in 1855, died before the end of that year. Her birth and demise were the first at Glenwood.

The first schoolhouse in the Glenwood district was built a mile



and a quarter east of the site of the village in 1850 and was moved to Glenwood in 1882. The local public school is conducted in two small schoolhouses by Prof. F. Harms, principal, and Miss Helen Ward, assistant. Grammar and primary grades are taught.

There is within the corporate limits of Glenwood a population of about 380. The only noteworthy business place is the general store of Fred Kobel. J. F. Miller is the local agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. The Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad and the electric line of the Chicago & Southern Traction company afford additional railway facilities. The president of the village board in March, 1909, was Andrew Mergenthaler. The Council was constituted thus: H. Krause, William Krause, M. J. Scanlan, Edward Kennedy, W. J. Wheeler.

The Illinois Manual Training school, originally known as the Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys, was chartered February, 1887. In 1890 it was moved from Norwood Park to near Glenwood, to a farm of more than 300 acres donated by Milton George—a beautiful body of land, with a rolling surface dotted with clusters of trees, a sparkling stream cutting through its center. The school derived some revenue from the county and was in a measure self-supporting. Any deficiency was made up by charitable people connected with its management or otherwise interested in it. The property has been improved by the erection of domiciles and industrial buildings and otherwise. The scope of the institution has been broadened and its efficiency has been increased. The boys who have a home here at this time number about 700. About fifty teachers, matrons and attendants are employed. Myron E. Loller is its superintendent.

The training school law reaches and protects a class of boys more deserving than almost any others of being rescued from the depths of indigence and being placed in institutions equipped to safely guide them in the path of self-reliant manliness. As a rule, boys entitled to claim assistance under this act are guilty of no serious breach of the law. Their greatest misfortune arises from the fact that they are deprived of proper guardianship and left to the charity of a world too busy and too careless to take note of their needs. If left to their own devices, such boys must either starve or live by their wits, and to live by their wits means for many of them membership of that criminal class which menaces the welfare of the State.

Mrs. Ursula L. Harrison, formerly superintendent of this school, testified that she "found the children sent there to be like marble in the rough, requiring only to be chiseled with patience and polished with love to fashion many pure and lovely characters that may become bright and shining lights in the world. The hardest task is to inspire confidence in the child and inculcate in him the idea of self-support and independence. The boys are frequently

received in the home in a state of abject misery. If reclaimed at an early age, there is enough physical and mental vitality remaining to them in which morals may be planted and take root and grow. It is hard for them to submit to discipline and to grasp the ideas of moral training, but patience and kindness have brought many an unruly boy to a halt before he plunged over the precipice from which so few ever return. The boys brought here are trained for lives of industry and usefulness and many of them are sent to good homes in the country."

Morris Murphy, who was merchandising a mile and a half north of Bloom as early as 1835, bought his stock in Chicago and brought it to his place of business on the back of a little Indian pony, which he sometimes burdened so heavily that three or four days' time was used up in making the journey to and fro. He was the only local merchant before 1846, when Hunter & Aikens opened a general store in the village. The first postoffice in the township was established at New Strasburg, in charge of Charles Sauter. Later it was removed to Thorn Grove (later Bloom, now Chicago Heights), where Robert Wallace was the first postmaster. Among his earlier successors were Stewart Aiken and L. Oswald.

The primitive school in the township was taught in a school-house completed in 1836. It stood west of the site of Bloom, south of where the railroad bridge now is. Miss Cooper was the teacher, and she had but seven pupils. A cemetery, the first within the limits of the present township, was platted at Bloom in 1842. The burials there of Rosanna McEldowney and a daughter of a Mrs. Noble were the first two of which any record is extant.

The name of the Thorn Grove settlement was changed to Bloom in 1849, as a memorial to Robert Bluhm, a patriot who died at Vienna, at the hands of the public executioner, the year before. The word Bloom is Bluhm Anglicised, and the change was made at the request of a number of prominent Germans then living in the vicinity. Bloom was not platted until 1863, when a survey was made embracing fifteen acres, including the crossing at Main street of the Michigan Central railroad. Dolton's addition of forty acres was platted in 1871. In Andreas' History of Cook County (1884) appears the following prophetic forecast of the future of Bloom: "When the spirit of enterprise now growing so rapidly reaches further out, Bloom, which is now a happy rural village, contented, peaceful and industrious, will realize its relations to the great city and win hundreds, perhaps thousands, of busy Chicagoans to share the bliss of country life. The advantages which the railroads offer, and its own undoubted claims to a healthy and beautiful location, pure water, rich soil, woodlands, hill and dale, tell that such advantages will not long be left to the sole enjoyment of its present limited population."

Chicago Heights, as founded in 1891 by the Chicago Heights



Land association, had an area of 1,260 acres. The Hon. F. Scales, judge of the Cook County court, ordered the holding of an election September 2, 1892, to decide as to the advisability of incorporating under the general law as a village. Eighty-two votes were cast for village organization, none against that measure. The first village election was held September 24, 1892. John C. Becker was elected president; George M. Ewing, W. B. Ewing, A. Kasdorf, J. C. McColly, J. H. McEldowney and Theodore Weiderhold, trustees; Theodore H. Weiderhold, clerk.

John C. Becker, Dr. J. C. Ross, George C. Flanner, A. J. J. Miller and Frank Fellows filled the office of president, one after the other in the order named, until the village of Chicago Heights gave place to the city of Chicago Heights. The successive mayors have been J. W. Thomas, J. C. Mote and Lee H. Hook. The latter was serving in his second term in March, 1909, when the board of aldermen was thus constituted: First ward, Nels Widing, August Kasdorf; Second ward, Fred Riebling, W. H. Johnston; Third ward, **Mike Costabello**, Sam Zone; Fourth ward, Joe Cerpone, Tony Reinwald; Fifth ward, Thomas Fogg, Henry Badennius. John Gravelot was city clerk; Joseph Gibson, city treasurer; Craig A. Hood, city attorney; J. W. Hill, police magistrate; Sam Brooke, superintendent of streets; W. W. Sterling, water and building inspector; C. S. Kirgis, chief of fire department; John Crowe, chief of police. Charles A. McColly, David McKinney and George L. Johnston are justices of the peace.

Following is a copy of an ordinance passed by the Village Board of Chicago Heights in 1897, annexing the contiguous land of the Chicago Heights Land association to the village named:

"WHEREAS, The petition of the Chicago Title and Trust company, trustees for the Chicago Heights Land association, Frank Fellows, George H. Fuller, A. J. Miller, W. H. Donovan, H. C. Meyer, E. F. Hoke, William McGrew and H. E. Skeelee, to the president and Board of Trustees of the village of Chicago Heights, was on the 18th day of January, 1897, presented, praying that the hereinafter described territory contiguous to said village be annexed and become a part of the incorporation of the village of Chicago Heights, under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois approved April 10, 1892, entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Annexing and Excluding of Territory' and the amendments thereto.

"WHEREAS, It appears that the petitioners are three-fourths of the legal voters and owners of three-fourths in value of the property in said contiguous territory and that said territory is contiguous and not within the corporate limits of said village, nor a part of any city, village or municipal corporation.

"Therefore, Be it ordained by the president and Board of Trustees of the village of Chicago Heights:



"1. That the prayer of the said petitioners is hereby granted. It is hereby ordered that the territory described by the following metes and bounds be and is hereby annexed to the village of Chicago Heights, Cook county, Ill., with its privileges and benefits, subject to its ordinances and contracts, to-wit:

"§Beginning at a point on the west line of the northeast quarter of section 29, T. 35 N., R. 14 east of the 3d prime meridian, Cook county, Illinois, the same being the intersection of said section line and the prolongation of the south line of blocks 219 and 218 for a distance of 1,001.9 feet, to the intersection of the south line of the right of way of the Michigan Central railroad, thence east along the south line of the right of way of the Michigan Central railroad for a distance of 505 feet, thence south along the west line of the northeast quarter of section 29-35-14 for a distance of 1,131.2 feet to the point of beginning; the territory described above by metes and bounds being included within blocks 218 and 219 and a part of Euclid avenue and Main street, in Chicago Heights, Ill.

"§2. That the territory annexed shall be known and legally described as blocks 218 and 219 in the first annexation to the village of Chicago Heights, which is a subdivision in T. 35 N., R. 14 E. of the 3d prime meridian, Cook county, Illinois.

"§3. This annexation is without restriction or reservation."

At that time George C. Flanner was president of the village; P. F. Jirtle, clerk; David Wallace, George H. Fuller, O. G. David, P. T. Large, John Becker, Charles Miller, trustees. It will be of interest to note also that O. A. Oswald was village treasurer; George A. Brinkman, attorney; John Mackler, collector; Charles A. McColly, constable; Dr. H. Raby Bidgood, physician.

The "founders and owners of Chicago Heights," as the stockholders in the Chicago Heights Land association, most of whom were Chicagoans, have been termed, were A. E. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National bank; Charles L. Hutchinson, vice-president of the Corn Exchange National bank; Michael Cudahy, meat packer; D. V. Purington, manufacturer of brick; Charles H. Wacker, president of the Wacker & Birk Brewing company; Joseph Theurer, president of the Schoenhofen Brewing company; Rudolph Brand, president of the United States Brewing company; E. G. Uihlein, president of the Schlitz Brewing company; George Bartholomae, brewer; Alfred Kohn, wholesale grocer; John Buehler, capitalist; Lackner & Butz, lawyers; Leo Fox, capitalist; William Vocke, lawyer; H. W. Austin, president of the Oak Park State Bank; H. C. Hansen, vice-president of the Oak Park State bank; D. B. Lyman, president of the Chicago Title and Trust company; H. W. Leman, second vice-president of the Chicago Title and Trust company; Juergens & Anderson, wholesale diamond merchants; Joseph Austrian, of the Leopold & Austrian Transfer

company; Thomas B. Marston, lawyer; H. M. Kilgallen, real estate; George Burry, lawyer.

The city now has an area of about 1,350 square acres. Hannah & Keeney's addition, the Edgewood avenue addition, Schilling's addition, the Sunnyside addition and Holbrook's first addition, all yet outside the city limits, have been platted and put on the market, and some of them may be annexed in the near future.

The Chicago Heights Land association was formed May 23, 1891, for the industrial development of approximately 4,000 acres of land in Bloom township, about twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago. From the day of its organization Charles H. Wacker has been its president and treasurer, and during most of the time Rudolf Brand has been its vice-president and Francis Lackner its secretary. These gentlemen and Leo Fox and George Burry constitute its board of directors. Since 1892 M. H. Kilgallen has been its general manager. With weekly meetings of the board of directors the work originally mapped out has been carried on tenaciously and aggressively, yet always conservatively, in the face of many inevitable obstacles and disappointments. As a result, Chicago Heights is a thriving manufacturing center with fifty-eight diversified industrial establishments, many of them manufactures, supporting a population of nearly 15,000, where, eighteen years ago, there was a quiet farming community of perhaps 150 people. It is the fixed policy of the association not to make the growth and prosperity of the city dependent upon any one line of industry.

List of industries: A. B. Fireproofing company, manufacturers; American Brake Shoe & Foundry company, manufacturers; American Car & Equipment company, manufacturers; American Stove Board company, manufacturers; William H. Andrus & Co., dry colors; Fred H. Ayer, general machine shop; Baldwin Piano company, see Hamilton Organ & Piano company; Beebe Box company, box factory; Bonnet, Nance Stove company, manufacturers; Builders' Brick company, brick yard; Caldwell Coal company, coal yard; Otto Canedy Manufacturing company, manufacturers; Chalmers & Williams, manufacturers; Chicago Color & Chemical company, manufacturers; Chicago Heights Boiler Works, manufacturers; Chicago Heights Coal company, retail coal yard; Chicago Heights Iron & Metal company, scrap iron; Chicago Heights Lumber company, retail lumber company; Columbia Tool Steel company, manufacturers; Diamond Braiding Mills, manufacturers; Flanner & Fellows Lumber company, retail lumber company; Funk Brothers Manufacturing company, manufacturers; General Chemical company, manufacturers; Gordon Iron company, scrap iron; C. H. Hall & Co., dyeing; Hamilton Organ & Piano company, manufacturers; Hartwell Brothers, manufacturers; Hessler & Maier, metal heating contractors; Hicks Locomotive works, manu-



facturers; Hicks Car Works, manufacturers; Inland Steel company, manufacturers; Kennicott Water Softener company, manufacturers; King & Andrews company, manufacturers; Lalor Road Cart company, manufacturers; J. F. Leising & Co., building material; Ludowici-Celadon company, manufacturers tiles; Morden Frog & Crossing Works, manufacturers; National Brick company, brick yard; North Shore Electric company, power house; People's Coal company, coal yard; Phoenix Fire Extinguisher company, see King & Andrews company; Quaker Manufacturing company, manufacturers; Sauter Coal company, retail coal yard; Sheldon, Foster Glass company, manufacturers; Standard Oil company, oil depot; Victor Chemical company, manufacturers; Montgomery Ward & Co., manufacturers vehicles; Weber, Costello, Fricke & Co., manufacturers school supplies; Wood, Smith & Co., manufacturers; Jos. Joseph & Brothers company, rails and railway supplies; Monarch Motor Car company, automobiles; Calumet Steel company, Humane Horse Collar company, Hauser Shade Cloth company, Inter-Ocean Steel company, Paraffine Paint company, Standard Varnish company, Economy Wall Paper company.

In addition to the plants already in operation, the following companies have purchased land and are constructing factory buildings: The Standard Varnish company, the Paraffine Paint company, and the Inter-Ocean Steel company, the latter occupying a tract of eighty acres and planning a plant costing \$1,500,000. In addition to splendid transportation facilities, close proximity to and direct connection with the coal fields of Illinois and Indiana and low water taxes, the most attractive feature of Chicago Heights as a manufacturing center is a local switch line, constructed by the association. This connects every factory, by its own switch, with the various railroads entering the city and keeps five modern switch engines constantly running from and to the connecting railroad lines.

There are at Chicago Heights approximately 2,000 residence and business buildings, about 250 of which are brick or stone structures. The federal government has purchased a site upon which will be erected, in the near future, a postoffice building costing \$50,000. The city has a local street railway line and two interurban roads. The latter are the line of the Chicago & Southern Traction company, running north and south, and the line of the Joliet & Southern Traction company, running east and west. It has a complete system of sewers, and a modern septic plant for the disposal of sewage is nearly completed. The principal streets are paved with brick or macadam, and a majority of the streets are bordered by cement sidewalks.

The policy of the land association has been to keep the factory district segregated from the residential part of the town, and as a result practically all the factories are located on the so-called



"East Side." The residence and business portion of the city, the so-called "West Side," is adjacent to wooded and picturesque ravines and natural beautiful scenery, affording healthful and attractive locations for fine residences. To justify the prophecy of a continued healthy and rapid growth of this busy manufacturing center, it is only necessary to refer to its past history and its present undeveloped assets. The value of the ground has risen, in eighteen years, from \$100 an acre to \$300 a front foot for lots on the principal business streets. The factories already located at Chicago Heights, judging by actual conditions in older towns, would, in course of time, support a population of not less than 50,000, and additional factories are coming fast.

According to the published testimony of some of the early settlers at Bloom, the first preaching in the vicinity was by the Rev. J. W. Morrison, a traveling minister from South Carolina. He held meetings in the neighborhood at stated intervals and tried, but failed, to plant a church. The Presbyterian church at Bloom was probably the first religious society organized in what is now Bloom township. The Rev. John McMaster was its organizer, in 1843, and its constituent members numbered twenty-five. A church edifice was built in 1845, which long since gave place to a more modern successor. Following is a brief mention of the principal churches in Chicago Heights in 1909: First Presbyterian, Chicago road and Twenty-first street, Rev. J. Budman Fleming, minister; First Baptist, Otto boulevard and Fifteenth street, Rev. S. P. Mahoney, pastor; First Methodist Episcopal, Sixteenth and Oak streets, Rev. G. F. Rassweiler, pastor (has branches on Portland avenue and at Jackson avenue and Twenty-ninth street, South Chicago Heights); St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran, Fourteenth street near Chicago road, Rev. H. G. Sandvoss, pastor; Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel, Fifteenth street and Park avenue, Rev. P. O. Bersell, B. D., pastor; St. Agnes' Roman Catholic, Chicago road and McEldowney street, Rev. J. C. Welch, pastor; Swedish Methodist Episcopal, Fourteenth street and Vincennes avenue, Rev. Oscar Sundberg, pastor; German Evangelical, St. John's, Sixteenth street and Vincennes avenue, Rev. Hugo Weichelt, pastor; Swedish Evangelical Missionary, Otto boulevard and Fifteenth street, Rev. A. Swanson, pastor; Calvary Church of the Evangelical association, Fifteenth street and Center avenue, Rev. A. J. Byas, pastor; Christian, the Tabernacle, Sixteenth street and Vincennes avenue, Rev. R. E. L. Prunty, minister; Swedish Baptist, Fifteenth street and Chicago road, Rev. Oscar W. Johnson, pastor; English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Fifteenth street near Otto boulevard, Rev. C. S. Brewer, pastor; St. Ambrose Episcopal, Chicago road and Fifteenth street, Rev. A. C. Cummings, priest in charge.

From September 5, 1859, to April 21, 1894, a period of thirty-

five years, public schools were conducted in district No. 1, afterwards district No. 170, under the management of a Board of Directors consisting of three members. The first Board of Directors consisted of John McEldowney, chosen for one year; John Holmes, for two years, and Archibald Caldwell, for three years. The last Board of Directors, which was succeeded by a Board of Education in 1894, consisted of Jacob Kirgis, A. J. J. Miller and Theodore Weiderhold.

The Board of Directors turned over to the new Board of Education a four-room school building on the present site of the Washington school, and the new board found itself in control of seven teachers, three of which were teaching in rented rooms—two in Chicago Heights and one in Steger.

From a system of seven teachers in 1894 the district grew in eleven years to a system of thirty-nine teachers in 1905. During these eleven years the amount of time and labor that has been given to the district by the members of the Board of Education may be appreciated in a small measure when it is remembered that in addition to the usual labor incident to maintaining and operating there has been all the extra labor of securing sites, erecting and furnishing buildings.

The names of the presidents of the Boards of Education from 1894 to date are as follows: Jacob Kirgis, 1894-1901; W. G. Stowell, 1901-1905; E. E. Beach, 1905 to the present time. The Board of Education serving in March, 1909, was thus constituted: E. E. Beach, president; A. V. Edman, J. W. Hobbs, J. Hansen, P. P. Lauritzen, George F. Kreuger, James M. Whelan, Harry W. Green, O. F. Middleton; F. M. Richardson, superintendent of schools and clerk of the board. The Chicago Heights school district is known as district No. 170, Cook county, Illinois, and is thus bounded: On the north by an east and west line through the middle of sections 16, 17 and 18, except that the southeast one-fourth of the northwest one-fourth of section 17 is included in said district; on the east by State court; on the south by the south line of sections 28, 29 and 30; on the west by the west line of Bloom township. Its area is seven and nine-sixteenths square miles.

The schools are known as Washington, Washington annex, Lincoln, Garfield, Franklin and McKinley. The average annual increase in school population since 1892 has been about 160. The average annual increase in school enrollment in the same period has been slightly larger. The greater part of the instruction in the schools is elementary in character. The school population is just out of its infancy. Nearly one-fourth of the entire enrollment is in the first grade and nearly three-fourths in the first four grades, only about 12 per cent having reached the seventh grade. This suggests adding to the length of the average school life by admit-



ting the children a year earlier to kindergartens. It also testifies to the fact that Chicago Heights is not a city of old settlers or of retired farmers.

The Steger district has been separated from that now known as district No. 170. Bloom township high school is located within the city limits of Chicago Heights.

District No. 170 has a library of goodly proportions which, with the city's free library, affords to the pupils library facilities far in advance of those of some older cities.

The following local organizations of secret and benevolent societies flourish at Chicago Heights: Chicago Heights lodge No. 851, A. F. and A. M., meets evening of each Tuesday of each month except the fifth Tuesday, at Masonic hall, Main street; W. G. Stowell, W. M.; James M. Street, secretary. Chicago Heights chapter No. 218, R. A. M., stated convocations at Masonic hall, first and third Fridays of each month at 8 p. m.; F. J. Baudell, E. H. P.; James M. Street, secretary. Chicago Heights chapter No. 551, Order of the Eastern Star, meets in Masonic hall on the evenings of the first and third Wednesdays of each month; Mrs. Alice Klinger, W. M.; Mrs. Bertha Pannenburg, secretary. Prospect lodge No. 627, Knights of Pythias, meets every Tuesday evening at Ben Hur hall, No. 5 Illinois street; Edwin W. De Voe, C. C.; Max Verne, K. of R. and S. Bloom council No. 134, Royal League, meets in Odd Fellows hall evenings of the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; H. L. Wichman, Archon; Ed Evans, Scribe. Chicago Heights council No. 997, Knights of Columbus, meets in Odd Fellows' hall evenings of the second and fourth Mondays of each month; George D. Meyers, G. K.; F. M. Mayer, R. S. Chicago Heights lodge No. 1066, B. P. O. E., meets in Elks' hall, 92 Seventeenth street, evenings of the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; James M. Street, E. R.; E. H. Kirgis, secretary. Chicago Heights Aerie No. 1059, F. O. E., meets on the evenings of the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Mee's hall; F. B. Wendell, W. P.; F. C. Deist, secretary. Star court No. 10, Tribe of Ben Hur, meets evenings of the first and third Saturdays of each month at Ben Hur hall; Mrs. Anna Booze, Chief; Mrs. S. W. Bishop, Scribe. Chicago Heights Trade and Labor Assembly, American Federation of Labor, meets at Union hall, West End avenue near Nineteenth street, on the evenings of the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; W. A. Behm, president; L. W. Asher, secretary and treasurer.

Five railroads enter Chicago Heights, two great trunk lines, the Frisco System and the Michigan Central, two belt lines, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroads, connecting with thirty-two railroads entering Chicago, and one coal road, the Chicago Southern Railway. Chicago Heights is also a very important station on the Illinois Traction Company's line from Seventy-ninth street, Chicago, to Kankakee.



Chicago Heights has a large and rapidly growing home trade, supplied by seven dry goods stores, some of which are big and modern enough to be classed as department stores, about sixty groceries, several large hardware stores and many clothing, book and stationery, millinery, jewelry and drug stores, some of which compare favorably with establishments of their respective classes in Chicago. Some of these are mentioned in connection with the Chicago Heights Business Men's association. The town has nearly a dozen hotels, the best of which offer first-class accommodations to the traveling public. Its manufactures are numerous, rapidly increasing in number and growing in importance. Its railway and express facilities are unsurpassed and it has telegraph and telephone connections in all directions, city water, electric lights and power, macadamized streets, parks, walks and drives, a fine opera house and several popular theaters.

The city's banking facilities are supplied by three staunch institutions: The Bank of Chicago Heights; W. J. McEldowney, president; J. Howard McEldowney, vice-president; David Wallace, cashier; Frederick Kirgis, assistant cashier. The Chicago Heights Savings bank; J. C. McEldowney, president; W. F. McEldowney, vice-president; Joseph Kotilinek, cashier. The First National Bank of Chicago Heights; J. W. Thomas, president; E. R. Davis, vice-president; W. W. M. Davis, cashier.

The city's religious and educational advantages are of a high order. All of its church and school buildings are of good construction and some of them are of fine architectural design. It has a well-housed and in all respects ample free library, established partly by the beneficence of Andrew Carnegie. The library building bears date 1902 and was erected under the supervision of a library board constituted as follows: Sam H. Lea, president; David Wallace, vice-president; Joseph Caldwell, secretary; W. E. Canedy, P. P. Lauritzen, L. A. Snyder, W. H. Donovan, E. R. Davis, C. W. Salisbury. Miss Harriet Taylor has been librarian since the library was opened.

There are published here two ably edited and well printed local newspapers. The Chicago Heights *Signal*, established in 1888, is issued every Thursday afternoon at 92 Illinois street by the Palmer Printing company. William H. Freeman is its editor. The Chicago Heights *Star*, official newspaper of the city of Chicago Heights, is published weekly at 86 Illinois street, by W. E. Williams. It is in its eighth volume. A city directory of Chicago Heights has been published annually since 1900.

The postoffice at Chicago Heights is ably managed by William J. McEldowney, postmaster, with Charles F. Kargis as assistant postmaster. The local delivery work is so extensive as to employ seven city and two rural carriers.

Chicago Heights is said to have a larger income than any other

city of its size in the State—perhaps in the country. It is also a pretty sure statement that its business done within her limits exceeds that of any city of its size. In 1895 it was a village of 1,200 people; it now has from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and it is predicted that in ten years more it will be a city of 40,000 people.

The Manufacturers' association of Chicago Heights was organized in 1906, to foster and promote manufacturing industries in the city. Its members are: A. B. Fireproofing company, American Foundry & Machinery company, American Brake Shoe & Foundry company, Bonnet-Nance Stove company, Columbia Tool Steel company, Chicago Color & Chemical company, Canedy-Otto Manufacturing company, Chalmers & Williams, Chicago Heights Lumber company, Calumet Steel company, Flanner & Fellows Lumber company, General Chemical company, Hartwell Brothers, Hamilton Piano company, Hicks' Locomotive & Car Works, Inland Steel company, Kennicott Water Softener company, Ludowici-Celadon company, Morden Frog & Crossing Works, Montgomery Ward & Co., Monarch Motor Car company, National Brick company, Quaker Manufacturing company, Quincy-Manchester-Sargent company, Sheldon-Foster Glass company, Victor Chemical Works, and Weber-Costello company. Its directors and officers early in March, 1909, were: G. A. Berry, president; Cass S. Kennicott, vice-president; C. E. Eshelman, treasurer; D. W. Boyd and Irvin T. Hartz. B. W. Edwards is secretary. There are about fifty considerable manufacturing concerns in Chicago Heights, employing about 7,000 persons. Factories have located here so rapidly and in such a comparatively brief period, and the older ones have so increased their capacity that the city is short fully 1,200 houses of enough to barely house its factory operatives, hundreds of whom are compelled either to board or live in Harvey, Kensington, Steger, Crete or others of the surrounding towns. In the location of industries the most important factors are ready interchange with all connecting railroads centering in Chicago, prompt handling of cars and a rate situation upon the Chicago basis. All these advantages Chicago Heights enjoys, and the ever increasing number of factories locating here is convincing evidence, and it is believed that Chicago Heights is destined to be within a few years one of the great manufacturing centers of the Middle West.

The Business Men's association of Chicago Heights was organized March, 1908, and has a membership of about 120, among them many of the leading merchants of the city in all lines. John Michalek is president; A. L. Hayward, vice-president; H. A. Hood, treasurer; J. J. Flood, secretary. The members are: Mee & Co., furniture and undertaking; W. H. Donovan, real estate; the Real Estate Exchange; John Gravelot, men's furnishings; Jirtle & Somes, plumbing; Max Seeberg, furniture; H. A. Heinsen, sporting goods; Fordtran Brothers, photographs; W. A. Foley, jewelry;



John Michalek, hardware; Harry A. Hood, drugs; Charles W. Friend, men's furnishings; the Chicago Heights *Star*; the Palmer Printing company; W. J. Smith, groceries; Aulwurm Brothers, groceries; J. C. Bradley & Co., drugs; Martin Wald, clothing; G. F. Krueger, groceries; H. F. Thoeming, groceries; G. Bertsheimer, dry goods; G. H. Summerville; D. S. Van Natta & Co., drugs; W. F. Stowell, hardware; Hersler & Maier, heating, roofing and metal work; Rahn, Johnston & Co., builders; Adair & Sons, coal; the North Shore Electric company; Lindhout & Lindhout, lawyers; Phillips Brothers; E. W. Clark, plumbing and gasfitting; H. S. Blanchard, lawyer; the Chicago Heights Gas company; Baker & De Bolt; S. Klamitz, tailoring; Victor Nylund, jewelry; Hayward & Co., grocers; J. E. Gibson & Co., plumbing; Kappmeyer & Cox, cigars; W. H. Stolte, drugs; McEldowney & Co., real estate; the Bank of Chicago Heights; B. W. Edwards, secretary of the Chicago Heights Manufacturers' association; Otto Jaeger; Charles Hayward, laundry; Dr. W. H. McChesney; William Waddington (the Stock Yards market); J. Bagtoglia, wholesale fruits; E. H. Kirgis, tobacco and cigars; L. B. Schilling, real estate; J. W. Cole, paints, oils, etc.; J. Krebs, paints and oils; Collins & Barbay, restaurant; Mayo & Haughey; Dr. C. L. Fritts; Paxton, Baker & Co., furniture; W. H. Doompp, fruits and confectionery; W. H. Kilgallin, president of the Chicago Heights Land association; A. San Pelipi; Hood, Holbrook & Co., feed; G. Gregory, fruit and candy; William H. Lane, grocer; Angelo Bianchi, fruit; Carpenter & Rettman, lawyers; W. C. Mackler, constable; H. J. Wilson, civil engineer; F. A. Palmer, merchant; the Chicago Heights Lumber company; Clovis A. Bonvouloir, horseshoer; the First National bank; J. Casper, groceries; Emil Carlson, groceries; G. R. Blomstadt, groceries; Marcusson Brothers, groceries; P. J. Jurgensen, groceries; Max Verne, ladies' cloaks and suits; C. E. Sage, groceries; Louis B. Krizan, meats; A. H. Rathe, groceries; M. Asher & Sons, department store; A. V. Edman, groceries; A. Hertkoen, groceries; J. Rosenthal & Co., furniture; A. Swanson, shoes; Jacob Albrecht, baker; Oscar Toll, meats; F. C. Boland, shoes.

Homer Abbott and George A. Brinkman were established in law practice at Chicago Heights in 1870. The local medical men were Drs. H. Raby Bidgood, L. L. Goodenow, N. E. Oliver, A. M. Pease, C. W. Salisbury, G. F. Schreiber, R. M. Tafel and H. S. Zimmerman. The practicing lawyers in 1909 are Herman S. Blanchard, George A. Brinkman, Craig A. Hood and Lindhout & Lindhout. The roster of physicians and surgeons is as follows: Drs. Elbert M. Barns, C. E. Cord, Talbot Gorrell, Ira Hartman, E. G. Klingler, William McChesney, W. G. Magee, Anna Medaris, A. Pannenburg, W. D. Robbins, Claude W. Salisbury, George F. Schreiber, F. A. P. Smith, Martin Strand, T. Stankewicz, F. A. Walls.





*Emilio Sandoval*



The first Chicago Heights Chautauqua was held July 17 to 26, 1908, under the direction of the Chicago Heights Chautauqua association. Officers: W. A. Foley, president; A. Hayward, vice-president; John J. Flood, secretary; George H. Glazier, superintendent. Directors: W. A. Foley, A. Hayward, H. A. Hood, John Michalek, M. L. Rau, A. Aulwurm, A. L. Spindler, Fred Wilkenning, G. H. Summerville. Committee of members of the Chicago Heights Woman's club: Mrs. J. W. Thomas, president; Mrs. A. G. Clayton, first vice-president; Mrs. David Wallace, second vice-president; Mrs. James Hood, recording secretary; Mrs. H. W. Blanchard, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. G. Stowell, treasurer; Mrs. Homer Abbott, chairman literature and art; Mrs. F. M. Richardson, home and education; Mrs. Irving Kelley, chairman department of civics; Mrs. L. C. Lockhart, chairman program committee. It was inaugurated with the coöperation, assistance and encouragement of the clergymen and laity of every religious denomination represented in the city; with the hearty support and financial assistance of the Business Men's association, the Manufacturers' association, the Liquor Dealers' association, the civic authorities and every organization active in the healthy growth and the moral and social advancement of the community. Attractive grounds were prepared and a fine program was arranged and carried out. The public interest made the affair a success. It is the earnest wish of all concerned to establish a permanent Chautauqua with a substantial pavilion, cottages, pleasant surroundings, and all that tends to make such an attraction profitable and enjoyable from an educational, religious and moral standpoint.

Owing to the several towns and manufacturing centers within its limits Thornton is one of its most populous townships in Cook county. Historically it is one of the most important. It comprises all of Township 36 north, Range 15 east, having an area of about fifty square miles, and is bounded north by Chicago, east by Lake county, Indiana, south by Bloom township, and west by Bremen township.

Early settlers in Thornton found on the present site of Thornton village, ruins of what evidently had been Indian strongholds. They consisted of outer trenches with inside fortifications, on which grew trees perhaps a hundred years old. It should be recorded, however, that Indians attributed these remains to French explorers. Ira Gardner in 1871 exhumed some skeletons, a stone chisel, some stone bullet molds, some flint arrow heads and specimens of pottery. Some of these relics may have been of French, others of Indian origin. It has been suggested that they may have been left by southern Indians, once resident here, who were eventually driven away by northern tribes.

Thornton township derived its name from Thornton village. Thornton village was named in honor of Col. W. F. Thornton of



Shelbyville, Indiana, a promoter of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and for some years president of its board of commissioners. William Woodbridge, reputedly the first white settler in the township, built in 1834 on the east side of Thorn creek, half way between the sites of Thornton village and Calumet, and removed in 1835 to 160 acres of land adjoining Thornton village on the west. The latter property he sold to John Blackstone and Blackstone sold it to Gurdon S. Hubbard. Stephen Crary came in July, 1835. James Farwell settled that year on the southeast quarter of Section 27. His title was defective and Noah Warren, who bought him out, did not clear it until long afterward. About the same time came the Cases, John and Sanford. In 1836 came Stephen Spoor, Christian Randall, James Barton, David Crandall, John Blackstone, Don Carlos Berry, Joseph Milsted, James Childers, Elisha Young and William Young. John H. Kinzie, of the historic Chicago Kinzie family; Gurdon S. Hubbard and John Blackstone came in 1835 or 1836. All these located at or near Thornton village. Dolton was settled by Andrew H. Dolton in 1846. His brothers, Henry B. and Charles H., came a few years later. At Homewood early settlers were the Butterfields, Job Campbell, James Walker, Daniel Hood, Samuel James, Horace Briggs, J. H. Scott, C. D. Robinson, James Hart, Cyrus Eastwood, Joseph Gallener, William Van Wyck, John Johnson, William Hall and James Clark. In 1848-50 came many German settlers, among them H. Brinkeman, C. Hecht, C. Hipping, H. Hasberg, H. Rathe, C. D. Rathe, L. Hupe, H. Schonhalz and H. and C. Zimmer. The advance of settlement in the township is indicated by the rise and growth of villages.

Until April, 1850, Thornton township, with Rich and Bloom townships, constituted Thornton precinct. Its first township officers were A. H. Dolton, supervisor; Elisha Young, assessor; A. G. Smith, collector; Stephen Crary, clerk; Stephen Spoor and John Milsted, justices of the peace. The first postoffice in the township was established at Thornton village about 1836, with Don Carlos Berry as postmaster. Before that the people went for their mail to Chicago and to Hadley, near Mokena, Will county. Joseph Case, the second postmaster, succeeded Berry in 1837. The first birth in the township was probably that of Sarah Crandall, daughter of David Crandall, September, 1835; the first death was that of Margaret Hampsher in the winter of 1837-38.

The township is drained by the Grand Calumet and Little Calumet rivers and Thorn and Stony creeks and smaller streams. It was early predicted that Thornton village would become the head of navigation. Its water power was valued at \$10,000. Thorn creek had a channel forty feet wide. In 1835 Peter Barton brought a schooner up the Calumet to the mouth of Stony creek and up Stony creek to Thornton village. Later Young brothers built a small steam trading barge which plied between Chicago and points

on the Calumet. The Youngs went to California and in 1851 the boiler of the barge exploded, killing its engineer.

The Illinois Legislature granted to the Illinois Central railroad each alternate section of land along its proposed route, including Section 8, Township 36 north, Range 14 east. In 1865 C. C. P. Holden bought the south one-half of Section 8. In 1871 he sold part of it to the owners of Section 17, a syndicate including Samuel Delamater, John K. Romley, Joshua P. Young, Josephus Collett, Joseph E. Young and Seth Waddens, which in 1873 platted 1,700 acres as South Lawn. Large lots and gardens were offered at \$100, with free transportation for actual settlers to and from Chicago for a year. John Gay, the first settler, received a deed for Lots 1 and 2, Block 50, October 1, 1874, and for two or three years lived there neighborless, while streets were laid out and trees were planted on all sides. He was a contractor and in 1874-75 graded the Grand Trunk railroad from Thornton Junction through South Lawn to Corwith. In 1880 the Hopkins Mower works and the hotel near the railroad were erected. Later the property of the syndicate was divided among its members. I. Ryan acquired the interest of the Waddens estate. He and Young bought adjacent land and August 6, 1888, Ryan sold 500 acres west of Ashland avenue to A. G. Spaulding, who contemplated the building of a town under his own name. William H. Pease, now postmaster at Harvey; John De Graff, James B. Wilson and George Stiles were the only citizens of South Lawn in 1889. In November of that year Turlington W. Harvey, then well known as capitalist, lumber merchant and philanthropist, bought a part of the East Division, including the plant of the mower works, together with some land north; also Blocks 67, 69, 79 and 88, and perhaps some others in the more northern portion. Later he made other purchases. In June, 1890, he sold this land and much of the East Division, between 151st and 159th streets, to the Harvey Land association, which had been organized with a capital stock of a million dollars. In April, 1891, the association acquired the Spaulding property or West Division. In 1891-93 the association sold lots to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000, business establishments multiplied and the population increased so rapidly that in 1895 it was estimated at nearly 5,000. It is now conservatively estimated at 6,500.

Harvey was incorporated as a village in 1891. Peter B. Lamb, the first president of the village board, was succeeded by Thomas McFarlane, he by Peter B. Lamb, and he by H. C. Riordan. It was incorporated as a city in 1895 and is divided into five wards. The following have filled the office of mayor in the order named: Jonathan Mathews, Clark W. Ranger, F. A. Braley, Frank A. Howland, E. M. Flewelling, Clark W. Ranger, A. W. Campbell, W. E. Kerr, E. M. Flewelling, W. E. Kerr, C. F. McKie, D. H. McGilroy and F. W. Gage were village clerks in the order named.



A. C. Coover was the first city clerk. Richard E. Calenck has been clerk since 1901.

Under the direction of the City Council, the Board of Local Improvements, city engineer and commissioner of highways, extensive public improvements have been and are being perfected. The importance of sanitation was early recognized and miles of sewerage had been constructed before Harvey was incorporated. The work has been carried forward and brought to effective completion under the administration of the present mayor. The system covers all important business and residence streets and includes adequate surface drainage. Streets are paved and connect with an improved country road system which makes Harvey accessible to farmers on all sides. Cement and plank sidewalks skirt all streets, and many trees have been planted, converting a naked prairie into a place of beauty. The city is amply supplied with water and with electric light. The fire-fighting equipment meets the requirements of the Chicago Board of Underwriters and takes it in the list of first-class cities. The fire department was organized in 1891.

The police and health departments would be creditable to a much larger town. A large, handsome city hall was built in 1895. The first postmaster at South Lawn was John Fay. The present postmaster of Harvey is W. H. Pease, who as pioneer merchant and public spirited citizen has seen the city in every stage of its development. Free delivery was introduced in 1900. The Harvey Library association was organized to include all persons willing to pay 25 cents a year to read one book each week. A Carnegie library building was erected in 1906.

The first school teacher at Harvey was Miss Margaret McKee. When the town was platted there was one little school building within its limits—that in District No. 8, now No. 152, which was cut out of two adjoining districts in 1882. Until 1892 only one teacher was required. Then the "Magic City" had sprung into living, with 655 school children. Schools were opened in store-rooms and in the basement of the Methodist church. A small high school was started in 1892 with Prof. J. E. Cable as principal. This was superseded in 1898 by the township high school with Professor Cable in charge. Prof. F. L. Miller, who had been for about a year the head of a private academy in the "academy addition," was employed in the fall of 1902 as superintendent of the schools of the district and has ably filled the position ever since. District No. 152 includes the greater part of the city. It employs there twenty-four teachers in five buildings and its course of study is based on that of the Chicago public schools and grades so high that often pupils from Chicago are not up to the work of their grades in Harvey. Graduates are admitted to the Thornton township high school and other high schools without examination. District No. 147, partly outside the city, derives four-fifths of its



patronage from Harvey. In his report for 1896-97 Professor Miller urged the erection of a township high school building to relieve pressure on District No. 152 by pupils from neighboring villages. The idea, until then without coherency, crystallized in the election of a township school board: W. H. Miller, J. A. Lawson, F. C. Howland, F. A. Braley and J. C. Howe—men commanding the highest respect for judgment and public spirit. Thornton township owns an entire block in the center township of Harvey and a building and equipment worth \$100,000, adequate to the need of many more students than are now accommodated, with room for addition to the building should they be required. The high school employs half a score of teachers and its graduates are accredited to collegiate institutions in Illinois and neighboring States. Its courses of study, largely elective, are laid out as classical, scientific, English and business. Stenography and typewriting are included in the latter.

On September 1, 1906, the old Whittier building, situated on the corner of 153d street and Turlington avenue, was completely burned with all its contents, entailing a loss of \$30,000 or more to the district. This was a large stone building containing eight school rooms besides a large office. The building was well equipped with furniture, pianos, valuable pictures, and several hundred volumes of books. The supplies, including supplementary readers, were in the building at the time of the fire. All the records of the school were destroyed, including the teachers' registers and records of all pupils of former years. School was postponed for one week and rooms secured at the high school, lecture rooms of three churches, and extra rooms in the school buildings.

Plans were immediately made for the erection of a new building, and as the site of the old school was so small, a half block of ground was purchased on the corner of Loomis avenue and 152d street, upon which was erected a magnificent building known as the New Whittier, containing eight schoolrooms, office with a large fire-proof vault, large, spacious halls, rooms for manual training and domestic science, and a large attic used as a gymnasium by the pupils.

District No. 152 has now five buildings. In the last four years the Bryant building has been enlarged from a five-room school to an eight-room school, with front and rear staircases, making it a very commodious building.

A corps of twenty-five teachers, including the superintendent and a supervisor of music and drawing, are needed to take care of the pupils of District No. 152, which has at the present time (February, 1909,) an enrollment of 1,030, and will reach 1,100 before the close of the year.

The Board of Education, District No. 152, has for its president Mr. W. D. Rogers; secretary and superintendent, Prof. F. L. Mil-

ler; and the following members: William L. Voss, W. G. Morse, Mrs. Aurilla M. Pease, W. H. Davis, Mrs. Minnie L. Hinsdale, and Edward Anderson.

District No. 147, known as West Harvey, the Fourth ward of the city of Harvey, has three buildings, and employs nine teachers, including the superintendent, Prof. L. A. Pringle, and a supervisor of drawing. The enrollment will probably amount to 300. J. H. McKee is president of the Board of Education, District No. 147, and J. D. McLarty is secretary. Messrs. A. Klaczynski, J. E. Reuss, J. E. Fischer, E. Dathan, and Andrew Fischer are the members of the board.

In addition to these two systems of grade schools a very fine township high school is located at Harvey, with a faculty of eleven teachers, including the principal, Prof. L. W. Smith.

This school has an enrollment of about 260 pupils. There are fine laboratory appliances in both chemistry and physics. This splendidly equipped building is situated at the corner of 150th street and Columbia avenue, easy of access from the trains, from which come many pupils from different directions to attend this school.

In 1890 A. S. K. Anderson, of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, preached to a congregation of various denominations in a schoolhouse in Harvey. In December the Methodists withdrew; the Baptists withdrew in January, 1891. A Congregational society, organized of those who remained, worshiped in a temporary structure till 1901, when the present Congregational church was built. The First Methodist Episcopal church was organized December 2, 1890, by the Rev. H. L. Houghton. It met in rented halls until it bought and improved its fine property. The First Baptist church was organized in 1891 and its house of worship was dedicated November 18, 1892. The Christians date their society from 1891. Its people worshiped in the Lutheran church and in a hall until its house was built. The Rev. James B. McClure of Chicago organized the Presbyterian church of Harvey March 17, 1892. Its first regular pastor was Rev. Joseph F. Flint. Its building was erected about seven years ago. The Free Methodist church organized about sixteen years ago, built a church house and a parsonage. The Academy Methodist Episcopal church grew out of a class organized in the academy, May 15, 1892. Rev. Daniel McGuirk was the first pastor. A house of worship costing more than \$7,000 was dedicated May 14, 1893, and opened November 6, 1893. A smaller building dedicated December 1, 1895, was later enlarged. The Honore avenue Methodist Episcopal church occupies a fine building erected in 1897. St. Clements mission (Episcopalian) was organized by the Rev. Joseph Rushton, December 7, 1898, and its Sunday school January 11, 1899. It received its present name in 1900. The Ascension Roman Catholic church was organized by the Rev. J. B. Feeley, July 2, 1899; it had been a mission. The

German Evangelical Church of Peace dates from March 24, 1901; and the Seventh Day Adventist church from August, 1901. A Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran society built a church in 1906. A colored Baptist church was organized a few years ago by the Rev. Nathan Brooks.

The city of Harvey was named by W. H. Pease in honor of Turlington W. Harvey and Harvey L. Hopkins, founder of the mower works at South Lawn. It is located two miles south of Chicago, on the Illinois Central, Big Four and Grand Trunk railroads, three great trunk lines, and on the line of the Chicago Terminal Transfer company. It has electric railway connection with Chicago by two lines, one of them that of the Chicago and Southern Traction company, by which an outlet is had over remote connecting interurban railways.

The Bank of Harvey dates from the beginning of the town. W. H. Miller, its president, came to Harvey in February, 1891, and opened the bank for business in July following. Dr. G. A. Stevenson is its president and Alfred Miller its cashier. The First National Bank of Harvey was opened May 15, 1907. Its officers are Frederick De Young, president; W. D. Rodgers and W. E. Powers, vice-presidents; David Weidemann, cashier.

Thornton village, near the southern border of Thornton township, is the oldest settlement in the township and was for some time the center of its population. The first white settler there and probably the first in the township was William Woodbridge, in 1834, east of Thorn creek. In 1835 he moved to a point west of Thornton village. Later he opened the first store at Thornton. In 1836 the pioneer tavern was established by Don Carlos Berry, who about that time became first postmaster. The first schoolhouse was built in 1836. James Barton and Caub Sweet were early schoolmasters. The first sermon heard in the settlement was preached in 1836, probably by Marcellus McGowan, a Mormon missionary.

The village was platted in 1835 by John H. Kinzie, who had bought land there from Indians. He soon associated with him Gurdon S. Hubbard and John Blackstone and they put a saw mill in operation. Stone quarries were opened at Thornton about 1850. The first resident physician was Dr. Benjamin Baker. A lodge of Odd Fellows was duly organized and eventually it erected a building, which in 1876 was bought by the Methodists and converted into a church.

Dolton, in the northern part of Thornton township, near the southern limit of Chicago, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and Chicago & Eastern Illinois railways, and just east of the main line of the Illinois Central railroad, was settled by Andrew H. Dolton, and next to Thornton village is the oldest settlement in the township. Henry B. and Charles H. Dolton, brothers of Andrew, came later and they then were the founders of the



village. The first plat of the place was made for the settlers by Alexander Wolcott and embraced that part of the village between Park and Lincoln avenues and Washington street. The property south of Blocks 7 and 8 was platted for the Doltons by George E. Dolton March 7, 1870. Conrad Zimmer was the first local merchant. The first schoolhouse was built in 1868 and Miss Bishop taught the first school. Dolton postoffice was established in 1870 with Andrew H. Dolton in charge. A Methodist organization was effected by Rev. J. M. Lambert August, 1870. A Union Sunday school dated from August 12, 1877, and S. H. Harrington was its first superintendent.

South Holland, three miles south of Dolton, was settled by Germans in 1847. Among the pioneers there were John Kallowingeo, Henry De Young, R. Van Vuuren, the Gonevens and the Benslips. They and A. Zevijenberg, who came in 1850, were the only residents between the villages of Dolton and Thornton. The place was long known as "the Dutch settlement."

New Hammond, in the northeast corner of Thornton township, on the Michigan Central railroad, and near the Chicago & Erie, New York, Chicago & St. Louis and Western Indiana railroads, is a suburb of Hammond, Indiana. The first settlement there was made by E. W. Hohman in 1849. It was incorporated in 1892.

Homewood, in the extreme southern corner of Thornton township, on the Illinois Central railroad, with fine agricultural environments, was platted in 1852 by James Hart and was originally named Hartford. Settlement began there in the early '40s. German immigration set in in 1840-50 and in time the settlement became characteristically German. A postoffice was established in 1852. George Churchill was postmaster. H. Brinkeman opened a hotel in 1851. Thomas Hastings, the primitive merchant, kept a general store in a building erected by C. D. Robinson. Conrad Zimmer opened a store in 1855. A company organized on subscribed capital, with George W. Morris as president, built a flouring mill in 1856. Eventually it passed to other ownership.

In 1856 George Morris laid out forty acres of land adjoining Hartford, south, in village lots, under the name of Thornton Station. It promised well, but the panic of 1857 finished it.

Lansing, in the southern part of Thornton township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway, was settled by John, George and Henry Lansing, and was platted in 1865 by John Lansing. Located on a sandy ridge with natural meadows on all sides, it has absorbed a settlement formerly known as Cummings Corners. The baling and shipping of hay produced in the vicinity early became a leading business. A Lutheran church was built in 1883. The population, largely German, had reached 830 in 1900.

Riverdale, a flourishing little village south of the Chicago limits, on the Illinois Central and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroads, is forging to the front with considerable local trade.

## EPIDEMICS AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

THE early practice of medicine at Chicago is intimately connected with old Fort Dearborn and its garrison. The fort was built in 1804 and physicians were there as early as the troops. As early as 1810 Dr. John Cooper, surgeon mate, came to Fort Dearborn and practiced his profession upon the garrison. Dr. Isaac V. Van Voorhees was post surgeon at the time of the massacre of the garrison and inhabitants in 1812. Doctor Van Voorhees himself was killed under peculiarly barbarous circumstances during the massacre. His death left the remaining troops and inhabitants without the services of a physician. In this extremity Mr. Kinzie performed a surgical operation by extracting a bullet from the arm of Mrs. Heald.

About 1820 Dr. Alexander W. Wolcott located here as post physician and agent. He was a graduate of Yale college and continued here until his death in 1830. During his lifetime he served as army surgeon and practiced for the inhabitants outside of the fort. In 1823 Thomas P. Hall became assistant surgeon at Fort Dearborn, according to the *Army Register*. Even as early as 1825 there was considerable need of the services of a physician, because throughout this region were from twenty to thirty families besides the soldiers in the fort. During the year 1822, according to the army records, one death occurred out of the eighty-seven men connected with the garrison. The following year three out of ninety-five died. Upon the departure of the garrison late in the '20s Doctor Wolcott probably continued to administer to the wants of the few inhabitants. In 1828 Dr. C. A. Finley was assistant surgeon at Fort Dearborn and was still here in December, 1830.

It is well to bear in mind the surroundings here when the county was created in 1831. Along the lake in most cases was a stretch of sand ridges which were dry and clean. Back a little farther were low tracts without sand, and throughout the year many portions were wholly covered with water, or partially so, furnishing thus natural facilities for the propagation of various fevers and other diseases. These were the surroundings at the time of the appearance here of Dr. Elijah Dewey Harmon, the first permanent resident physician of Cook county. He had studied medicine in Vermont and had later served as volunteer surgeon during the War of 1812. He had the honor of serving as a surgeon at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814, on the flagship of Commodore McDonough.

There his services on the bloody deck of the "Saratoga" were employed. He came west in 1829, went to Jacksonville, Illinois, and elsewhere, and in the fall of 1831 came on horseback to Chicago.

Upon his arrival, Dr. J. B. Finley, the surgeon of the garrison, was temporarily absent for some time, whereupon Doctor Harmon was made garrison surgeon and at the same time began a general practice with a few inhabitants found residing here and in this vicinity. The appearance of cholera the next year gave him an abundance of work to do. General Scott arrived July 10, 1832, and brought with him on board the vessel many cholera cases. Disease spread rapidly, one out of three of the troops being attacked, and many died. The two companies composing the garrison were separated and removed to different points some distance from the stockade, where they were surrounded with every favorable condition possible at that time. Doctor Harmon was given charge of the sick, and of the cases placed in his hands it is declared that only two or three deaths occurred. At the time and afterward Doctor Harmon attributed his success to his avoidance of the use of calomel in the treatment of the disease. Doctor Harmon and General Scott had some differences, the former insisting on treating the inhabitants outside of the fort, while the latter demanded that so long as Doctor Harmon occupied the post of garrison surgeon he must confine his services to the troops. Doctor Harmon refused, but in time their differences blew away.

During the winter of 1831-32 Doctor Harmon performed the operation of amputating the frozen foot of a half-breed Canadian. The man was tied to a chair, a tourniquet was applied to the lower extremity and the foot was successfully removed. Doctor Harmon with his family occupied the old Kinzie house, where his sign was displayed. He brought his first medicine with him from Vermont, but later secured supplies by vessel from Detroit and Buffalo. His library consisted of about one dozen volumes of standard works of that date. Later he increased the number until he had one of the best early medical libraries in the city. He made his visits often on horseback, but usually to the Chicago inhabitants and those living near he journeyed on foot, rain or shine. Many interesting incidents are related concerning the genial character, hopefulness and efficiency of Doctor Harmon. He had unbounded faith in the future development and vast growth of Chicago. He was one of the first school commissioners and was otherwise prominent outside of his profession. He died in 1869.

Probably as early as 1829 Dr. S. G. J. De Camp became post surgeon at Fort Dearborn. It is from his report that the facts in the table below are derived. He must have been post surgeon during the cholera epidemic in 1832, because he reports that 200 cases were admitted to the hospital in the course of six or seven days, and that fifty-eight cases terminated fatally. All of the cases ex-



cept those administered by Doctor Harmon were treated with calomel and bloodletting. Doctor De Camp reported that this treatment was so efficacious that the disease was "robbed of all its terrors." He came to the conclusion that the disease was contagious, owing to the fact that several citizens died of the cholera, although previous to the arrival of the troops there was not a case of cholera either in the fort or in the village proper. He further noted a predisposition to the disease with persons of intemperate habits. The following is an abstract from the report of Dr. S. G. J. De Camp exhibiting the principal diseases at Fort Dearborn for seven years:

Years .....	1829	1830	1831	1833	1834	1835	1836	Totals
Mean strength.....	91	90	92	104	91	96	104	668
<b>DISEASES:</b>								
Intermittent fever .....	17	18	....	19	32	19	31	136
Remittent fever .....	....	15	1	1	2	5	2	26
Synochal fever .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Diseases of respiratory organs ..	11	8	1	10	22	14	23	89
Diseases of digestive organs ....	30	22	9	69	84	53	42	309
Diseases of brain and nervous system.....	2	3	....	....	3	....	1	9
Rheumatic affections .....	....	10	3	7	3	7	15	51
Venereal affections .....	....	1	3	....	....	....	2	7
Ulcers and abscesses .....	16	12	....	9	8	5	7	57
Wounds and injuries .....	19	15	10	41	19	10	14	128
Ebriety.....	4	....	....	11	2	4	8	29
All other diseases .....	12	5	2	26	10	20	15	90
Totals .....	118	119	30	193	185	137	160	933

The second physician who located here permanently was Dr. Philip Maxwell, who also was educated in Vermont. He was assistant post surgeon of the army in 1832. He arrived at Fort Dearborn March 15, 1833. He later removed to Wisconsin. Other physicians who were here during the '30s were: Dr. Edmund S. Kimberly, Dr. John T. Temple, Dr. Henry Clarke, Dr. William B. Egan, Dr. John W. Eldridge and Dr. Josiah C. Goodhue. These men were here prior to 1834. Several of them came during the great increase in population in 1833. It has been stated that several of these early physicians located here, not with the expectation of practicing their profession, but with the design of engaging in some other occupation, presumably farming. This statement was made by Doctor Goodhue in an address delivered at the Rock River Medical society at a later date.

Dr. John T. Temple arrived in 1833 and was for a time volunteer surgeon of the garrison. He was credited with having made the first autopsy and with having rendered the first medico-legal testimony in court. Dr. William B. Egan reached Chicago in the fall of 1833, and thereafter for many years was a successful physician,

practicing largely among the laborers on the canal. Almost from the start he began dealing in real estate. He took much interest in the construction of the canal and the improvement of the city. Dr. Josiah C. Goodhue was here early in the '30s, secured a lucrative practice and later removed to Rockford. Two other doctors about 1836 were J. J. Stuart and Lord. Philo Carpenter arrived at Chicago in July, 1832, and assisted in the care of the cholera patients. A little later he opened a drug and general store near the present Lake street bridge. The second drug store was opened by Dr. Edmund S. Kimberly, who likewise practiced medicine. As early as 1834 Dr. Peter Temple began the practice of dentistry at Chicago. About the same date Dr. William H. Kennicott was also engaged in dentistry here. Both of these dentists had professional cards in the first newspaper (*The Democrat*) of that date. Dr. Daniel Brainard reached Chicago in September, 1835. He began practicing medicine, and throughout his career was probably the most prominent figure among the many able physicians of early years. As early as the winter of 1836-37 he announced the project of establishing Rush Medical college. In 1838, assisted by Doctor Goodhue, he performed a difficult double surgical operation, which attracted the attention of physicians and citizens. This case alone established his reputation as a surgeon. He was master of all the collateral branches of medical science. He communicated important articles on a great variety of subjects to medical journals. His connection with Rush Medical college is well known to all Chicago. Dr. Charles V. Dyer, who came here in 1833, was city physician in 1835. At that date the old directory shows the presence here of the following doctors: John Brinkerhoff, H. Clarke, Levi D. Boone, Eldridge, E. S. Kimberly, Merrick, Post, and J. J. Stuart. Doctor Boone was a grand-nephew of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer. He arrived in Chicago in 1836 and was a prominent practitioner. As early as October, 1836, a medical society was organized in this city. At that time it was called the Cook County Medical society, and Dr. Levi D. Boone was its secretary.

Dr. Joseph W. Freer, who arrived here in 1836, became one of the leaders in medical affairs. After finishing his professional education at Rush Medical college he was offered and accepted the position of instructor in the institution. He also formed a partnership in the practice with Dr. J. A. Kennicott of Wheeling. In after years he became one of the most prominent and useful professors in the college.

Dr. John H. Foster was a successful physician in early years. Dr. John M. Smith began practicing here in the spring of 1837, but removed to Philadelphia in 1842. He was an elder brother of the distinguished orator S. Lisle Smith. Dr. George W. Wentworth located here during the '40s. He was a brother of John Wentworth.

The practice of medicine in Chicago is closely identified in early days with the medical staff of Rush Medical college. That institution was first suggested in 1836. Its first building was erected in 1844. The first four professors connected with it were Brainard, Blaney, McLean, and Knapp. These men practiced much outside of their duties at the college. In 1855 the following eminent medical men were connected with the college: Daniel Brainard, Austin Flint, George N. Flint, J. V. Z. Blaney, John McLean and William B. Herrick. It was in 1859 that a division occurred in the staff of Rush Medical college, resulting in the organization of a separate institution, later called the Chicago Medical college. To supply the vacancies caused by this division, the following physicians became connected with Rush Medical college at that date: J. Adams Allen, De Laskie Miller, Ephraim Ingals, R. L. Rea, A. S. Hudson and Joseph W. Freer.

In 1850 the Chicago Medical society was inaugurated, the first meeting being held at Randolph and Clark streets. Among those present were: Doctors Daniel Brainard, Levi D. Boone, Brockholst McVickar, W. B. Herrick, John Evans, Edwin G. Meek, J. Herman Bird, S. W. Ritchell, J. V. Z. Blaney, Nathan S. Davis and Philip Maxwell. These well known practitioners formally established the Chicago Medical society. In September, 1857, the German Medical society of Chicago was organized, the first officers being: William Wagner, president; E. Schmidt, vice-president; George D. Schlotzer, secretary.

As early as 1844 the first issue of the *Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal* appeared here under the management of Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney.

The business and general directory of Chicago in 1845 enrolled twenty-eight names of physicians. In addition to those mentioned above the following appeared: S. D. Cornell, A. W. Davidson, H. H. Beardsley, William Allen, Charles H. Duck, Philip Maxwell, Aaron Pitney and D. S. Smith.

In 1847 the first general hospital was established on the North side near Kinzie and Wolcott streets, chiefly through the influence of Doctor Brainard and his associates. The medical staff there at the commencement were Doctors Blaney, Brainard, Herrick, etc.

Among those connected with the Chicago Medical college in 1859, the date of its commencement, were Doctors David Rutter, Ralph N. Isham, Hosmer A. Johnston and Edmund Andrews. Later the following were connected with it: N. S. Davis, W. H. Byford, J. H. Hollister, Doctor Mahla, M. K. Taylor, Titus De Ville and H. G. Spafford. Lectures were first delivered in the Lind block at Market and Randolph streets to a class of thirty-three members, of whom nine were finally graduated. The first building owned by this institution was at State and Twenty-second streets, and in 1870 was removed to Prairie and Twenty-sixth streets. At that



that time Mercy hospital became connected with it. Thereafter the medical board of that hospital was made up of professors from the college. The Mercy hospital was chartered in the '40s, but a commencement was not made until about 1850. Among the trustees mentioned were Doctor Evans and Judges Dickey and Skinner. In 1850 Dr. N. S. Davis delivered a course of six lectures on the sanitary condition of Chicago, and the proceeds realized from the admission fee secured for the hospital some of its first funds.

Twelve beds were purchased and placed in the old Lake house at Rush and North Water streets. Its success was largely due to the unremitting and able efforts of Doctor Davis and Doctor Brainard. The Sisters of Mercy took charge in 1857 and proceeded to enlarge the accommodations. In after years the institution became a Godsend to the sick and helpless.

In the '50s the Woman's Medical college of Chicago was projected. At that date there was intense prejudice against the admission of women to the profession of medicine, but Emily Blackwell had attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical college, and being denied a continuance there, mainly through the prejudice of the Illinois State Medical society, she went to Cleveland and there graduated in medicine. Soon after this Dr. Mary H. Thompson began practicing medicine in Chicago, notwithstanding the prejudice against her sex. These were the first women to brave the displeasure of the male practitioners at Chicago. Others afterward assumed the responsibility and in time it became common to see women acting as disciples of Esculapius. In 1869 four women entered the Chicago Medical college and took the full course. The great fire of 1871 destroyed the Women's hospital.

The Chicago Relief and Aid society was organized in the '50s and during the war was particularly active, and its services were wide and invaluable. Another early institution was the hospital for Women and Children, which at a later date was located at West Adams and Paulina streets. The Illinois charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary was another important institution about this date. Their first building was on East Pierson street. In 1854-55, during the cholera epidemic, the city established a hospital at Eighteenth and Arnold streets, where afterward was located the County hospital. Frame buildings were first used, and at that time Dr. Brock McVickar was city physician. The Board of Health of the city was active and prominent during the '50s and later. The County hospital recognized the two distinct medical schools—the Allopathic and the Homeopathic boards. Still later the Eclectics were also recognized.

As early as 1858 clinical instruction was given by the faculty of the medical colleges and by Doctors George K. Amerman and J. P. Ross, who devoted considerable attention to that branch of the practice. During the war the clinical school was conducted with much

success and satisfaction. Dr. B. McVickar was connected with it. It was through the efforts mainly of Doctors Ross and Amerman that the Cook County hospital service was reorganized and expanded about 1866. They afterward were prominently connected with the institution.

In 1835 the trustees of Chicago established a permanent Board of Health. Only one physician, Dr. John T. Temple, was a member of same. In 1837 among the members of the board were Doctors J. W. Eldridge and Daniel Brainard. The next year Dr. E. S. Kimberly succeeded Dr. Brainard, and in 1841 Dr. J. W. Eldridge occupied the position. In 1842 Dr. W. B. Egan became city physician, and Austin Smith, who was city marshal, was appointed his assistant. The position of city physician was afterward filled by the following physicians: Philip Maxwell, Henry S. Hubér, A. B. Boone, A. B. Palmer, Brock McVickar, I. Lynn, Gerhard Paoli, William Wagner and Lucien P. Cheney. The latter held the position for thirteen years, until 1874. In 1867 the Health department was severed from the Police department and placed under the management of the Board of Health. At this date a sanitary superintendent was the executive officer. The Board of Health at this time was composed of the following doctors: H. A. Johnson, J. H. Rauch and William Wagner, besides several citizens. Doctor Rauch was sanitary superintendent and Dr. H. S. Hahn city physician. The sanitary condition since that date has invariably been taken into consideration.

The transfer of the Health department to the control and management of the mayor and police in 1860 encountered the emphatic protest of every leading medical man in the city. The Chicago Medical society likewise protested against the procedure. In 1876 the City Council abolished the Board of Health and created a commissioner of health and made provision for a corps of sanitary inspectors as well as a registrar of civil statistics. The act of 1881 placed under the supervision of the health commissioner the sanitary condition of the factories, shops, etc. A little later it was given control and supervision of the milk supply, the control of epidemics, management of free baths and the school of inspection, etc. Late in the '80s the Board of Health was gradually expanded and systematized. New departments were added by the city and new diseases were carefully studied with a view to prevention. Probably at the present time no city in the country has a more efficient inspection with a view to public health than has Chicago.

Upon the organization of the City Medical society in 1850 Doctor Herrick was elected its first president and Dr. Edwin G. Meek one of the first secretaries.

Homeopathy was represented in Chicago as early as 1836 by Dr. Daniel S. Smith, who later was called the "Father of Homeopathy." In 1842 Dr. E. E. W. Adams, of the same medical school, arrived



here. The following year Dr. Aaron Pitney, also a practitioner of Homeopathy, located here. These three were the first of that school to practice in Cook county. Later Doctors George E. Shipman, Henry W. Boardman, D. A. Colton, G. D. Beebe, Nicholas F. Cooke, Reuben Ludlam and Alvin E. Small were practitioners of the same school here. In 1851 at the office of Skinner & Hoyne, Lake and Dearborn streets, the Western Homeopathy association was inaugurated. This preliminary meeting was attended by Professor L. Dodge of Cleveland, chairman, and Dr. T. G. Comstock, St. Louis, secretary. The committee on credentials consisted of Doctors D. S. Smith and George E. Shipman of Chicago, and Dr. L. M. Tracy of Milwaukee. Later a convention held at Warner's hall and largely attended by Western Homeopaths duly created the Western Institute of Homeopathy. At first there was much divergence between the Allopaths and the Homeopaths, but by 1857, as before stated, the differences were largely healed by the appointment of the Board of Health to the city hospital of joint practitioners of the two schools.

The first Homeopathic pharmacy was opened in Chicago in 1844 by Dr. David B. Smith. In 1854 the Homeopaths established a hospital at 20 Kinzie street. In 1853 steps were taken to secure a charter for a Homeopathic college by Dr. David S. Smith. It is said that Abraham Lincoln prepared the draft of the first charter in 1855.

No records are accessible showing the diseases of the country during the French occupation so far as it has been possible to ascertain. The natural topography of Chicago is that of a flat, sandy plain along the lake front, which rises to about eight feet, and again descends to the north and south branches of the river. Westward a vast prairie stretched to and beyond the Des Plaines river. A natural forest of oaks extends to within a mile of the river on the north, along the banks of the North branch.

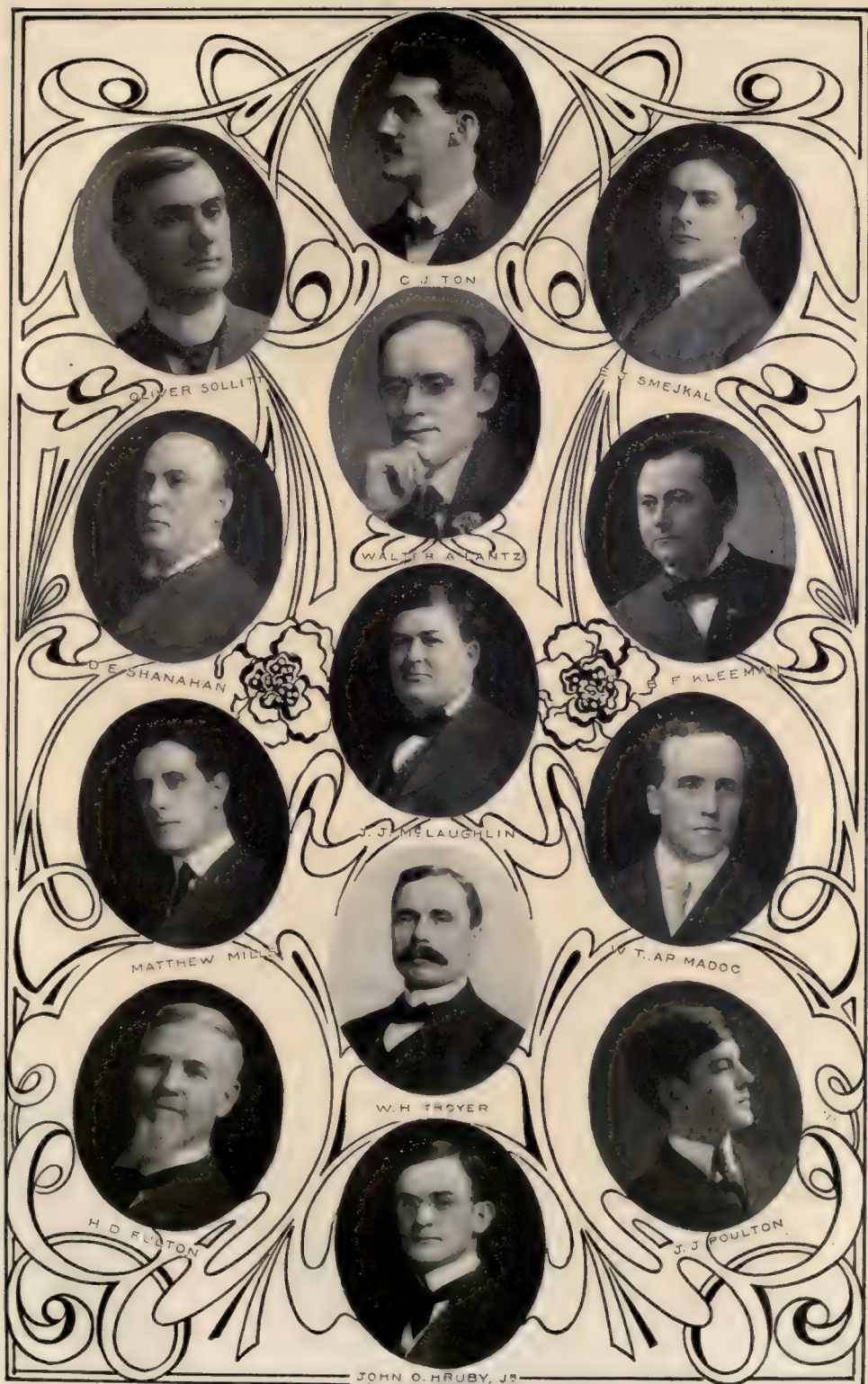
The fort consisted of two block houses with a parade ground and sally port, or subterranean passage to the river, the whole surrounded by a stockade. It was garrisoned with fifty men and three pieces of artillery.

Surgeon Forry, who, under the direction of Surgeon General Lawson, compiled the first official volume of medical statistics of the army, says: "As the bank of the lake is several feet higher than the ground in the rear, the latter is sometimes covered with water."

"This position," says the writer, "is one of our most salubrious military stations. According to the Adjutant General's returns, the deaths from all causes amount to eight, being 13-10 per cent per annum. Of these deaths, five are reported in the military returns, viz.: one phthisis pulmonalis, two bilious remittent fever, and two spasmodic cholera. Excluding the last two cases, which occurred in 1834, the annual ratio of mortality is no higher than 5-10 per cent."

The settlers were without doubt subject to the prevalent diseases





GROUP OF STATE REPRESENTATIVES.



of the northwestern frontier, such as bilious or remittent fever, ague and occasionally epidemic dysentery. This assertion does not rest on recorded observations, so far as this particular locality is concerned, but on the fact that nearly all the northwestern country, and also western New York, suffered from epidemic dysentery. One hundred and ten cases of diarrhœa and dysentery were reported among the troops at Fort Dearborn up to 1829, when the post was abandoned. Dr. Lovell of the army states:

"Dysentery and diarrhœa were the most general diseases through the summer months and they continued into the autumn. These diseases (intermittents), though severe, bore but a small proportion to the usual pestilences of our army, diarrhœa and dysentery. All of the army posts on the Great Lakes during the period named seemed to have suffered from it. Incidentally it may be mentioned that ipecacuanha was regarded almost as a specific."

According to Daniel Drake, in 1848, "the town of Chicago has been more infested with autumnal fever than Fort Dearborn." This he attributed to the upturning of the soil by the plow and the spade. In 1829 exclusive of the garrison, there were between six and ten families in Chicago (squatters). The extreme salubrity of the place is mentioned by all the early writers, and Governor Reynolds attributes it to the lake breezes. Work on the canal caused a great deal of sickness, and after the disappearance of cholera of 1832, the town was still unhealthy. Nearly all the workmen who lived along the line of the canal were attacked by "autumnal" fevers and many died with visceral congestions.

The first epidemic of any great extent in the northwestern country was the epidemic of Asiatic cholera which prevailed in 1832. This disease was brought to Chicago by the troops who had been ordered from Fortress Monroe, Va., to Fort Dearborn to take part in the Black Hawk war.

"Cholera had prevailed," says Doctor Peters, "in Russia in 1829 and 1830. It reached England, Scotland and Ireland in 1831 and was first landed at Grosse Isle, the quarantine station for Quebec, on April 28, 1832, by the ship 'Constantia' from Limerick, Ireland, with 170 emigrants, of whom twenty-nine had died of cholera on the voyage. On May 14, the ship 'Robert,' from Cork, arrived, having ten deaths from cholera; May 28, the ship 'Elizabeth,' from Dublin, came in with 200 passengers and twenty deaths from cholera. June 3 the brig 'Carrick,' from Dublin, followed with 145 emigrants and forty-two deaths from cholera. Total, 375 emigrants and 159 deaths. There was no proper quarantine and all who seemed well were forwarded at once from Grosse Isle. The soiled clothing was not washed, and disinfection was unknown."

These immigrants were allowed to proceed to Quebec and Montreal, and although many died on the way, it seems that the existence of the cholera was not known or recognized by the authorities



until the arrival of the "Carrick" in June; and it seems that for some time that date was fixed as the landing of the first case of cholera, although it actually occurred in April, and, so far as is now known, that was the first importation of Asiatic cholera on the North American continent. There were cases at Albany on July 3, and at Schenectady on the 12th, and one at Rochester. A case from New York was reported on the same date. On July 15 there were cases among the canal boatmen, and early in July there were numerous cases among the immigrants at that port, where they were congregated in great numbers awaiting transportation to Detroit and the northwest. It was at this point, without doubt, the troops became infected. The steamboat "Henry Clay," a boat previously engaged in transportation of immigrants, was chartered to transfer troops from Buffalo, and seven companies of infantry were embarked July 1. She was detained two days at Buffalo on account of adverse winds, and only sailed July 3. The next day cholera made its appearance among the troops and two died. The steamer "Sheldon Thompson" had only a short time preceded her, having on board General Scott and staff, six companies of artillery and two of infantry. The garrison at Fort Niagara had also been sent to Detroit, had arrived June 30, and were quartered in the worst part of the town in an old brick building on the bank of the river. The disease rapidly spread on the "Henry Clay" and on July 7 the troops were landed one mile below Fort Gratiot on the St. Clair river. "Two days later," says McClellan, "owing to the virulence of the epidemic by deaths, and desertions among the panic stricken, the seven companies which left Buffalo but five days before were reduced to a total of but sixty-eight men. A large number of deserters from the camp are reported to have died from cholera in the surrounding country, many on the roadside." On July 8 the troops from Fort Niagara had the disease, and the city authorities demanded their removal. The steamboat "Sheldon Thompson" being free of the disease, sailed on the 6th and arrived at Fort Mackinaw, but cholera having developed, four cases were sent to the post hospital, where they died. On the 8th, all well on board, the "Thompson" proceeded; she had twenty-nine cases that day and reached Chicago July 10 with a total of seventy-six cases and nineteen deaths.

Major General Macomb, in his annual report, speaking of this event, says: "The cholera was just at this time making its way into the United States from Canada, and infected our troops while on board the steamboats in their passage up the lakes; and such was the rapidity with which this disease spread among them, that in a few days the whole of the force sent by the lakes was incapable of taking the field. Some were landed at Fort Gratiot, others were stopped at Detroit, while the principal part reached Chicago in a most deplorable condition. Of the six companies of artillery which

left Fort Monroe, five companies arrived at Chicago, a distance of 1,800 miles, in the short space of eighteen days—a rapidity which is believed to be unprecedented in military movements. The loss by cholera in that detachment alone was equal to one out of every three men.”

The Black Hawk excitement had swelled the population of the little town of Chicago, and there being no houses, the fugitives flocked into the abandoned fort; but military necessity compelled its reoccupation and the refugees were turned out into the prairie. With the arrival of the troops under the command of General Scott the aggregate strength of the garrison at Fort Dearborn reached 1,000 men. Assistant Surgeon De Camp, the medical officer at the fort, reported: “Several of the men belonging to Major Whistler’s command took the disease and two died. Several citizens of the village also died of cholera, although previous to the arrival of the steamboat which brought the disease to Fort Dearborn there was not a case of disease of any kind at the fort or in the village. When the troops marched for the Mississippi, they appeared in perfect health, yet on the way it broke out again and three died. It made its appearance when the command reached the Mississippi and became as fatal, I believe, as it had at Fort Dearborn. . . . As the troops were very much crowded in the fort, and as the disease was making frightful havoc, I advised the commanding officer to have the well men quartered in a barn outside the pickets, from which time the number of new cases declined.”—(Lawson, statistical report, etc., 1840). According to this report 200 cases were admitted into the hospital in the course of six or seven days, fifty-eight of which died. Those who died were buried quickly.

Brown’s History of Illinois says: “The burial of the dead was entrusted to a sergeant, who executed his duty with military precision as soon as life was extinct. On one occasion several were removed from the hospital to be buried at once. The grave had already been dug and the bodies, wrapped in blankets, were laid by its side, and nothing more remained to complete the service but to turn them one after another in, when one corpse appeared to move. A brother soldier resorting thither, his old messmate opened his eyes and asked for water. The sergeant said the man might be taken back, as he was not quite ready for burial. The old soldier lived many years afterward.”

According to Dr. N. S. Davis jaundice has several times prevailed as an epidemic in Chicago.

The fear of cholera operated to cause the town authorities to pass certain sanitary enactments, the first of which on November 7, 1833, made it unlawful to throw any carcass into the river “under a penalty of three dollars.”—(Report of the Board of Health for 1867, 1868 and 1869, and a sanitary history of Chicago from 1833 to 1870. Chicago, 1871.) In June following the trustees directed



the supervisor to abate all nuisances, and a vigilance committee was appointed at a meeting held at Hubbard and Company's store. According to Governor Reynolds the first public expenditure by the new town was for an estray pen or pound, which ground cost the embryo city \$12, and is a part of the square on which the courthouse now stands. Early in 1849 the city council directed the street commissioners to notify the owners or occupants of any lots or premises to remove nuisances and keep the property clean. This was in anticipation of the advent of cholera.

"This action," says Dr. John H. Rauch, "was not any too soon, as on April 29 cholera was brought here by the emigrant boat 'John Drew.' Her captain, John Pendleton, contracted the disease from immigrants who had come from New Orleans by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers and the canal, and died a few hours after his arrival. Others who came by the same boat also died. There being no quarantine regulations, the disease was further introduced and spread by immigrants arriving from Europe."

The city was fully aroused; lime to the extent of one hundred barrels was scattered on the streets; nuisances were abated; slaughter houses were forbidden to be erected within certain limits; the construction of sewers was authorized, and on May 15 an appropriation was made for the construction of a cholera hospital for the poor who might be attacked with the disease. Notwithstanding the vigorous action of the Council and the Board of Health, the disease continued to spread, and during the thirty-four days from July 25 to August 28 there were 1,000 cases of cholera and 314 deaths. The cholera hospital was closed September 24, but it had to be opened again in October on account of the reappearance of the disease among some newly arrived immigrants. One person in every thirty-six of the population, according to Dr. Rauch, died, the total cholera mortality being 678. Nor did the scourge die out with the year 1849, for it reappeared in July, 1850, and to September carried off 420 persons. It is learned from the official record already quoted that during this epidemic the Board of Health met every day. In 1851 the mortality from cholera was 216, and in this year the Board of Water Commissioners was created. In 1852 there were 630 deaths from cholera, and a temporary cholera hospital was erected on the beach in the north division. City Physician recommended a more adequate supply of lake water and stated the necessity for better drainage. There was but a single death from cholera in 1853—July 30; but in 1854—July 10, twenty-six deaths from cholera were reported, it is believed that the disease had been in existence for several weeks previous, but had not been reported. The disease continued to spread and lasted until December, giving a total recorded mortality of 1,424, although the probability is that there were many deaths which were not recorded. Chicago was not alone in the suffering of that year, St. Louis losing the enormous



number of 3,547 cases, and the blame of the introduction into the West of the cholera of that year is charged to the laxity of the quarantine regulations at New York and New Orleans. In 1855 the mortality from cholera was 147, but dysentery is reported as having caused 150 deaths, and no more is heard of cholera until August, 1863, when there were three deaths and one in September. In 1864 there was but one death from cholera. July 21, 1866, a case of cholera was reported, and although concealed under the name of cholera morbus, the disease continued to spread, until November, when the total number of cases had reached 1,561 and the deaths 990. In July, 1867, cholera was again present, but there were only 67 cases up to the last case October 3. The utmost exertions were made by Sanitary Superintendent John H. Rauch to prevent the spread of the disease by isolation of the cases and disinfection of the premises, with eminent success.

The introduction of the water of Lake Michigan, the improved sewerage and the unceasing vigilance of the sanitary authorities so improved the condition of the city that when cholera again made its appearance in Chicago, May 24, 1873, it did not spread, and when the second case occurred June 10 there were only eight resulting cases. This epidemic was very widespread and came from New Orleans. Every portion of the Mississippi valley was visited by the scourge, and Congress ordered a special report. This report was made very exhaustively by Jno. C. Peters, John M. Woodworth, Ely McClellan, Jno. S. Billings and Frank W. Reilly.

From Doctor Peters's subsequent condensation in Wendt's volume, the following is quoted:

"The cholera invasion of the State of Illinois dates from May 24, when a man who had been employed as a bridge builder on the Memphis and Paducah railroad died of cholera in Chicago. No other cases occurred in that city until June 10, when a cholera death occurred in a house occupied by several Danish families, and in which an immigrant lately arrived from New Orleans had been sick with what was supposed to be typhoid fever. From this case a local epidemic occurred, consisting of eight cases, all having an epidemic connection, and from them a circumscribed epidemic occurred, fed by occasional importation. That no serious epidemic occurred in the city of Chicago was due to the activity and vigilance of the health authorities."

The persistence with which cholera clung to Chicago in former years was without doubt due to the lack of sewerage, bad water supply and filthy surroundings of tenements. Whenever the seed is again sown, under like conditions, we may expect to reap even more disastrous results, in proportion to the great increase of population. It is true that the marshes have been reclaimed and in that work the mighty energy of the great city was displayed. Few at the present day would imagine that by far the largest area of the

business center of Chicago was raised from the marsh by filling. The streets were raised to a grade of from eight to twelve feet above their natural level, and then whole blocks of business houses were lifted by jackscrews to correspond to the new grade, and in this work the ever present fear of the reappearance of cholera with its attendant loss of life and business depression operated as the principal cause. The raising of the city grade was necessary in order to provide drainage and sewerage, and to prevent dampness, and this was the view constantly urged by the sanitary authorities. From the earliest appearance of cholera the people were thoroughly aroused to the necessity of active effort and as early as 1834 the town supervisor was given authority to order "every male person in said town over the age of twenty-one years" to work at street cleaning or furnish a substitute, for a failure to obey the supervisor's order, a penalty of \$5 was authorized to be assessed for every offense. When the scare was over, however, the penalty was reduced to \$1. The whole history shows that cholera and smallpox were the real mainsprings of sanitary action, and the Council was active or apathetic according to the presence or absence of one or the other of these diseases.

Vaccination has been practiced in the army as a regulation routine of the recruiting service for many years, and in consequence there is not found a single case of smallpox among the returns of diseases among the troops at Fort Dearborn at any time during its occupancy.

That there was a smallpox scare in 1848 and presumably cases of that disease in the city is apparent from the action of the Board of Health January 24 in appointing a city physician, although "without salary," and the further order of the board directing the city marshal "to call upon the other physicians of the city and ascertain who were willing to vaccinate persons unable to pay for the operation; to publish the names of such physicians in English and German handbills, in connection with a call upon all persons who were not vaccinated to be vaccinated without delay."—(Rauch Sanitary History of Chicago, page 20.) Nothing more seems to have been done until February 12 when Dr. E. McArthur called the attention of the Council to the necessity of vaccination and Dr. Henry S. Huber and Doctor Bird sent a joint letter urging the necessity of vaccinating the poor on account of the prevalence of smallpox, but no statement is anywhere furnished of the number of cases in the city. Smallpox was reported in December, 1850, and was probably present each winter, for Dr. Rauch informs that in 1851 "smallpox increasing, on February 5 the Council ordered the city physician, Dr. Boone, to vaccinate, at the expense of the city, all persons who needed it, so as to prevent the spread of the disease." There were "several" cases reported this year but beyond vaccination in a desultory fashion no municipal action was taken. Two deaths



from smallpox are on the mortality list, which was the first recorded list.

As early as 1834 Dr. William Clark and Dr. E. S. Kimberly were authorized to establish a hospital for cholera outside the town limits, and in an ordinance of 1837 there is a clause authorizing the establishment of one or more hospitals, but the first mention of smallpox hospital proper is found in 1853, where the smallpox hospital was ordered to be opened for the reception of some cases of "ship" or typhus fever, and on June 28 of the same year, when the hospital was ordered to be altered "so as to accommodate smallpox at one end and cholera at the other," a truly *accommodating* arrangement, but one based on entire misconception of the necessities of administration. The pest house was removed further from the city in 1853, and Doctor McArthur again called the attention of the City Council to the prevalence of smallpox and urged a general vaccination. In 1854 a prize of \$100 was offered for the best plan of a smallpox hospital. In 1855 the smallpox hospital was enlarged and the infected houses ordered to be placarded. This is the first record of a warning sign on any infected house. The Marine hospital, then located at Rush street bridge on part of the old Fort Dearborn reservation, had refused to receive cases of smallpox occurring among sailors, on account of the danger of infecting the hospital, and a claim was made against the government for the care of sailors treated in the pest house. In 1856 a new smallpox hospital was built on the north beach just below the cemetery (now Lincoln Park).

In 1862 the smallpox cases materially increased although only five deaths were recorded, and the rather long period of good health had induced the city authorities to discontinue the employment of a medical man as health officer, and the mayor delegated the duties of that office to a policeman. The smallpox, however, showed no particular respect for "the force" and the Council finally passed an ordinance reestablishing the office of city physician and placed under his charge the general supervision of the sanitary condition of the city, the superintendence of the contagious disease hospitals and attendance on the sick therein, and the attendance on the poor. For this extended duty the city physician was allowed by the same ordinance \$600 a year in monthly payments. It was stated that there were 800 cases of smallpox in the city from September, 1862, to May, 1863, although the mortality returns only partially show it. The Chicago Medical society appointed a committee of which Dr. John Bartlett was chairman to inspect and report on the condition of the pest house. His report was to the effect that it was badly managed and inadequate for its purpose. In 1864 the increase of smallpox had grown alarming, and a new pest house was built, and additional policemen detailed to assist the health officer. There were 1,233 cases reported this year and 283 deaths. The next year



the smallpox showed little abatement, there being 1,058 cases and 57 deaths; this year the city physician was authorized to remove any person suffering from smallpox in any building to the smallpox hospital if in his judgment it was safe. The number of cases was reduced to 155 in 1866 of which nine died.

With the appointment of the Board of Health in 1867, real efficiency was for the first time shown in sanitary administration. In July on motion of Dr. H. A. Johnson the Board took active measures to vaccinate the people, and it may be inferred what the previous condition of the smallpox hospital may have been when it is said the Board recommended that the Board of Public Works "be requested to make the necessary arrangements for supplying said hospital with lake water; also when water is supplied, that the necessary steps be taken to furnish bathing facilities, and that the better portion of the clothing be disinfected by boiling, hot air, and the vapors of sulphur or bromine under the direction of the city physician."

In this year on recommendation of the Board of Health children were forbidden to be received in the public schools without a certificate of vaccination. The schools were visited by sanitary inspectors and free vaccination was performed. There were 968 cases reported during the year and Dr. Rauch states that about 30,000 persons were vaccinated and revaccinated. In the first four months of 1868 smallpox was very prevalent, and the large influx of immigrants made an inspection of them a necessity. There were 1,286 cases reported, of which forty-eight were immigrants just arrived, and the next year the Board of Health sent a memorial to Congress requesting the vaccination of immigrants before they are received on shipboard for transportation to this country. This wise measure was not finally carried into effect until the passage of the Act of Congress February 15, 1893, more than twenty years later. In 1873 smallpox continuing, an attempt was made in December of that year to eradicate the disease by house to house vaccination. Twelve inspectors were appointed, four for each division of the city, and 50,134 persons and 3,000 families were inspected. The "Chicago Relief and Aid society" also aided very materially in the work. A new smallpox hospital was built and occupied in this year, and located on the grounds of the House of Correction, and the old Lake hospital was abandoned. This hospital was better equipped than any previous one, and private rooms were provided for the class of patients requiring them, in order that the objections urged against leaving a well furnished home might no longer obtain. More than 63,000 were vaccinated. The reports for the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 are consolidated and owing to the great fire of October, 1871, the reports are very imperfect. There were reported 2,382 cases of smallpox in 1872, and 1,766 in 1873. The good effects of the active work of vaccination, inspection and

isolation were apparent, for the number of cases diminished to 343 in 1874 and to 39 in 1875. In the last half of 1875 there were no cases. The condition of the smallpox hospital was asserted by Sanitary Superintendent Ben. C. Miller to be excellent in all respects. Six months' immunity brought relaxation from vaccination and the constant inflow of immigrants brought more cases, and from them the disease spread, the smallpox report in 1876 is made to the sanitary superintendent by Dr. J. Suydam Knox, who says: "The first case occurred February 14 and scattering cases in various parts of the city. August 11 the disease appeared in a tenement house in Milwaukee avenue and twenty cases were traced to this source. On September 21 at 22 Hinsch street five cases were discovered and twelve cases followed from this. November 6 six cases were found on Orchard street and fourteen cases resulted from them. November 12 the disease was reported in the sixth and seventh wards.

The measures taken for the suppression of the disease were: 1. Prompt removal of patient to the hospital. 2. Thorough disinfection of infected premises. 3. Extensive and compulsory vaccination."

Doctor Knox further says: "Of the 154 cases of smallpox during the year, 116 were removed to the hospital, of whom twenty-six, or 22.4 per cent, died. Thirty-eight were quarantined at home, of whom seventeen, or 45 per cent, died. In other words, the chances of a smallpox patient were improved 100 per cent by removal." It was not the severity of the disease that prevented removal to hospital, as might be inferred from these figures, for the doctor says the following were the conditions which prevented removal: 1. The suppurative stage of the disease. 2. The inability of mothers to accompany young or nursing children. 3. The ability to fully isolate the patient at home.

The Health Department this year reported 19,980 vaccinations. In the first half of the year 1878, 102 cases of smallpox were reported, and twenty-one deaths, but no cases after July 25. Eighty-eight of the 102 cases were treated in the smallpox hospital. Health Officer De Wolf advocated sulphur fumigation. He says: "The results of this fumigation have given me great satisfaction. Houses are made as close as paste and paper can make them, and with the clothing, bedding, furniture, etc., are subjected for a period of eight hours to the action of this gas liberally supplied. With a single exception the disease has not recurred in any house thus treated."

In 1879 there was but a single death from smallpox, an immigrant at the Hotel Denmark; but in 1880 there were 227 cases, of which 216 were treated in hospital and eleven quarantined at home. The Health Commissioner, Doctor De Wolf, attributed the new infection as due to the large number of unvaccinated immigrants, of whom 147,000 arrived at and were distributed from Chicago. In



regard to the use of the hospital he says: "The added experience of each year teaches me more and more that, in the attempt to circumscribe the ravages of this contagious disease, the only safety to the masses is in the early removal of the patient to hospital, particularly among the tenement house population, with ignorance, willfulness and constant intermingling of the inmates of these houses to contend against. I do not believe that isolation can ever be relied upon. Wherever I have been led to trust the experiment of leaving a patient in one of these homes, I have in the end invariably regretted having done so."

He refers to the wonderful protection afforded by vaccination and reverts to the fact that "in the preceding four years, in which period smallpox has twice become prevalent in all parts of the city, only two cases of the disease have been reported among the 57,000 children attending the public schools."

A conference of representatives of State Boards of Health was held June 30, 1881, at which nearly every State board in the United States was represented. Dr. De Wolf reported that there were then sixty-two cases of smallpox in the hospital, and that in the first twenty-three weeks of 1881 there had been 136 deaths, and after much discussion the conference attributed the cause of the continuance of the epidemic to lack of vaccination of immigrants. Smallpox appeared in various places throughout the State and during the three years up to 1882 there was an aggregate of 8,856 cases and 2,978 deaths. Of these, 6,518 cases and 2,518 deaths were in Chicago alone.

The health commissioner said in his report for 1881-82: "Our citizens had been sufficiently protected by methodical house to house vaccination in the districts liable to general infection. Yet the daily arrival of immigrants suffering from the disease, and large numbers unprotected by vaccination and ready to receive the infection on exposure, filled our hospital until it became necessary in February, 1882, to construct a larger building within the same enclosure. This new building was erected in ten days after contract, and in two weeks thereafter sheltered 150 strangers, not one of whom could speak our language."

In this year an interior immigrant inspection service was maintained by the National Board of Health and under the supervision of Dr. John H. Rand. In June, 1882, the hospital was again placed in charge of the Catholic sisters. In the year 1887 ten cases of smallpox were brought into the city, but no epidemic resulted. The hospital was kept fully equipped and ambulances were in readiness even when there was no case in the city, but the precaution was like that against fire, always necessary.

The long immunity from severe epidemic naturally increased the number of those susceptible to the disease, by neglect of vaccination; and the great influx of strangers in 1893 in attendance on the



world's fair, together with a large immigration, made the opportunities greater than ever for sowing the smallpox infection. There were three centers of infection, according to the report of the chief sanitary inspector, Dr. Garrod, to Commissioner Reynolds. In this year there were 140 cases and twenty-three deaths. In 1894 the disease markedly increased during the first half of the year.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria have been almost constantly present for many years. The first case of diphtheria is reported to have occurred in March, 1885.—(Epidemic Diseases of Illinois, R. C. Hamill, M. D., Transactions American Medical Association, Vol. 18). There were then many cases in several places throughout the State. The cause of diphtheria being unknown until a very recent period, and bacteriologic diagnoses wholly unknown, it is not surprising that there have been many failures in diagnosis, even after notification was ordered. It is well understood by medical statisticians that many cases of diphtheria have been returned as croup, and vice versa. This has almost made the statistics valueless, so far as mortality is concerned. From this time forward there will be no difficulty in securing accurate returns, as the health department of the city for many years has had a bacteriological laboratory wherein careful examinations are made of faucial scrapings and pharyngeal mucus.

Although the exact date of the first case of scarlet fever cannot be given, it is certain that it has prevailed as an epidemic of more or less severity for many years, and up to February, 1877, no reports of its presence were required, but the medical profession themselves took the matter in hand and at a conference held with Health Commissioner De Wolf the same system of notification was agreed upon as already existed with regard to smallpox. There were said to be more than 100 cases in January, 1877, and in February there were actually reported 481 cases, and for the eleven months of 1877 2,205 cases and 810 deaths, giving a percentage to the total mortality of 36.73. There has never been a hospital for the reception of diphtheria and scarlet fever patients, and doubtless for that reason no attempt has been made to limit the spread of these diseases beyond house disinfection, attempted isolation and house placards. Diphtheria, as will be seen by the table, has caused many more deaths than scarlet fever. There is a point bearing on the question of relative mortality which it is well to remember, and that is, that a relatively larger number of cases of scarlet fever die from delayed secondary infection, and the cause of death is put down to one of the sequelæ of scarlet fever rather than the disease itself. Taking into consideration this source of error in the statistics in respect to deaths from scarlet fever and errors of diagnosis in respect to diphtheria, it can readily be seen that the figures are surely much under the truth. Nor is it to be expected that much more accurate returns will be received until these cases shall be cared for as smallpox is now cared for.

An epidemic of influenza was present in 1843, of which little is of record, and again in 1889 and 1890. The latter epidemic reached its height in Chicago in January of that year, and the commissioner of health, Dr. Swayne Wickersham, states that in his opinion there were over 100,000 sufferers from the disease at that time. The city mortality for the month of January, 1890, was 2,501, but the deaths directly attributed to la grippe were 112. However, the mortality list shows distinctly the epidemic influence, and the fact is well known that the pulmonary complications of la grippe carried off many who, although suffering from various respiratory and circulatory diseases, would otherwise have recovered.

It is believed that the origin of influenza was in Asia, probably in China. Its spread was remarkably rapid—no disease has been known to traverse such vast spaces with such speed—but it is further observed that the usual routes of human travel were followed. The first cases of the pandemic of 1889-90 were observed in Vjatka, one of the most easterly provinces of Russia, in October, 1889. A few days later cases were reported in the Caucasus, and about the middle of October the disease was declared prevalent at Lowsk, in western Siberia. Early in November it appeared in St. Petersburg, where in six weeks it reached an almost unprecedented diffusion; thence it spread over western Russia and eastern Germany, and reached Berlin about November 1. Early in December Paris was attacked, and the cities of southern and central Germany, Austria and France were reached in turn. About the middle of December cases were reported in London and other English cities, and about the same time cases were observed in New York. The outbreak of the epidemic in Boston, New York State, Philadelphia, Washington and Canada soon followed. In the United States the disease progressed steadily westward, while in Europe it invaded the extreme north and south, and finally crossed the Mediterranean into Africa.

The results of the disease were not materially different in Chicago from other cities. The mortality from it was about 1 per cent of the whole. The disease was still more or less active in the winter of 1891-92, but the mortality was inappreciable.

Mention has been made of the statements of military medical officers in regard to the prevalence of epidemic dysentery among the troops and among the early settlers in all new countries, and the town of Chicago was no exception. After it became a city, owing to the bad water and lack of drainage dysentery caused a great many deaths. In the autumn of 1856 Dr. N. S. Davis reported to the medical society that dysentery had prevailed as an epidemic in July, August and September and that more deaths had occurred from this than from any other cause, viz., 305, out of a total from all causes of 1,897. It was again epidemic in July, August and September of 1857 and caused 465 deaths. In 1858 the disease was

attended by a great mortality, being most fatal in July and August, 224 deaths being recorded from it. It does not appear to have been epidemic since the introduction of an abundant water supply.

During the summer of 1863 there were a great many cases of erysipelas and the number of cases increased during the fall and winter until it became epidemic. It was also very prevalent in the first half of 1864. Dr. Edmund Andrews made an exhaustive report on the causes of this epidemic.



## COMMON COUNCIL OF CHICAGO

1866—1909

I N his annual message on May 7, 1866, Mayor J. B. Rice announced that the entire debt of the city on that date was \$4,610,000. Of this amount the waterworks cost \$1,600,000. The city's expenses were too large. The various departments without sufficient reason made urgent demands for larger revenues. Particularly were increased funds for the inert and corrupt police department demanded. The deepening of the canal, the construction of the lake tunnel, new buildings for the waterworks, etc., were declared imperatively necessary. Prior to this date a tax of 2 per cent had been the highest rate levied in the city. It was hoped that this limit need not be exceeded, but at this date the pressure from partisans and camp followers was so great that other means of securing additional revenue were schemed and considered. The newspapers curtly advised the administration not to deprive the citizens of security, protection and convenience. Fair reports, accompanied by pressing demands for more money, were made by the Board of Public Works, superintendent of schools, police commissioners, fire marshal and superintendent of the Reform school.

In his annual message of May 6, 1867, Mayor Rice stated that the total debt of the city amounted to \$5,392,724. If from this sum there were deducted the amount due from the waterworks and the amount expended for deepening the canal, there would be left \$3,454,000, to be met by taxation. The bonded debt was over \$1,400,000, the sewerage debt over \$1,500,000, and the water debt over \$1,800,000. During the years 1866-67 there was much complaint concerning the high rate of taxation, which came from the newspapers and from a large number of citizens. A high taxation and poor administrative service were declared irreconcilable and intolerable. The city was glowing and prosperous, its population and wealth rapidly and surprisingly increasing, and there was no just reason why a fair taxation should not meet all the proper wants of the municipality.

The project of widening the river to a maximum of 200 feet was prominently before the public. The Board of Education reported that the schoolhouses were filled to overflowing and that new schoolhouses would have to be built at once or 12,000 children would be without suitable schooling. The intense importance of vast improvement in the sewerage system was heralded and thundered. Everywhere throughout the city pavements were in

wretched condition and a large expenditure for improvement in this department was insistently demanded. The police department was again vigorously criticised for inefficiency during the past year, but responded by asserting that they lacked a sufficient number of patrolmen to accomplish good and satisfactory results. The same was true of the fire department. There had recently been appointed under the charter a tax commissioner, who, with the three assessors elected by the Council, was expected, in his presumed omnipotence, to meet the conflicting and multiplex financial requirements of the municipality. The city sadly needed an office for the collection of taxes, and nothing had been done to erect a much-needed house of correction to take the place of the antiquated and exasperating Bridewell. The fire-alarm telegraph had given splendid service during the year 1866-67. Although the health department was able and active, its efficiency was enfeebled and crippled by the shameful sanitary conditions of the city, particularly the contaminated drinking water. The Board of Public Works urgently recommended a large amount for street improvement. This meant an increased revenue, where property owners begged for a decrease.

In his annual address on May 4, 1868, Mayor Rice, with much concern and dismay, announced that the total bonded debt of the city was \$6,530,682. The amount raised for deepening the canal and guaranteed by the State was \$450,000. The water loan amounted to \$2,483,000. With these amounts deducted there was left \$3,597,682 to be raised by taxation. The construction of a house of correction at this date was imperatively demanded. The project of extending the courthouse to La Salle street was recommended. It was suggested that the haymarkets should be established away from the line of business streets. Commercial interests of every description were prosperous beyond precedence. The population was increasing immensely, and the municipal departments experienced great difficulty in meeting the public requirements of new and expanding environments. Cleanliness and security, purity and decency, faithfulness and economy, had been neglected in the storm and confusion of rapid and unwieldy growth. Complaints of high and intolerable taxation continued to be made. Notwithstanding the various difficulties and despite the criticisms of the citizens and the press, Mayor Rice contended that during the years 1867-68 the city administration, as a whole, had been well and economically conducted. On November 30, 1868, the mayor called the attention of the Council to the importance, on behalf of the city of Chicago, of securing from the United States and the State of Illinois a settlement as to the ownership of land along the lake front. It was intimated that a conveyance by the government and the State of all claims to the lake front would be acceptable to the city of Chicago.

On December 6, 1869, Mayor R. B. Mason in his inaugural

address startled the community with the statement that the total debt of the city on December 1, 1869, amounted to \$10,754,873. The sewerage debt was \$3,930,000, the water debt \$3,150,000, and the municipal bonded debt \$2,960,500. After making proper deductions, it was found that \$6,184,873 would have to be raised by taxation. People did not realize—could not or would not understand—that the good water they were using in such abundance, the excellent health they were then enjoying, and the splendid record of Cook county in the bloody Civil War, were the direct and inevitable causes of the existing sewerage, water and municipal bonded debts. What they noticed was that no effort was being made to pay this debt. It was announced that during July, 1870, the canal registered debt of over \$400,000 would have to be met by the State. After that event the net income from the canal could be applied to the principal and interest of the expenditures being made by the city in deepening the canal for sanitary purposes.

It was estimated that the total expenditure of the Board of Public Works for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1870, would be \$1,216,581. Of this amount there had been expended by December 6, 1869, over \$721,000. The total disbursements made by the Board of Public Works during the year ending April 1, 1869, for city purposes, sewerage, river improvements and public works amounted to over \$3,000,000. This vast outlay showed how large had grown the varied interests of the municipality. Even with that large amount in hand to spend many improvements had necessarily to be omitted or curtailed. It was realized that in the near future immense improvements would have to be made, and the city administration boldly and injudiciously recommended increased indebtedness, but not to the extent of an impoverishment of credit. The press called attention to the report of the Board of Public Works, demanding at once, in the interests of public health, improved sewerage conditions throughout the city. During 1869-70 the police and fire departments, though found fault with, were properly and satisfactorily conducted. Greater economy in the construction of school buildings was demanded, and the press persistently declared that it was the duty of the city to provide for the education of all its children. It was advised that a number of school buildings less expensive in character should be constructed in certain localities. As the school lands would be reappraised, no doubt, in 1870, there would probably be a considerable increase in school revenue.

Satisfactory progress was made by the Board of Health. Year by year that department had steadily continued to gain in advantages over disease, as shown by improved health conditions. A new Bridewell was urgently demanded by everybody. Existing conditions were a reproach and a disgrace. Owing to the large number of females confined there, the appointment of a matron, acting under orders of the Bridewell keeper, was suggested.





STATE'S ATTORNEY AND PRINCIPAL ASSISTANTS.



It was recognized that at the recent elections the citizens had expressed themselves in favor of strict economy, integrity and accountability in the management of city affairs. The newspapers which were hostile to the administration depicted in glowing, iridescent and correct colors the undoubted extravagance of the party in power. The debt of the city had been more than doubled since 1866. Extravagance and corruption, it was declared, had crept into the city administration like a thief in the night and stolen immense sums and debauched official purity and honesty. Under this ringing slogan was Mayor Mason elected. He was pledged to economy, retrenchment and reform. Fair compensation was due all officers. It was recommended that the amounts received in fees by the several offices should be investigated and any excess over reasonable compensation should be devoted to public use. The great increase in the public debt and in public taxation was food for serious reflection. It would not do to impair the good name and credit of the city. The mayor closed his inaugural by stating that, "I firmly hope that our joint labors may prove to be for the best interests of our city and be crowned with the blessing of Almighty God."

On December 5, 1870, Mayor Mason in his annual message stated that the total bonded debt of the city on December 1, 1870, amounted to \$13,934,000. From this amount was to be deducted the water debt and the expense of digging the canal, leaving \$6,611,000 to be paid by taxation. He had not curtailed indebtedness one iota as he had so strenuously and pompously promised. There was in the city treasury at this time a total of \$3,236,090. The floating debt had been entirely discharged. These were the redeeming features of his extravagant administration. Of the amount on hand over \$393,000 was school building fund.

At this date it was reported that work on the Illinois and Michigan canal, designed to aid in the drainage of Chicago, would be completed early in 1871. It was expected that not only would there be a great improvement in the drainage of the city and county, but that the navigation of nearly one-third of the whole canal would be greatly improved, much to the advantage of commerce. It was stated at this time that should satisfactory improvements then under consideration be made on the Illinois river, the business of the canal would be more than doubled. The mayor said: "There is no public work within my knowledge that can be completed with so small an expense and the advantages of which would be so widely diffused as the Illinois river improvement." The city was deeply interested in the completion of the lock and dam then being constructed at the head of Peoria lake.

The Reform school was considered one of the noblest and most useful charities of the city. Nearly 75 per cent of the inmates had been reformed and made useful members of society. It was real-



ized that if more of the youthful offenders that were sent to the Bridewell should be sent to this institution, the benefits would be far-reaching, permanent and incalculable. There was felt a pressing need of a reform school for girls. The newspapers insisted that such an institution should at once be built.

At this date the new Bridewell, which had been commenced under severe pressure from the people, was nearly completed and the Council proceeded to put the same under the proper officers and conditions. From December 1, 1869, to December 1, 1870, 5,082 persons were sent to the existing Bridewell. It was noted that at least three-fourths of that number were committed for intemperance. It was recommended that certain theater licenses should be increased above \$150. At this date approximately 2,300 saloon licenses were in existence. The population of the city was estimated at 300,000. It was thus shown that there was one saloon for about every twenty-six men in the city. The newspapers recommended either an increase in the price of licenses or a decrease in the number of saloons. During the preceding year the city treasurer collected as interest on city deposits the sum of \$64,929. It was believed that this was the first time the city ever realized a revenue from this source. The credit of the city was good notwithstanding the high indebtedness, and the administration of public affairs, as a whole, was satisfactory. There was no friction, as all departments worked harmoniously.

In his annual message of December 4, 1871, Mayor Joseph Medill explained how awful had been the recent visitation of fire upon the city. Nearly one-half of the valuation of Chicago property was wiped out by this calamity. There were burned out of house and home 125,000 people. The total destruction of property was estimated at over \$100,000,000, but there was no discouragement. Already by December the city departments were actively at work and the citizens were engaged in rude fashion in rebuilding their homes and reorganizing their business. On December 1, 1871, the total bonded debt of the city was \$14,103,000. In addition there was a floating debt of about \$686,707. There was on hand to the credit of the various funds a total of \$1,556,333. The debt was increasing at a frightful rate without adequate return. Soon after the fire the Council appropriated \$140,000 with which to repair the waterworks system.

Formerly it was customary to place the city funds in banks and to receive no interest thereon. It was often the case that immediately thereafter the city would borrow money and pay interest thereon, presumably paying interest thus on its own funds. The people united in condemning the immemorial practice of anticipating the revenue from nine to twelve months by borrowing and using the sum for current expenses. The city taxes were collected in the spring and were immediately used at a venture for current

expenses and accumulated claims; later during the year, when the estimates were made, the city was usually compelled to borrow to meet the requirements of the last half of the year.

The loss to the public by the great fire rendered additional taxes imperative to meet damages and new improvements. The State Legislature came to the rescue of the city in this emergency and restored the money the latter had advanced for deepening the Illinois and Michigan canal. This placed the canal in the possession of the city, free of all incumbrances, and enabled the authorities to rebuild its bridges, schoolhouses and other structures, maintain its credit and support its government until the crisis was past. The sum which the State agreed to pay for the city mortgage on the canal was \$2,955,340. This amount saved Chicago from serious embarrassment at this critical period. Large sums to pay interest on the city indebtedness were also required. In July, 1872, there was due from the Illinois Central railway \$210,000 in taxes. In the fall of 1872 there was received in taxes \$6,750,000; but it was estimated that, notwithstanding all the revenue, there would still be a shortage of nearly \$1,000,000, which must be met by additional taxation.

It was estimated at this time that the municipality lost by fire property to the amount of \$1,085,000. The loss to the fire department was estimated at \$130,700; the police department, \$86,000; the Board of Education, \$251,000; Board of Health, \$615,100; total, \$1,567,800. In addition, 128 miles of sidewalk were destroyed, the loss being estimated at \$941,380. All of this loss covered the city hall, bridges, street pavement, damages to sidewalks, waterworks, lamp posts, reservoirs to the sewers, waterworks, furniture, etc., but it did not include the loss of the records—perhaps the most serious, all things considered, during the fire. Everything in the mayor's office was destroyed; the same of the city controller's office. A considerable portion of the records in the city clerk's office was saved; all books and vouchers in the city treasurer's office were destroyed. Many of the assessment books in the tax commissioner's office were burned. Seventeen volumes of maps and scores of other documents in the map department were destroyed. In the city collector's office the assessment rolls, books, general taxing warrants, etc., were lost. Many records of the Board of Public Works were saved. The records of the boards of police and fire were burned; the same of the health department, the police courts of the three divisions and the Board of Education. In most cases these records could be replaced by existing memoranda and books kept elsewhere. The greatest damage probably was in the records, rolls and warrants of the city collector's office. Most of these could not be replaced without great trouble and expense.

It was noted that a considerable class of property holders were



in the habit of contesting in the courts the payment of all taxes and harassing the city with injunctions and other devices based upon alleged informalities in assessment and judgments, whereby the city was defrauded of a large sum of money justly due it. It was also observed that the Supreme court under the new constitution had rendered decisions overruling wholly the previous custom of raising money by special assessment with which to improve the streets. It was the opinion of the corporation counsel at this time that the decision rendered it impossible to continue operations in accordance with previous custom. It seemed probable that such improvements would have to be made thereafter by general taxation. It was realized at this date that the lavish expenditures previously indulged in by the Board of Public Works, Board of Education and other departments would have to be terminated from sheer force of necessity if nothing else. The mayor said: "The two or three million dollars per year obtained from the sale of bonds and added to the city debt, which is the present practice, is forbidden in the future by the new constitution, and the two or three million dollars annually obtained from special assessments are prohibited by the Supreme court. The only remaining source of revenue, with the exception of rents, licenses and canal lien money, is from direct taxation on property according to valuation. The time has now come for a rigid system of retrenchment in all branches of the municipal government. The 'pay-as-you-go' principle must now be adopted and adhered to." He declared that the best revenue at present was retrenchment, and further said: "The fire fiend came like a thief in the night and caught our municipal government living in excess of its income, with a loose discipline in some departments, inefficiency in others, and extravagance in all. It will be no easy matter to reform the luxurious tastes and expensive habits of the past or to enforce in the future close economy upon independent powers, accountable in effect to nobody, and accustomed to the use of all the money they desire." The immediate discharge of numerous officeholders and a reduction of all salaries was recommended. The appointment of a special committee to make a searching investigation into the details of the municipal service, with the object of effecting a reduction of expenses, was advised. The mayor stated that the recent election, if it meant anything, demanded that such reforms should be carried into effect.

As a matter of history it must be admitted that the citizens as a whole had been and were opposed to the policy of increasing the indebtedness under any considerations, though likely to be successful and favorable. As time passed and the debt continued to swell to an enormous and alarming extent, and as the anticipated beneficial results to sanitation and health failed to arrive in the golden showers promised and expected, complaints—forceful, inelegant, sarcastic, bitter and menacing—grew in volume until it came to pass



that elections were based upon pledges that a wholly different policy would be inaugurated and enforced. In particular Mayor Medill was severe concerning extravagance, vice and corruption in the administration of municipal affairs. He said that "honesty seemed to have departed from the majority of those holding places of trust and honor. For several years past good men have witnessed with growing apprehension the alarming deterioration of integrity in municipal administration, and a feeling of despondency and almost despair comes over them."

Attention was called to the combustible character of the city and recommendations for extending the fire alarms, perfecting fire apparatus and otherwise preventing a reoccurrence of the late terrible calamity were made. As one means of preventing fire in the future, the newspapers demanded a better and more reliable supply of water. It was shown that during the recent fire, as soon as the pumping works were destroyed, not a gallon of water could be secured by the department with which to check the progress of the flames. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of houses were destroyed by reason of this fact.

Mayor Medill in his annual message of December 2, 1872, reviewed the condition of city affairs for the preceding year. He noted the trials and hardships to which the people were subjected owing to the great fire of October, 1871. Fifteen thousand families had lost their homes and subsisted on the charities of the world, and were huddled in schoolhouses, churches, halls and shanties of every description until they could better themselves. He noted that one of the greatest hardships was in having so many employes cut out of their usual employment and wages. This entailed enormous hardship throughout the whole city, but all had gone to work with confidence and cheerfulness and the result even in one year gave the greatest encouragement. The city government had begun the year immediately after the fire with a depleted treasury, enormous current expenses that had to be met, and a staggering debt, the interest on which alone amounted to a very large sum. During the year the General Assembly, in order to relieve the losers by the fire, ordered rebates of municipal taxes on destroyed property. This greatly reduced the revenue usually expended by the city administration. Money had been borrowed and special funds had been drawn upon to meet necessary expenses. In the absence of records which had been destroyed, city business in a large measure was in a confused and chaotic condition. Enormous funds were necessary to replace bridges, viaducts, schoolhouses, engine houses, police stations, city hall, fire apparatus, sidewalks, lamp posts, furniture, books, etc. The outlook had been staggering, but the citizens with dauntless courage, backed by assistance from all parts of the world, had gone heroically to work and during one year had accomplished wonders.

The first step taken was to inaugurate a system of rigid retrenchment in every portion of the municipal service. All departments appreciated the necessity of this step and all agreed to coöperate. A greater degree of economy was never attempted, probably, in the history of the city than during the first year after the great fire. Men of prominence throughout the whole city made personal sacrifices, a record of which was not made and was not expected to be made. It was a voluntary self-sacrifice for the public welfare. With all resources taken into consideration, however, the greatest assistance was that furnished by the State in the part payment of the city's mortgage on the canal. Had it not been for that timely act it is doubtful whether the city government would not have suffered beyond endurance during that memorable year. This sum enabled the city to support its fire and police departments, pay interest on its debt and thus preserve its credit. Another fortunate revenue was obtained from unrepealed taxes, but even with those the city found it necessary to practice the severest economy. The result was that employes were paid punctually, all departments were kept in good working condition, contractors' estimates were met when due, thousands of old claims in the shape of rebates and balances and unsettled accounts of all descriptions were adjusted, and the credit of the city was maintained without a blemish, be it said to the credit of the splendid men and women who faced the results of that awful calamity. During the year the city government and the citizens not only repaired the damages occasioned by the great fire, but spread out and grappled with new questions of improvement and reform.

But there were serious faults in the management of public affairs. There was little open official corruption. Defaulters appeared occasionally like the moon in eclipse, but the shadow soon passed away. The real trouble was the bad habit of meeting current expenses and public improvement by running in debt. There was no excuse to increase the city indebtedness more than \$9,000,000 in about five years—1866-71. This fact was drummed and thundered into the hard heads of the city fathers month after month, year after year, by the public press. All political parties during this reign of extravagance courted public patronage and support on platforms in which all extravagant planks had been replaced with those of economy and retrenchment. After election, so strong was the force of habit upon the sacred precincts of the city hall, the identical subservient steps which had plunged the city into the slough of debt were again blindly retraced and followed. This was why Mayor Medill demanded so many changes in the management of city affairs. It was an honest attempt to throw off the bad habit of borrowing and to inaugurate an era when revenues would not only meet current expenses, but rapidly and steadily retire bonded and other fixed indebtedness. But the sage city fathers were still blind



and continued to travel in a circle, often stumbling and occasionally falling.

By the first of September, 1872, the existing bonded debt of the city was \$13,546,000. The general taxes of 1872 amounted to \$4,243,098. In addition the city expected to receive during 1873 \$1,100,000 from the State as payment for the canal mortgage. Rents, licenses, etc., yielded an additional \$500,000. During 1872 the amount of general taxes received was \$2,309,730. There was received from the State during 1872, prior to December, \$1,273,308. Licenses of all kinds yielded \$225,097. Fines brought \$117,856. Special assessments brought \$176,802. These amounts constituted the bulk of the revenue used in 1872. During the year there were 10,252 applications for rebates of taxes on burnt property. The amount of rebates granted reached the sum of \$271,855. There was paid during the year for improvements on streets, to claimants of land damages, for patent fees on Nicolson pavement and to contracts on water service pipe, private drains, etc., the sum of \$269,690. On December 1, 1871, there was \$1,556,333 to the credit of the various special funds. The necessities of the administration compelled the city to borrow from this fund during 1872 to the amount of \$1,144,152. This amount was replaced late in 1872. The total cash on hand on December 1, 1872, was \$1,103,270.

The Board of Public Works reported at the close of 1872 satisfactory progress within its jurisdiction in repairing damages done by the fire. Prior to December 1, 1872, there was spent in rebuilding burnt bridges and viaducts \$382,237; for rebuilding school-houses, including apparatus, \$129,509; and for rebuilding engine houses, \$84,440.

Important improvements in progress at this time were the extensions on Dearborn street, Michigan avenue, Franklin street, the widening of State street to Monroe, and Milwaukee avenue. During the year there was protracted controversy as to the location of the new waterworks. The question was finally settled by the purchase of a block of ground on Ashland avenue near Twenty-second street, in all about three and one-half acres. The purchase price was \$63,000. The new tunnel being built under the city from the old waterworks to the new was seven feet in diameter and about four miles in length. This work was being completed in sections as rapidly as possible. During 1872, with the awful lesson before them, the city adopted numerous safeguards against future fires. Small hand extinguishers, rapid runs from engine houses, etc., were the means numerously adopted and put in service. Among other means suggested were the following: The purchase and distribution of chemical fire extinguishers, the erection of a bell tower to give alarms of fire, access to the river at the street end for the fire engines, clearing away obstructions, more fire wardens, an



increase of the police force in order that outbreaks of fire might be more quickly discovered and signals given. It was noted that the average cost of insurance in the city exceeded the taxes on the same property.

During 1872 the health department did excellent work to abate the noxious odors arising from rendering, soap boiling and other similar establishments in the southwestern sections of the city. Many owners of such establishments were indicted and fined for violation of city ordinances. Healy slough was in bad condition until properly drained under orders of the administration. The deepening of the canal from Bridgeport to Lockport assisted greatly to purify the river. During the year the Council granted the right into the city of twelve new railroads on four separate routes, three roads to use the tracks of each route. The companies were required to build and maintain viaducts, approaches, connections, sidewalks and to properly guard crossings and other points of danger. Previous councils had neglected these precautions in contracting with railroad companies. At the close of 1872 there were pending in the courts various suits commenced by the corporation counsel for the collection of municipal taxes and special assessments. Prior to 1872 the total amount of assessments uncollected aggregated over \$543,000. There was due the contractors for work done under the assessment about \$253,000. The corporation counsel expressed the opinion, in accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme court, that the city had no right to levy a special assessment for street improvements against the railway companies. The city treasurer, D. A. Gage, in the spring of 1873 reported that during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1873, the total receipts were \$9,215,434.90, less \$821,322.19, balance on hand. Of the total receipts the city spent all except \$889,559.53. This same Mr. Gage a year or so later defaulted to the extent of about \$500,000.

It was presumed that the administration of Mayor Medill, owing to the extraordinary promises of economy and reform made during the campaign, would be a model of wise and sagacious government. The results showed the frailty if not mendacity of human promises made for campaign purposes. The administration began by borrowing all it could obtain and ended by begging for more. The habit of borrowing, shinning, sponging—anything to get money—was continued with unabated vigor, deliberation, stupidity and amplitude. The heads of departments knew no better. They had caught the habit years before and had not recovered—could not recover. Not so with Mayor Medill. He had previously, during the campaign which elected him, announced repeatedly his policy of retrenchment by keeping within the limits of the annual revenue. He meant well—intended to do as he agreed—but his other duties prevented his close contact and coöperation with the heads of de-

partments, and accordingly the old degenerate, disastrous but convenient habit was overwhelmingly continued. So the people continued to marvel, expostulate, investigate and finally, with groans and curses, submit.

In December, 1873, Acting Mayor Bond delivered his annual message to the City Council. Retiring Mayor Medill called particular attention to the serious financial condition of the city. He stupidly said that immediately after the great fire the tax levy was reduced to 10 mills, which left the treasury in a depleted condition, and the city was forced to borrow by resorting to the process termed "shinning," which was a very expensive way, he announced, of obtaining money, as it cost for every improvement from 10 to 20 per cent. The constitution prohibited the city from borrowing any money beyond the limit. This forced the city to do one of two things: Either to let the treasury department get along the best it could by borrowing temporarily, or to go to the people and ask them for a sufficient sum of money to square accounts and thereafter not again be caught in the same trap. The Council assumed the responsibility of making a levy to relieve the immense drain of short, high-priced loans and to bring the finances into satisfactory condition. There were urgent demands for more schoolhouses, the fire department needed help, and the police force required more strength. Accordingly the City Council boldly asked the people for money to meet these necessary expenses.

Mayor H. D. Colvin in opening his message to the City Council in March, 1873, first alluded to the recent elections and to the promises which were made during that most exciting campaign. The election was bitter, sharp and decisive, and the officials felt bound strictly to carry out their solemn promises made during the heat of the campaign. It is doubtful if any political canvass ever in the city was conducted with a greater degree of vilification and abuse. Partisans did not hesitate to slander outrageously all persons opposing them. Mayor Colvin said: "The animosities and jealousies of religion, nationality and race were seized upon with avidity for the purpose of weaning from us popular support. This mode of conducting a political campaign tended to prejudice the minds of many persons both at home and abroad against the movement which elected the present officials. In view of these facts every member of the new government had motives of patriotism and personal pride to impel him to the task set before him." Now the immediate resources of the city were \$754,707 and the immediate liabilities \$1,861,704. Nearly the whole of this amount would have to be met before the first of April, 1874. Thus the city was compelled to raise a large amount within a few months to meet current indebtedness. Under the new constitution the bonded debt was limited to 5 per cent of the last assessment for State and county purposes. According to the equalization of taxes the total valua-



tion was \$229,835,938. Five per cent of this amount was \$11,492,796, but the existing bonded debt was \$13,544,000, or more than \$2,000,000 in excess of the constitutional limit and therefore no further increase could be made. There was in the treasury about \$1,100,000, but this was there to the credit of public funds and if borrowed would have to be replaced. The local appropriations for the year ending April 1, 1874, were over \$6,000,000. One-third of this amount was required to liquidate matured indebtedness. Accordingly it was seen that in order to meet the necessary expenses of the city government unusual financial steps or measures would have to be adopted.

During 1873 the public school, police, fire, sewerage and public grounds departments were carefully and prudently managed. Drainage was neglected, water mains were often in bad condition and portions of the city were left without adequate fire protection, but the citizens were prosperous and therefore happy. The police department was reduced to a considerable extent. The mayor in December, 1873, recommended the appointment of a special committee on State legislation for Cook county. The tax law needed revision. Many other matters needed attention. There were only two viaducts crossing railway tracks in the city. The press urged that railway companies should be compelled to build additional viaducts immediately.

Mayor Colvin, in his annual message of December 7, 1874, said that the city had passed through the recent financial crisis with great difficulty. Being unable to borrow more under the constitution, it suffered severely under the recent panic. Notwithstanding this crisis, the city did not fail during the year to meet its payments and was never obliged to ask for an extension from creditors. On December 1, 1874, the bonded debt amounted to \$13,379,000. The total amount to be paid by June 1, 1875, amounted to \$3,186,000. The appropriations of June 30, 1874, amounted to \$5,572,346.87. Of this amount \$3,117,346.87 was paid by December, 1874. This phenomenal administration was absolutely innocent of any intelligent intention or design to live within the revenue and commence the payment of the city indebtedness.

As a whole, though the city was burdened with debt and though expenses were high and the means of acquiring revenue lacking, the administration, aside from incapacity, stupidity and vast unnecessary expenditure, made outwardly a creditable showing. By this time frame buildings of every description destroyed by the great fire were replaced by those of brick and stone. The various departments showed commendable progress in carrying on operations. The law department was well managed under Egbert Jamieson. Several cases were pending in the Supreme court of the United States and in the various State courts. Of over \$228,000 claimed in suits against the city, but a little over \$8,000 was recovered.



The Board of Public Works reported considerable progress during 1874. Its total expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1874, amounted to \$3,625,617. On the new tunnel works, including the crib, there was spent over \$650,000. Expensive improvements of the sewers were made. The amount spent for cleaning and repairing the streets and improving intersections was considerably reduced but still large. Bridges and viaducts necessarily cost a large sum. The new smallpox hospital required an expenditure of nearly \$13,000; the Fullerton avenue conduit cost nearly \$120,000; new police stations cost nearly \$14,000 and new engine houses \$29,000. The police department during the fiscal year 1874 cost \$687,945. Of this sum over \$43,000 was spent for buildings.

The health department at the close of 1874 reported considerable improvement in sanitary conditions. The death rate per thousand was 20.5. From the date of the great fire up to 1873 smallpox prevailed throughout the city. The health department inaugurated a system of visitations, vaccinations and other remedial and preventive measures which slowly but steadily expelled that disease from the city limits. Numerous packing houses were inspected and disinfected. The number of nuisances reported and abated was 21,487. This shows how active and persistent was the health officer, Dr. John Reid. The department gave special attention to the condition of sewers, catch basins, back yards, alleys and to cleanliness generally. During the year 1874, 5,523 persons were received by the House of Correction; of these 1,435 were females.

The Board of Education managed school affairs during 1874 in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner. At this date John C. Richberg was president of the board. He reported that in some essential particulars school facilities should be at once improved. It was shown that lessees owed the school fund over \$230,000. The press demanded that this amount should be at once collected. A number of lessees had paid no rent for four years. The board demanded in the interests of public education that this situation of affairs should promptly be corrected. Several lessees had each sold their leases for a bonus approximately of \$10,000. It was stated that from school property \$530,000 could be secured with which to pay the salaries of teachers. After October, 1874, the old postoffice site was leased. The board requested the Council to appoint a competent attorney to enforce all measures necessary to place the school fund in proper and satisfactory condition. The number of children enrolled in the public schools at the close of 1874 was 38,242. The average number attending was 35,975. Of these about 10,000 attended only one-half day at a time, owing to the lack of room and funds. The board reported that were it not for parochial and private schools, thousands of children in the city would be wholly unprovided for. At this date the high school

had an enrollment of 767, the average attendance being 750. The board published a list of delinquents who had failed to pay the school fund amounts due on leases. About this time the Mechanics' Institute, which had ceased to exist, left to the school fund, under the will of Mr. Peck, about \$80,000. For many years the trustees thereof had made no accounting of rents due. As the institute ceased to exist in 1860 or 1861, the delinquency was quite a large amount. The claim of about \$30,000 due the school fund, which had been running since 1860, was still due from the old Marine company. That portion of the school fund in the city of Chicago arising from the extension of the city limits on the West side had never been set off to the city nor had there been any claim presented therefor. Immediate attention was called to this claim of the school board. Under the Morrison lease, if the petition to perfect the title under the burnt record act were attended to, the city schools would be benefited to the amount of from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

The public library was swept out of existence by the great fire of 1871. On May 1, 1874, the new library was duly opened. Its success was almost unprecedented. The issuance of books to borrowers rose as high as 2,500 in a single day. By December, 1874, the number of books on the shelves approximated 30,000.

In 1874 the Council determined to rebuild the city hall at the earliest practicable moment. It was decided to locate the new building on the old site. Generally, the people, owing to the hard times and the depreciation in values, opposed the construction of a new and expensive building at this date. Contractors and grafters were clamorous for a new building. The mayor suggested that there was considerable property along the lake front owned by the city, which might be sold and a large sum realized therefor.

The Council in 1875 failed utterly and ingloriously either to comprehend the financial condition of the city or to manage affairs so as to live within the revenue and commence the payment of the indebtedness. The task seemed beyond the mental or moral capacity of this blockhead or dishonest administration. They were incapable of rising higher than to spend the revenue afforded and plead for more. This was the "anti-taxing period" when property owners fought to a finish every attempt to increase taxation. Thus the stupid city fathers were between the devil property owners and the deep sea people. But they knew enough to squander the funds on hand, borrow all they could secure by hook or crook, and pose as the unappreciated martyrs of a cruel and dominating financial system.

In his message of May 18, 1876, Thomas Hoyne, the reputed mayor-elect, reviewed the singular circumstances under which he was presumably elected. He complimented the citizens on the quiet, manly self-possession and courage with which they had almost unanimously elected him, conducted their proceedings and



maintained the authority invested in them by law. He doubted not that for this they would receive the spontaneous and unanimous commendation of the community. He complacently stated at the outset: "You have entered upon the performance of your very honorable and important duties at the most critical and interesting period of our municipal government, both as to the circumstances of your election and to the momentous issues involved. There has been a feeling that no ordinary dangers menaced the prosperity of the city and the happiness of our people. The improvident and reckless expenditure of our city's means, the unnecessary heavy burden of taxation imposed upon the citizens, the creation of new offices and the utter indifference manifested by the late administration to all the reasonable complaints of their constituency, had filled the minds of our people with distress and alarm. The city demanded a class of wiser and better men in her councils. Many of you, I know, have reluctantly and at considerable sacrifice to yourselves yielded to this demand. Your well-known characters afford the assurance by which the people will follow your advent into the administration of the city."

The new mayor demanded an immediate return to frugal expenditures and administrative purity. Every consideration of value asked for this reform. He further stated: "Your selection has been timely and fortunate, as through you a revolution is ordered under forms of law which the people of other countries reached only by bloodshed, violence, carnage and crime. It has rarely ever happened that in merely local contests the entire body or mass of the people became so directly engaged upon the issues at stake as in the last municipal election of the city. It is certainly true that never before the contest last fall for county treasurer and the last city election has our entire business community—the commercial and industrial classes—all cast aside private engagements to devote themselves to the performance of political duties. Business on election day was suspended at all places of exchange; the Board of Trade adjourned over; the banks and great mercantile houses closed their doors, and the large manufacturing establishments released their employes. It seemed as if that day had been set apart by common consent as a day consecrated to municipal devotion because of some great impending or apprehended disaster. The concomitant circumstances of all this and equally significant was the monster mass meeting of 30,000 or 40,000 people called without distinction of party and held at the exposition building a week previous. According to all rumors it was the largest number of people convened for political deliberation in this city, and yet the utmost decorum and unity marked the entire proceedings. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A candidate for mayor was put in nomination upon a reformed platform. Never, perhaps, since the time of the ancient Greek republics did a whole people seem to be



present at an assembly, to realize the idea of practical, democratic government, by coming themselves to demand a change of administration in the rulers of the city and to protest against the evils from which they suffered. The truth is, and the fact may be candidly stated, that during the last decade there has been growing up and increasing in our midst a class of social and political criminals somewhat peculiar to the civilization of large American cities. It doesn't matter as to names, but the class in some cities has been distinguished as 'Plug Uglies,' 'Bowery Boys,' or in Chicago as 'Bean club' or 'Cosmos.' Their dangerous and criminal instincts are the same. To live without industry is the habit of the greatest number, and to fix themselves in some public office is one of their highest ambitions. They are the loudest of partisans upon whatever side or in whatever party they enlist their particular services. These men are too cunning or intelligent to rob or steal the same as ordinary criminals, because punishment would be sure to follow exposure; but more unscrupulous and equally depraved as the more vulgar criminal, they rob or stuff the ballot boxes of the people instead of plundering the individual. They find it safer to plunder the body politic. The people of Chicago learned with amazement that at an election held in this city last year, the judges appointed to have custody of the boxes and count the ballots themselves criminally outraged the ballot boxes of the voters by stuffing them with illegal votes, and that thus the legitimate law of the people on a question so grave as the adoption of the present charter of municipal government was defeated. In the recent town election of South Chicago, again the criminals or the class referred to, encouraged by immunity from punishment and flushed with the insolence of success and braving public opinion, precipitated at last their own ruin. On that occasion, it would seem from the evidence as if they had deliberately resolved that, however the people made the nomination for candidates of their own choice, the ballot box conspirators would defeat such choice by counting into office their criminal confederates. The fraud was too transparent for investigation and it failed. The situation of the city has been summed up by the late grand jury in language not less graphic than truthful in relation to county rule. They say that the system of management employed by the county board is rotten. Officialism is degraded by its low character, its depreciated moral tone, its constant association with jobbery, extravagance, bribery and incompetence. The legitimate fruits of this are the recent Gage and Von Hollen defalcations—the loss of over one-half million dollars to the public. Our young metropolis has barely escaped the catastrophe which the Tweed ring brought upon New York. Chicago has been drawn to the brink of a chasm into which New York has fallen."

The officiating mayor made the following specific charges against the former administrations: Neglect to retrench or economize in

the matter of public expenditure; an increase in the amount of taxes levied; an increase in the number of offices made and in the rates paid as compensation for public service; had sought by illegal means to raise money upon the credit of the people to pay themselves and thereby had increased the public indebtedness of the city nearly \$5,000,000 beyond the constitutional limit; had jeopardized the municipal credit, which was never before impaired, by illegitimate issues of time-loan certificates placed upon the market of foreign cities against the law and against every remonstrance which could be urged in opposition to so vital and ruinous a policy.

The action of the Municipal Reform club which had been appointed prior to the election was commended in high terms by the press and the new mayor. Among the resolutions adopted by that club had been the following: "That the practice of the city government in anticipating receipts of revenue by making time loans on certificates has a dangerous tendency; that the illegitimate character of this indebtedness was of itself calculated to impair the credit of the city, while it opened the door to every species of fraud and extravagance in city expenditures; and that it had produced a confusion in the administration of the city finances impossible of extrication or remedy in the hands of men intrusted with the management."

As a matter of fact, a judicial tribunal called upon at this date to pass upon the validity of issuing these certificates to place upon the market, declared them illegal unless drawn upon a specific fund. The wild extravagance of city expenditures had outrun the utmost efforts of the city controller to collect money to defray them. The people now demanded a discontinuance and utter abandonment of the whole service system as soon as possible and of the insane policy of anticipating and spending revenue in advance of its collection. By curtailing expenditures, paying off current obligations and contracting no new liabilities, the credit of the city could be restored. The city was not insolvent nor in failing condition. It had simply been improvident and must now pay for its folly.

The city of Chicago was organized in April, 1837, under the recent general incorporation act, and consequently no election was held in November, 1837, but the persons then in office held over until May, 1838. Under the new law the city was divided into eighteen wards. An order passed by the City Council provided for an election of city officers under the act, but omitted all reference to the office of mayor. Notwithstanding this omission and the apparent absence of any authority, a popular vote for mayor was taken and Thomas Hoyne received 33,064 votes against 819 scattering. A canvass of the returns being made to the Council, the vote given for Mr. Hoyne was disregarded. However, the new Council at its first meeting was cited to canvass again the returns, and, having done so, declared Mr. Hoyne duly elected mayor. Mr.



Colvin, the incumbent, declined to yield possession of the office on the ground that he, like other city officers, was entitled to hold over under the law. The matter was referred to the courts and resulted in the virtual failure of each of the contestants to sustain his position. In consequence a special election for mayor was ordered by the Council, and on July 12, 1876, Monroe Heath was duly chosen.

The principal fact to be considered was that during a period of great financial depression the city had suffered from a policy of unnecessary and excessive taxation and extravagance. The enormous shrinkage of values since the war, and particularly since the great fire, had reduced it was falsely claimed, many large estates in this city almost to bankruptcy. This seemed to be shown by the large number of real estate sales due to the nonpayment of taxes. That there were many failures was true, but only because of the depreciation of values due to a return to specie payments. Outrageous extravagance and not burdensome taxation contributed to the load of worry and work. "During all this time of suffering and distress the taxpayers have been exposed to the most cruel and violent taunts by some men in authority who never paid a dollar for taxes into the treasury from which they have received support," said the mayor. A thorough investigation into the exciting situation was therefore imperatively demanded as a preliminary to retrenchment, economy and reform. It was thought that if a million dollars could be saved out of the recent extravagant appropriations by the Council, the sum would go far toward liquidating the illegal certificates outstanding and would in addition place in the hands of the departments money sufficient for the pressing needs of the schools, police, fire and other departments. The mayor suggested that it might be judicious to instruct the city treasurer to refuse payment on all obligations until the same had been duly classified and inspected. It was thought in May, 1876, that the new Council was one of the strongest, ablest and presumably the most honest that had ever taken charge of municipal affairs. The spontaneous movement of the people in popularly selecting, nominating and electing them precluded any idea of their inferiority or lack of honesty. This was an era of mental and moral upheaval, of insight and foresight, of civic righteousness and personal purification, of aggressive virtue and assertive intelligence. But the people were yet weak, blind and hesitating and prone to do wrong as the sparks to fly upward.

At this date (May, 1876) the city employed, exclusive of the school service, a total of about 1,316 persons. The aggregate annual compensation due these employes was about \$1,459,000. It was justly believed that this was too high an average. The press assumed that the average compensation should not exceed \$600, whereas the existing compensation was nearly double that amount. There were 533 persons upon the pay rolls of the police department.





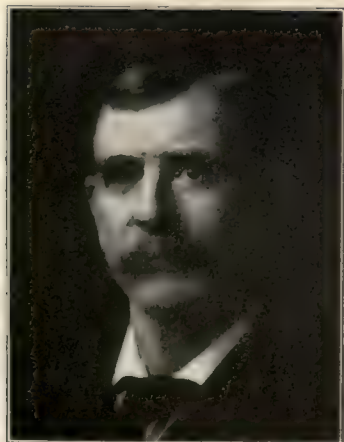
ADAM WOLF.



A. W. MILLER.



OSCAR HEBEL.



W. H. WEBER.



WALTER E. SCHMIDT.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS, COOK COUNTY.



It was recommended that the pay of the police, which averaged not far from \$1,000 each annually, should be reduced to about \$600. The same was true, it was declared, of the Department of Public works. It not only had too many employes, but they were paid too much annually. The health department contained forty-seven persons with a total pay of \$62,000. Twenty-eight of the employes were called sanitary policemen and received a total compensation of \$18,000 a year. It was declared by the press that this was unnecessary. The mayor courageously recommended the entire abolishment of the health department with the exception of one competent and faithful superintendent, a medical expert, and a few clerks, and further recommended that the health department be placed under the control of the police department. It was likewise suggested that at least \$75,000 could be saved annually by similar retrenchment in the fire department. The mayor announced that in his opinion a large sum could be saved from the fees allowed the police justices. The same retrenchment was suggested for the tax commissioner's office. The custom of the mayor in having not only a special clerk but also four special policemen to dance attendance upon him was condemned by the press as a piece of willful extravagance. The building inspector's office, with its clerks and twelve deputies, was regarded as largely unnecessary. However, it was admitted that no one could wisely recommend any reduction in the number of persons employed by the Board of Education—698, with an aggregate annual compensation of \$574,312. Education of the children must continue at any cost. In fact, with pardonable weakness the board yielded to demands from this department, which would have received no consideration from any other source.

In the opinion of the law department of the city of Chicago there was no constitutional limitation on the power of the Legislature to provide by law that all cities might certify to the county clerk to the amount which they respectively required to be raised by taxation for the years 1873 and 1874, and that it thereupon became his duty to estimate the tax due from each person by extending the amounts thus certified against the assessed and equalized valuation of property for the year. The taxes of the years 1873 and 1874 became by the laws of the State a lien upon realty on the first day of May in those years, and the Supreme court had frequently decided that after taxes had become a lien they so remained until paid. However, they became a lien not by virtue of the assessment and levy, but by virtue of the statute, and the assessment and levy were the only means of ascertaining the amount, the payment of which would discharge the lien. Under this view, if such taxes could be collected ultimately, the city would have assets sufficient to meet the requirements of annual expenditure and the liquidation and indebtedness.



Mayor Heath in his message of April 30, 1877, called particular attention to the finances of the city. The appropriation for 1875 was \$5,123,905; for 1876, \$4,045,526; and for 1877, \$4,012,002. A great portion of the appropriation for 1876, owing to a change in the financial year, covered a period of only nine months, while that for 1877 covered a full year and included over \$300,000 for sewerage. The saving in 1876 over that of 1875 was declared to be \$1,111,403. Of the amount outstanding on April 1, 1876, over \$290,000 consisted of taxes for the years 1869 and 1870. The tax warrants for those years having been destroyed in the great fire, the balances were largely uncollectible, and during 1876 were practically stricken from the books. On the 1st of April, 1876, there were outstanding certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$3,484,856. By April, 1877, that amount was reduced to \$956,115, but there had been issued during the year \$150,000 of the new form of revenue warrants to retire the same amount of old certificates. The total certificates and warrants outstanding on April 1, 1877, were as follows:

Old certificates issued prior to April 1, 1876.....	\$ 956,114.89
New revenue warrants on tax levy of 1875.....	205,392.59
New revenue warrants on tax levy of 1876.....	2,300,485.52
New revenue warrants on tax levy of 1877.....	339,900.00
Total .....	<u>\$3,801,893.00</u>

On April 1, 1877, the total bonded debt of the city was \$13,-454,000. Nearly the whole drew 7 per cent interest. The mayor said: "The remarkable growth and confidence in Chicago securities during the past year is shown by the fact that the past-due 7 per cent paper issued by the previous administration has lately sold at a premium in New York, while our own bankers and business men have offered us several hundred thousand dollars at 7 per cent, which has been declined for the present. Only nine months ago the finance committee, comptroller and mayor were compelled to beg for funds while offering interest at 8 per cent per annum. The reason for this change is principally due to the fact that the revenues of the city have been collected thoroughly and the expenses reduced inside of the income."

At the close of the fiscal year in April, 1877, the total enrollment of children was 40,835. During the succeeding year it increased to 43,512, showing an increase nearly equivalent to the capacity of four twelve-room buildings. It was estimated that there were not less than 25,000 children of school age in the city who could not or did not attend school.

During 1877 satisfactory progress in public improvements undertaken previous to September, 1876, were made under the management and control of the Board of Public Works. On that date the board was summarily abolished and its duties and authorities were

vested in the mayor. There was inaugurated a general decrease in the number of persons employed by the city and in the salaries paid. The expenses of the department were reduced fully one-half under the strenuous new management. The reductions by dismissals from the water department alone amounted to \$30,000, and the total amount of savings by reduced salaries in the whole department was \$92,500. The total amount received from water tax collections was \$833,963, being a considerable increase over that of any previous year. The total expense of operating and maintaining the waterworks was \$281,700. It was proved that the revenue to be derived from water tax collections would be sufficient not only to pay all running expenses, salaries and interest on water bonds, but would carry on all necessary water pipe extensions, pay for machinery, etc.

During the year ending March 31, 1877, the number of patrolmen in the police department was reduced from 565 to 482. Inefficient men were weeded out and dismissed. The amount given to this department for the fiscal year was \$504,984. A few changes in the fire department were made, and as a whole that branch of the city service was efficient and up to date. The health of the city was constantly improving under advanced sanitary conditions and under the exertions of the energetic officers in charge of the department. The House of Correction was well and economically conducted under adverse circumstances. The sanitary conditions of the buildings were pronounced good. The prisoners' labor realized a considerable sum during the year. A separate prison for females was demanded by the press and the mayor. The latter further recommended that the young should be separated from the old and that hardened criminals should not be permitted to mingle with light offenders.

In April, 1877, the mayor closed his message by saying: "Our financial condition is now healthy and prosperous. The credit and good name of our city are restored. The expenses of all the departments have been reduced without impairing the public service in any particular. On the contrary it must be apparent to all who have examined the question that the large reduction in the number of city employes has benefited the service departments and increased their efficiency." He recommended that the sewerage under contract should be completed without unnecessary delay, and that should the school taxes past due be collected, new buildings to accommodate all children ought to be constructed.

The city treasurer reported for the year ending December 31, 1878, that the total receipts were \$6,759,212, less \$594,285 on hand at the beginning of the year. At the close there was on hand a total of \$217,102. The school fund tax collected amounted to \$238,785.

On April 28, 1879, Mayor Heath in his annual message reviewed



the condition of the city departments during the past year. He stated that the bonded debt was \$13,043,000, and that it had been reduced \$414,000 since July 12, 1876. At the latter date the outstanding illegal certificates of indebtedness amounted to \$3,011,329. By April 28, 1879, all such paper except \$249,000 had been paid. On July 12, 1876, the credit funds of the city had been drawn upon to meet deficits to the amount of \$1,800,000. These overdrafts to the amount of \$900,000 had been paid by April 28, 1879. On July 12, 1876, there were no funds in the treasury with which to pay the salaries of employes and about five months' pay was then past due. Since that date the tax levies of 1873 and 1874 were legalized and judgments against delinquents were secured. The mayor boasted that during his administration a total of good assets and taxes to the amount of \$1,230,388 was legalized. By deducting from this total the amount of outstanding certificates and overdrafts on the treasury, there was left a net balance in the treasury from these resources of over \$81,388. There was left in the treasury after paying outstanding liabilities on illegal certificates and restoring credit funds overdrawn total net assets of \$636,321. There were also other funds to the credit of the city not specified above. Several hundred thousand dollars in floating obligations against the city were paid off during this administration. Many important law suits concerning tax levies, etc., were decided in favor of the city by the Supreme court. In 1874 the surplus in the water department was \$91,174 and in 1878 was \$359,731, showing an immense increase in revenue from that department. In 1874 street cleaning and repair cost \$269,168, and in 1878 \$136,002, showing also an immense gain. The same gain was shown in the fire, police and health departments. There was a saving of over \$200,000 in the management of the police department alone. The expense of conducting the health department was cut down more than half. On the first of January, 1877, about 700 city cases were pending in the court of record, exclusive of quasi criminal and tax and special assessment cases. On January 1, 1878, there were only 446 cases pending and the expenses of the law department were considerably reduced. The cost of lighting the city with gas was also greatly reduced, notwithstanding a great increase in the number of lamps. Though the city had appropriated large sums to liquidate outstanding claims and to construct the city hall, the amounts required to be raised by taxation in the annual appropriation bills were greatly reduced. The amount levied in 1874 was \$5,466,692. The amount required in 1879 was \$3,766,450.

The management of city affairs by Mayor Heath from 1876 to 1879 was extremely satisfactory to the citizens of Chicago. The newspapers paid him high compliments. His administration was heralded as the soundest, ablest and most economical the city had ever enjoyed. At the close of his period of service in 1879 the



council unanimously passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the thanks of the City Council are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Monroe Heath for the able and efficient manner in which he has managed the affairs of the city during his administration." In reply the mayor said, "This resolution is a very flattering one. If I have been enabled in my administration to do anything for the good of the city it has been because I have had the coöperation of the council. If I could I would like to have a resolution passed thanking the council for its hearty support of my administration."

On September 3, 1880, the total city indebtedness amounted to \$12,752,000. No further indebtedness could be contracted until the valuation of city property should exceed \$225,000,000. The emergency policy of issuing scrip to meet current expenses in anticipation of future collections had cost the city annually for several years about \$200,000.

The controller reported that for 1880 the appropriations for municipal purposes amounted to \$3,063,911 and for 1881 to \$3,183,400. To the first was added \$478,000 of back taxes and savings, and to the latter \$550,000 of the same. The revenue for 1882 was as follows: Two per cent upon the assessed valuation of \$119,151,951; cash from licenses, rents, etc., \$350,000; cash from the Gage assets and other savings, about \$150,000; total, \$2,883,039, less collection fees, \$2,823,464. As this sum was less by \$359,936 than the appropriations for the preceding year, some step to supply the deficiency would have to be taken. The controller suggested that this might be met by increasing generally all the city licenses. Increased expenditures in any department were out of the question unless the revenues should be increased. The tax limit might be raised or property owners might be made to pay the cost of removing dirt and of building street intersections, thus saving annually an immense sum. He favored taxing the telegraph, telephone and all other companies or individuals enjoying special privileges, and thought this could be done, though an unsuccessful attempt to levy a tax on the capital stock of telegraph companies was made a few years before. As saloons occasioned the infractions of law, the control of which cost the city so much, their licenses, it was argued, should be increased to cover such cost. Why should not railroads, saloons, lumber yards, vehicles, draft animals, manufacturers of certain articles, etc., pay special revenue to the city for their special protection?

Previous to 1875 the municipal authorities were the sole arbiters of valuations and collections under the control of the county officials. In 1872 the valuation of real and personal property aggregated \$284,000,000, but by 1880 had been reduced to \$117,000,000, though the city had practically doubled in population and wealth. In addition, the Legislature in 1879 limited tax levies to 2 per cent and enacted that the valuation of real estate for 1880 should re-

main the same for four years, though the following year a law was passed that real estate valuation could be changed in 1882. The controller in 1881 called attention to the inconsiderable tax paid by large corporations compared with the property owned. All the railroads centering in the city, except the Illinois Central, paid into the treasury in 1880 \$73,359.79; at the same time one mercantile company, including two of its members, paid in \$86,647.85. The inequity of this state of affairs was apparent. The receipts of the city for 1881 were \$9,697,416.85, less \$1,080,775.32 on hand at the beginning of the year. At the end of the year there was on hand \$755,479.26. The total bonded debt of the city on December 31, 1881, was \$12,752,000.

During 1881, 17.86 miles of streets were paved with cedar blocks and 6.14 miles with macadam, out of a total of 25.73 paved. All street lamps were either oil or gas. Electric lights had not yet made their appearance generally for city use. Over twenty-five miles of sewers were built. The new city hall was so far completed that the roof was put on. Over \$95,000 was spent on bridges, viaducts and repairs. The Fullerton avenue conduit works were mainly built. The Washington and LaSalle street tunnels were paved with wooden blocks. Thirty-four bridges spanning the river and its branches; twenty-two were of iron and wood combined, eleven wholly of iron, and one of wood. Four had been in operation fourteen years; three, thirteen years; three, twelve years; four, eleven years; ten, ten years; one, nine years; three, eight years; one, seven years; four, five years, and one, one year. Nine of the bridges were crossed by street railways. A new viaduct at Halsted and Sixteenth streets was built at a cost of \$17,685. Harrison street viaduct was built at a cost of \$96,419 and Sangamon street viaduct at a cost of \$98,977. The police force in 1881 consisted of 506 men. This department cost the city \$577,039 during the year.

Mayor Harrison in his message of May 9, 1881, called special attention to the following conditions of city affairs: In 1878 his predecessor issued city scrip to the amount of \$2,238,000. This scrip depreciated to such an extent as to entail a loss of from 5 to 10 per cent upon employes and other creditors of the city. It also caused a loss to the city of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum. During 1879 the city administration was enabled to reduce the outstanding scrip to less than \$1,500,000 and during 1880 to less than \$590,000. It was expected that during 1881 the existing scrip would be entirely retired. During the past twenty-one months every city employe had been paid in cash. The city being unable under the law to borrow a dollar and not having ready money to meet its semi-annual interest, was compelled to hypothecate interest coupons when due and to pay a heavy commission for having them carried until taxes could be collected. These commissions amounted to from \$50,000 to \$70,000.



After 1879 the city promptly met such interest and paid not one cent in commissions. This administration thus far paid the Hayes-Colvin certificates which, though illegal, had been met in full with interest, the whole amounting to \$275,643. The city likewise paid off large sums of water bonds and refunded at a lower rate of interest a large amount of sewerage and municipal bonds. By so doing it effected a saving in interest of \$54,215. During 1879 and 1880 the administration, it was claimed, saved \$1,050,000. This amount, added to the taxes of previous years collected and to cash from various sources, enabled the administration to contribute \$550,000 to the obligations of 1881 and left on hand \$1,500,000 to meet the expenses of 1881-82. Owing to the small amount allowed for a probable deficiency in tax collections it was realized that there would likely be necessary a large increase in the revenues from licenses. It was demanded that assessors should be required to discover and reveal men of large property who habitually evaded a just taxation.

By practicing the most rigid economy the city, it was claimed, was freed from scrip and was placed on a cash basis. Existing conditions to be feared were the numerous cliques and rings deliberately and systematically formed in the various departments for the purpose of defrauding the city. Favoritism in appointments flourished according to the newspapers, and extravagance and fraudulent practices were openly and unanswerably charged. Notwithstanding severe ridicule and criticism, the mayor declared that the police department was well managed and that criminals were controlled and crime reduced. But this claim was wholly untrue. He stated that when he assumed the mayoralty two years before, the city was infested with a gang of bank robbers, the most daring and successful in the whole country. They were silent and inactive here, but used Chicago as a base of operations throughout the West. These gangs had been traced, arrested and punished. He stated that the telephone police system proved a most valuable adjunct to the police department. The ninety alarm stations enabled the police to outwit and circumvent footpads and other desperate criminals. The system would soon be connected with business houses and private residences.

The water supply was usually contaminated, but could not be improved until the cribs should be removed to a greater distance from the lake shore. The city showed a less mortality in 1880 than any large city except St. Louis and San Francisco. The mayor feebly endeavored to excuse public gambling, which showed a considerable increase. He did not satisfy the public that he had made proper efforts to suppress this evil. The press of that date declared that the administration studiously avoided an investigation of flagrant gambling cases which came to its notice and winked at vice and crime—the worst in the history of the city. The fact was clear that gambling and therefore vice were deliberately and know-



ingly permitted by Mayor Harrison. He covertly ordered immunity to these elements, avoided investigation and failed to prosecute cases notoriously apparent, though called repeatedly to his attention.

On February 6, 1882, Mayor Harrison stated in his annual message, as if it was a fact about which to boast, that the city during 1881 was not obliged to issue temporary scrip. The negative avoidance of unnecessary debt was paraded as a positive virtue that merited congratulation and praise. The amount received from taxes during 1881 was \$4,115,408, and there was in the treasury at the close of the year \$755,479. Attention was called by the newspapers to the remarkable prosperity of all manufacturing enterprises of the city during 1881; to the system of factory inspection that had been established; to the value of the police telephone service; to the falsely claimed efficiency of the police department; to the superiority of the fire department; to the superb management of the health department under Doctor De Wolf; to the control of smallpox by vaccination; to the objectionable proximity of the pesthouse to the house of correction; to the wise management of the house of correction by Superintendent Felton; to the decrease in mortality; to the excellence of the public schools; to the increased collection of water rates—\$936,639 for 1881; to the mayor's unexampled, corrupt and inexcusable pardons of offenders; to the alleged excellent management of the city departments despite the knowledge of thousands to the contrary; to the adverse reports in circulation concerning municipal conditions which the mayor declared were "grossly exaggerated"; to the fact that public opinion had condemned the administration as one of reckless subserviency to the criminal population, and to the mayor's indirect admission of the truth of the charges by a weak and prevaricating apology. There was shown to exist under his administration an extraordinary reign of criminal license and its attendant wretchedness and wrong. The mayor made a miserable attempt to explain and condone the disgraceful condition caused by his own policy of granting immunity to wickedness in order to secure its support at the polls. At this date lawlessness held the balance of power.

However, in matters of detail it was clear that several departments had been well conducted. The fire department was particularly efficient, and the health department, despite serious obstacles and inconveniences, made an excellent showing. The old lake tunnel, which had been completed fifteen years before, was examined and found to be almost as sound as when first put in use. The old tunnel was five feet high; the new one, seven. The mayor earnestly recommended that the city should at once make provision for public improvements in anticipation of the future wants of the city. No municipality need expect to be made magnificent out of the proceeds of immediate taxation. "It should be made grand, but coming generations should help to bear the expense. We should pay

every cent needed for present municipal purposes, but should also provide for future Chicago and should ask that future to help us so provide. To this end the Legislature should be asked to make a change in the State constitution to permit us to issue bonds for such permanent improvements." The mayor noted that a great improvement to carry off the sewage and improve the water system of the city would soon have to be made. Every year new school-houses and enlarged facilities in every department would have to be provided.

In his message of May 5, 1884, Mayor Harrison again egotistically complimented the city upon the excellent management of his administration. He stated that the finances of the city, being the first consideration, had been judiciously, wisely and economically managed. The growth of the city had been so rapid as to outstrip all calculations of receipts and expenditures. He naively stated that he had experienced great difficulty in checking extravagance, owing to the creation of many new and untried departments, and noted that the assessments had not kept pace with the population. Attention was called to the fact that in 1872 city property was valued at \$284,000,000 and that ten years later when the population had about doubled the valuations were \$125,000,000.

The mayor argued that bonds of the city should be issued to make improvements needed for public pleasure and benefit. Such bonds could be spread over many years, their payment would scarcely be felt, and the improvements could be enjoyed by the present generation. He illustrated this point by stating that if the councils had not anticipated the future wants of the city by building much larger water works than were needed, a sufficient supply of good water would be out of the question at this date, owing to the great growth. He recommended that a law to enable the council to issue bonds with which to make such improvements should be secured. There was a large increase in the revenue from saloon and other licenses. The mayor took occasion to criticise severely a partisan press which at all times, he declared, found fault with his administration without being able to show how he could remedy matters. The statement was untrue; almost every newspaper repeatedly told of the improvements that were desired and could be made. The change from low license to high license, he expostulated, worked hardships upon saloon keepers.

At the close of 1884 Mr. Harrison congratulated the City Council on the continued prosperity, excellent credit, and high standing of the municipality. Never before in the history of Chicago had the municipal government been so fiercely assailed by newspapers and politicians as during the last few months of 1884. He declared that the shafts of malice and invective aimed at him were warded off by his consciousness of right doing and his fidelity to the interests of the people. He stated that while the newspapers admitted



that the departments were admirably conducted, they at the same time denounced his administration in the most abusive and untruthful terms. The newspapers had truthfully published accounts of lawlessness, mob violence, plunder and riot such as never before transpired here. Despite the fact that the mayor declared Chicago was injured by these malicious attacks upon his administration, truth showed that the financial condition of business and banks was never better. This fact and other evidence were conclusive proof that the city was not injured by the newspaper attacks upon the mayor's administration. The newspapers noticed the filthy condition of the streets. The mayor admitted the condition. He boasted that the department of tenement houses and workshop inspectors had accomplished great good. Although it was publicly stated to the contrary, the mayor asserted that the police department had been ably and satisfactorily managed. The newspapers declared that the police department and the city administration as a unit were in league with vice and crime. This was a fact, despite the statement of the mayor to the contrary.

At the close of the year 1885 Mayor Harrison in his annual message summed up the progress of events during the past year. He again congratulated the council on the excellent condition of the city's finances and on the great progress made in the character and extent of public improvements. He stated that public requirements had been wisely and economically extended and that therefore Chicago's financial credit was not surpassed by that of any other city in the country. He further noted that the police, fire and health departments had been managed with consummate ability and efficiency and would challenge favorable comparison with similar departments in other cities. The grand jury issued a report at the end of 1885 severely reflecting on the mayor and the police department for their failure to manage vice and crime. It was apparent that the administration, doubtless for considerations of policy, had permitted gambling, and therefore was responsible for all its accompanying disorders and disgraces. Strange was it that the controller seemed to think it necessary to brag that the city had not been compelled to issue scrip during the past year. He assumed that it was a matter of congratulation, joy and delight that the city had not further been plunged into debt; and stated that by collecting the savings of previous years into a general fund to be used in emergencies his department had secured within its jurisdiction the necessary means to carry on the affairs of the city. This step, he stated, was made necessary by the system of tax levies and collections in vogue. The Board of Health reported considerable decrease in deaths from zymotic diseases among children under 5 years of age. The report of the factory inspectors was not altogether satisfactory. Though considerable improvement was made there were still many faults in the system of inspection and partic-



ularly in the conditions which the department designed to improve. However, substantial progress was made in the right direction. There was a surprisingly large number of buildings into which sewer gas found entrance. The total number of policemen was 1,036.

The year 1886 was memorable, owing to the riot and massacre which occurred at Desplaines and Randolph streets on the night of May 4. This was the desperate and bloody culmination of the encroachments of communism and anarchy during the preceding half dozen years. A dynamite bomb was thrown into the ranks of the police and one officer was instantly killed, six fatally wounded, and many injured for life, making in all sixty-seven members of the force who were struck. That this result was occasioned by the lenient and unwise method of the city administration in dealing with the anarchists, there can be no doubt. During his entire administration Mayor Harrison permitted the anarchists to hold their rabid meetings, voice their murderous propaganda, and march unmolested through the streets with red banners and redder intent. Little attempt to check their furious designs and operations were made. They thus became emboldened by the leniency shown them and imagined that the slackness of the city authorities betokened a wrong and unjust cause, and accordingly they grew bolder, stronger, more violent and more insane as time progressed, until they openly counseled murder at their meetings in halls and on the public streets. Occasionally they were slightly checked, but this only served to make them more cunning, desperate and daring. The result was the riot on the West side. This act sounded the death knell of anarchy in Chicago. After this event the authorities rigidly checked all violent movements having such a tendency. There was a large public subscription for the benefit of the families of the injured policemen, a portion of which was assigned to the Police Benevolent association and the balance was distributed among the victims and their families by a special committee. The leaders of the anarchists were punished.

In his annual message of April 9, 1888, Mayor John A. Roche asked the people to decide whether he had fulfilled his promises to have the affairs of the city conducted in a business like and economical manner, to suppress public gambling, and to close disreputable saloons. They did so, but the decision was partly adverse to his promises. The bonded debt of the city on December 31, 1887, was \$12,588,500. In addition the city was bound to pay \$30,000 for land upon which to swing the Adams street bridge. The total receipts during 1887 were \$11,980,935.55. This was an increase of more than half a million over those of 1886. The total expenditures during 1887 were \$11,497,988.24. This was an increase of nearly half a million over the previous year, but was accounted for in part, though feebly, by the addition of 113 men to the police force. The question of health was reported satisfactory. Chicago's

death rate was low compared with other large cities of the country. The revenue from licenses was over \$174,000. Improvement in scavenger work was effected. It was decided during the year that the city should own the teams and employ the men to carry on this work. A furnace for the destruction of garbage was put in operation and was regarded as fairly successful and satisfactory. The sanitary supervision of homes and the inspection of health conditions of tenement houses were performed with energy, intelligence and success. Over 81,000 examinations were made. The result was to enforce cleanliness in localities where it was never before practiced.

During the year 1887 the contract for the four-mile tunnel was amended that more money would be available for pressing public let. It was expected to supply seventy-five million gallons every twenty-four hours. An expert engineer was employed and his suggestions saved the city a large sum. The previous administration had left a debt of over \$250,000 for the paving of street intersections. This was met by the Roche administration. During 1887 the street railways paved over 91,000 square yards between their tracks. It was believed by many that the revenue law should be so improvement. The amount of money obtained under the existing law was inadequate to meet the wants of this rapidly growing city.

The drainage commission was forced to suspend operations on December 1, 1887, owing to lack of funds. The newspapers expressed dissatisfaction with the management of affairs by this commission. The recent decision of the United States Circuit court as to the rights of the city on the lake front was encouraging to the municipal government. The council paid special attention to the enforcement of rapid transit by both steam and street railway companies. The railways were urged to offer encouragement to all legitimate schemes that would increase communication with the suburbs. New tunnels under the South branch to meet the requirements of street car service for the West side were demanded. Better management for the passage of shipping through the Chicago river was advocated. As over 24,000 vessels arrived and departed from this port during 1887 and as nearly all of them entered the river, the importance of this recommendation was apparent. Numerous viaducts over the railroad tracks were constructed during the year. The mayor emphatically announced that in accordance with his promises he had almost wholly suppressed public gambling. He improved matters, but did not accomplish extinguishment. He employed a force of men whose special duty it was to discover and report all such establishments. Many were convicted and imprisoned from the evidence thus secured. Numerous disreputable saloons were likewise investigated and closed. In all cases, it was claimed, applications for saloon licenses from improper characters were refused. To a large extent the mayor revolutionized the po-



lice department, saloon establishments and gambling resorts. Vice of every description was unquestionably checked under his administration. This was such a conspicuous and admirable departure from the wicked practices and immunities under the Harrison administration as to demand general recognition and commendation. It was the first time for half a dozen years that any emphatic bar was placed before the steady and deadly encroachments of vice, immorality and anarchy. During the year of 1887 the fire department rendered satisfactory service.

The controller reported at the end of the year 1887 that it would be necessary to spend as estimated about \$2,884,000 to secure extensions to the water system. New tunnels, engineers, buildings, grounds, mains, cribs and maintenance would have to be supplied.

On April 15, 1889, Mayor Roche reported that on January of that year the bonded debt of the city was \$12,561,500. There was a small decrease during 1888. The receipts during 1888, including the balance on hand, were \$15,261,712. Of this sum \$2,262,181 came from licenses, an increase from that source of over \$200,000 in two years. The expenditures amounted to \$15,874,387. The excess was caused mainly by the construction of the lake and land tunnels and the cost of new pumping stations. There was on hand at the end of 1888, \$2,294,926. Up to the close of 1888 only the building department was self-sustaining. It was evident that, owing to constitutional restrictions, the revenue of the municipality was insufficient to commence and complete the public improvements demanded by the growth and requirements of the city. As a measure of relief a law exempting the sewer construction from the provisions of the bill fixing a 2 per cent limitation on taxation was passed. As this law would be operative only until about 1891, a large additional revenue thereafter for sewer construction might be possible. During 1888, notwithstanding the epidemic of diphtheria which swept the whole country, the death rate in Chicago was the lowest of all the great cities of the world. Tene-ment inspection was rigidly enforced with surprising and excellent results. The experiment of having the city do its own scavenger work proved successful. The cost, though slightly greater than under the contract system, was sure to be less in the end. The Department of Public Works reported a considerable saving in various branches and also reported an improved service. During 1888 several land and water tunnels were constructed. A contract for a four-mile crib was let and provision for an intermediate shaft was made, all to be completed within two years. Satisfactory progress by the drainage commission and in the lake front cases was made during 1888. Two additional street car companies were granted franchises—one on the South side and one on the West side. The experiment of operating the city telephone from a central office was tried and found to be satisfactory. The lighting of the



river by electricity was a great improvement. The new electric light system was opened on the West side.

From 1879 to 1886 eight bridges, of which two were small ones, over the canal, were built at a cost of nearly \$427,000. Of this amount the city paid over \$320,000 and the railroads the balance. In 1887-88 six bridges, costing nearly \$441,000, were built, the city paying over \$243,000. From 1879 to 1886, inclusive, nine viaducts were built, three old ones reconstructed and additions and repairs made to others, at a total expense of over \$1,300,000. Of this amount the city paid over \$582,000. During 1888 ten viaducts were built and two old ones reconstructed at a cost of about \$1,190,000. Of this amount the railroads paid over \$968,000. From the above statistics it will be seen that more was done during 1887 and 1888 than was done previously during seven or eight years.

During 1888 there were eliminated from the police force all drunkards, drones and incompetents, and a much greater degree of efficiency was secured. The newspapers of that date noticed the great improvement in the personnel of policemen and in the character of work they performed. Prior to the fall of 1887 nowhere in the city was a patrolman on his beat from 4 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock A. M. As this was the time when burglars were most active, a change was made in 1888. There was a notable decrease in crime under the new arrangement. At the end of 1888 the police force numbered 1,255. The patrols during 1888 responded to 34,107 alarms and made 23,772 arrests.

There was effected by the Roche administration a notable improvement in the moral atmosphere of Chicago. The "wide-open" policy, though still defiant and in many places still in wicked operation, received a grievous wound. The policy of the Harrison administration had been to yield measurably to the demands of the vicious and criminal elements in order to secure their patronage. Mayor Roche inaugurated a different policy. While bidding for their votes, he insisted that they must operate under rules of control. In a large measure the publicity of public immorality was demanded. The result was a vast moral improvement, particularly in down-town Chicago.

When Mayor De Witt C. Cregier assumed the mayoralty chair, he stated on April 15, 1889, in his message to the council, his views of municipal affairs. At the close of 1888 the city had nearly 700 miles of water pipe, ten miles of water tunnels, 500 miles of sewers, 350 miles of paved streets, 1,000 miles of sidewalks, 2,500 street lamps, 98 school buildings, 21 police stations, 49 fire companies, 76 fire equipments, 36 swing bridges, 33 viaducts, 900 miles of city alarm telegraph wire, a public library containing 44,000 volumes, a city hall, and other necessary and valuable public buildings. The new drainage bill was pending before the General Assembly. Rapid transit and cheap fares were important considera-

tions affecting not only Chicago but all of the outlying tributary districts. The great mass of the people were laborers working for comparatively small pay. Their time was valuable and their means limited, therefore it was the duty of the city administration to favor them so far as possible in the distribution of favors, so rapid transit was demanded.

At this date the river was crowded and the water was shallow. Great difficulty in handling vessels and in turning bridges was experienced, and immediate improvement was imperatively necessary. It was conceded that the swinging bridges, unless their operation should be greatly improved, would in future prove serious obstacles to commercial progress. Other important problems at this date were the educational facilities, city drainage, enlarged sewers, improved streets, better lights, less vice, etc.

In April, 1890, Mayor Cregier in his annual message noted the wonderful growth and improvement of the city. Perhaps the most notable occurrence of the year was the accession of an extensive area of territory within the city limits. On June 28, 1889, the city embraced forty-four square miles of territory containing about 850,000 people. The following day the city of Lake View and the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson and Cicero, aggregating 128.24 miles of territory and about 220,000 people, were annexed, thus including within the city limits more than 1,000,000 people and 172.18 square miles of territory. "By this extraordinary consolidation these independent corporations, each having a legislative and executive department of government, each controlled and operated under more or less different systems and methods of conducting public affairs, were at once merged into one municipality under the authority and control of one city government." The new territory readily accommodated itself to the changed conditions, and the city as a whole progressed exceedingly in up-to-date improvements and modern refinements. The bonded debt of the city was increased as follows by this annexation: Hyde Park, \$434,000; Lake, \$411,000; Lake View, \$200,000. These sums increased the total bonded debt of the city to \$13,606,900. The territory of Chicago proper had grown in the past as follows: On February 11, 1835, the original town contained 2.55 square miles; on March 4, 1837, there were added 8.15 square miles; on February 16, 1853, there were added 6.48 square miles; on February 27, 1864, there were added 11.35 square miles; on May 16, 1887, there were added one square mile; in November and December, 1887, there were added 7.15 square miles, and on July 29, 1889, there were added 128.24 square miles, making a total of 172.18 square miles. Of this area, 5.14 square miles were water and the balance land. On April 15, 1890, there were added two square miles—the village of Gano, thus giving the city a total of 174.18 square miles on that date.

During the year 1889 a considerable decrease in the price of



gas was secured by the city government. The price previously ranged all the way from \$1.25 to \$2 per thousand feet, but at this date the price throughout the city was reduced to \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet. During 1889 the controller announced that there was due the city from the street railway companies for the use of the LaSalle street tunnel a total of \$57,833. From 1887 to 1889, inclusive, arrangements to ascertain the damages resulting from the construction of viaducts were made and accordingly numerous suits against the city were brought by private parties and corporations interested. A grand total of \$1,459,663 in suits was thus commenced.

An important question before the City Council was the disposal of the interest on the public funds. Reform in this matter was demanded. It was believed that the existing system was wrong in practice and an injustice to tax payers. Public officials who loaned the city funds and drew interest thereon were declared to be acting without legal authority, and the public insisted that principal and interest on public money should belong to the people.

Mayor Cregier, in 1890, called attention to the importance of securing greater revenue either by increasing assessments or by removing the tax limitation. This was a matter that demanded early attention unless the people desired serious trouble in municipal affairs. The great increase in territory and population and the multiplication of departments and expenses demanded a greatly increased revenue.

Another important occurrence of the year 1889 was the passage of the famous Chicago sanitary district law. Extracts from this act will be found elsewhere in this work. It made provisions for the drainage in this portion of the city. Additional tunnels and the immediate reconstruction of dock lines were now demanded. The vile condition of the upper branches of the Chicago river were duly considered and bemoaned. A considerable improvement in transit and in cheap fares on the city railway was made.

Among the assets of the town of Jefferson, which was annexed to Chicago, was a toll road which was kept in operation. The importance of simplifying or consolidating the various governmental heads then existing under the city government was admitted. So far as possible, it was stated, they should be united under one general head. Notwithstanding that Mayor Cregier during 1889 was vilified and abused unstintedly by partisan antagonists, he still retained the good will of the people generally and his administration in some respects will bear comparison with any up to that date, and in morality and progress surpassed any other. He was peculiarly unfortunate in being obliged to suffer from misrepresentation. His motives and objects were constantly disbelieved and his efforts for improvement were ridiculed and misstated with deliberate and studied purpose by partisan enemies. But there is no question that he permitted the





GEORGE H. WHITE.



ALBERT F. KEENEY.



HARRY A. LEWIS.



J. H. WILKERSON.



same reign of vice, extravagance and crime suffered under the Harrison administration.

The mayor, in April, 1892, recommended the adoption of a law amending the existing method of assessment, taxation and collection. Under the existing system the seven townships which maintained a separate existence and withheld annually from the city treasury immense sums collected for the use of the municipality could seriously injure the municipal government. The abolishment of the township system and the centralization of control under one set of officers would effect the needed improvement. The mayor said, "It might be mentioned that with our city and county limits so nearly identical, the abolishment of city and county lines and the union of both under one municipal form of government would result in a great benefit to the community." The mayor deprecated the criticisms of the building department and declared that Louis O'Neill had conducted this department honorably and creditably. The press thought otherwise. It was shown that 11,805 buildings costing \$45,000,000 the largest number in the history of the city, were erected during 1891. It was the opinion that the Pearce street disaster could not be charged to the building department. During 1891-92 the total receipts for the fiscal year were \$29,550,560.29 and the total expenditures a little less. At this time it was shown that a centralization of governmental authority would decrease expenses and increase receipts; that the building department, though criticised, deserved credit for its accomplishments; and that the Department of Public Works accomplished more in the same time than ever before.

During 1892 the city won the lake front litigation cases in the United States Supreme court. The health department cleaned the city after a fashion and thus probably prevented an attack of the cholera. The following improvements were noted: That much to prevent grade crossing accidents was accomplished by the elevation of railroad tracks; that the White City was built; that the four-mile tunnel was completed December 7, 1892; that gambling, including the operations of the Garfield Track Racing association, was ended; that building regulations, smoke law, etc., received due attention; that the bonded debt of the city on December 31, 1892, was \$18,476,450, and in addition \$1,560,000 was owed on other obligations; that special improvements for the year 1892 amounted to \$14,505,701.79, nearly \$6,000,000 larger than any previous year; that the collection of water taxes was simplified and improved; that the Purchasing Bureau was in operation at a great saving to the city; that city health was greatly improved; that the prosecuting attorney's office and the special assessment attorney's office were conducted with great credit; that the House of Correction should be enlarged; that the enrollment in the public schools was 157,743; that many new school buildings were opened in 1892; that a milk



ordinance much needed was passed; and that free baths, cleaner streets and alleys, removal of garbage, isolated stabling, etc., added to the order and appearance of the city.

In April, 1894, Mayor John P. Hopkins said that the three most important questions were finances, franchises and track elevation. The finance committee recommended a general reduction of salaries, but this was deemed unwise. The mayor recommended that the matter of assessments be placed under a bureau; that heads of departments or towns be no longer permitted to retain city funds for purposes of gain; that the assessed valuation of city property for 1893 was \$245,790,351; that trouble was occasioned by the antiquated and inadequate system of bookkeeping in vogue; that the expert previously appointed discovered the defective water assessment by which the city had been defrauded annually of thousands of dollars; that there should be a city paymaster; that city pay rolls should be published; that adequate compensation for city franchises was demanded and exacted; that limited franchises were the policy of the administration; that the fee offices of oil inspector and boiler inspector should be made salaried offices; that steps to elevate grade crossings were taken by two large South side railways; that the police court system was remodeled and rearranged; that the question of clean streets was duly considered; and that city revenues should at once be increased.

John P. Hopkins in his annual message at the close of 1894 stated that his administration had been hampered by an insufficiency of revenue, loaded down with enormous obligations contracted during former years, and drained of its resources by a rapidly growing and expensive city government. The drain upon the city was further augmented by unexpected emergencies, such as the labor troubles, the smallpox epidemic and the absence of a civil service law, all of which rendered it extremely difficult to secure satisfactory help. He complained that political influences wholly antagonistic to each other and to the proper progress of public affairs still further complicated his administration. He pitifully stated that the wonder was not that his administration did not get along any better, but that it managed to get along as well as it did. On the other hand there was great encouragement in the rapid growth of the city and in the celebrated name it secured by having made the World's Fair such a splendid success. While admitting the shortcomings of his administration he disclaimed responsibility and expressed regret at being compelled to turn over to his successor the city in bad financial condition. He stated that this condition was due to three principal causes. 1. To the insufficiency of the city's resources. 2. To the absurd condition by which the city's revenue was expended before its collection. 3. To the decrease in the revenues of the city from saloon and other licenses due to the depression caused by labor troubles. The municipal revenue bore no comparison to the rapid in-

crease in population. The taxing system was wholly wrong in principle and utterly rotten in its administration, producing a shrinkage instead of an increase. The fiscal year began on the first day of January, but the bulk of the taxes for that year were not collected for many months afterward. In addition, the city was heavily in debt, which was increasing through judgments, etc.

Thus as a whole the financial condition of the city was a matter for serious consideration by all thoughtful citizens. Something to clear the administration of confusion and distress should be done. During the campaign Mr. Hopkins promised that if elected he would inaugurate and establish a system of bookkeeping that would at all times show the true condition of the resources and liabilities of the city. In accordance with this promise he secured an expert accountant, who made a thorough investigation of the system of accounts kept in every department. This course resulted in placing the accounts of the city in better condition than they had ever been before. It was provided that each department should check up monthly and start each year with a clean balance sheet. The police court methods of accounting were also thoroughly investigated and put in much better condition. The inspection thus instituted promised to check the practice of professional straw-bailing. Having been elected on the agreement that no franchise should be granted to corporations without adequate compensation, the mayor, during 1894, frequently exercised the veto power to prevent any inroads by the traction companies upon the rights of the city. He boasted that during his term of office not a single corporation secured a franchise without the payment of compensation to the city. This course supplied considerable additional revenue. During 1894 the question of grade crossings engrossed the attention of the city administration. The number of accidents previously was the cause of great anxiety on the part of public officials. There was a general reluctance of the railroads to coöperate, due not to their disregard of human life and security, but to the enormous cost of track elevation and to a possible decrease in railroad earnings. Civil service was not observed by the city administration because there was no law requiring its adoption. Public places were filled as a reward for partisan service just as they had been from time immemorial. The police department was not divorced from politics, though such had been the promise of the mayor. It was found impossible to accomplish this reform in the absence of a civil service law. The city administration and the newspapers became clamorous that the next Legislature should duly enact a civil service law.

During 1894 serious labor troubles disturbed all business operations. Differences which had slowly arisen for twelve years culminated in the most serious strikes, clashes and riots which ever occurred in the West. The police department was taxed to its utmost. The State troops were called out by the mayor, and force



was used to prevent serious damage to the city. As it was, a large amount of property was destroyed by mobs, and for a time in July it seemed that the city might be set on fire and sacked. Enormous damage to railway property was done by mobs in spite of the efforts of the police and the militia. The question immediately arose, To what extent is the city liable for the damage thus done?

The great strike of 1894 was inaugurated by the American Railway Union at Pullman on May 11. The storm center was at Chicago, but the trouble extended like a tidal wave over the whole country. The railway companies offered determined and effective resistance to the demands of the labor leaders. The great burden of protecting property and preserving order fell upon the police department, which was wholly unequal to the herculean task. The city contained over 186 square miles of territory with several thousand miles of railway track to be patrolled and property of every description at hundreds of points to be guarded and protected. In this emergency three brigades of State troops were called out against great and menacing opposition. Daily rioting in all parts of the afflicted districts occurred. The police department was blamed for every infraction of the law. All things considered, the wonder grows that there was not wilder disorder and a greater degree of outlawry and destruction of property. Serious trouble in the city proper did not occur until June 27. On that date the General Railway Merchants' association asked for police protection for their tracks and trains. Partial relief was furnished and no extensive damages resulted until July 4, when a serious clash occurred at Blue Island. The police were charged with deliberately siding with and assisting the strikers. On the night of July 3 United States troops arrived in the city in response to demands from the marshal. The presence of these troops proved a firebrand to the excited passions of the working classes. Much violence had already resulted. So great was the hostility to the troops in the disorderly districts that they had to be protected by the police on their way to camp. Trains were prevented from proceeding, train hands were assaulted and immense crowds of strikers and the curious gathered and obstructed the dispatch and progress of business.

In this emergency the mayor called on the Governor for five regiments of State troops. There was an immediate response and the troops arrived. They were placed on duty throughout the city where disorder was greatest and danger most imminent. A serious conflict between the troops and the strikers occurred at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets on July 7. It was necessary for the troops to charge the crowds with fixed bayonets and finally to fire several volleys, resulting in the killing of four men and the wounding of about twenty. This act infuriated the strikers. Violent conflicts of a similar nature occurred in all parts of the city. The maddened strikers began firing the cars and other property of the railroads



and soon hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property were blazing along the lines. It was impossible to extinguish the flames, owing to the hindrances presented by the strikers. Criminals and the lawless everywhere took advantage of the confusion to ply their desperate occupations. During this violent and revengeful period squads of soldiers here and there were compelled to fire upon the strikers with the result that innocent men, women and children were sometimes shot and either killed or wounded. Thus the trouble continued for more than two weeks. Gradually the soldiers and the police cleared the tracks of the railways and slowly enforced order. More than 100,000 persons were affected by the strike. The railways lost in property and expenses of various kinds nearly \$700,000. Employes at Pullman alone lost in wages at least \$350,000. About 100,000 men employed on the twenty-four railroads centering in Chicago lost in wages, it was estimated, about \$1,389,000. During this period twelve persons were shot and killed or fatally wounded. Hundreds were more or less seriously injured.

During 1894 numerous paving frauds were practiced upon the city, and investigation instituted by the Commissioner of Public Works showed that pavements laid during several previous years were short in material and extremely defective in construction. Under the law contractors were required to make good defective work. Accordingly the commissioner demanded that such contractors should live up to their agreements. Several made good, but others refused. There thus resulted a deficiency of about \$300,000. In a test case under these requirements the city was defeated. Judge Smith held that where one party accepted as satisfactory work done by the other the acceptance was conclusive. During 1894 great advance in the construction of sewers, sidewalks, and tunnels was made. The Sixty-eighth street tunnel extension was completed; the Lake View tunnel was expected to be completed in October, 1895; and work on the four-mile crib was finished in December, 1894. The latter had taken nearly five years to construct, but the time and the money for this improvement were well invested. There was noticed an immediate improvement in the city water. The Seventy-ninth street extension was an important improvement just projected. Numerous bridges and viaducts were built and repaired during 1894. Notwithstanding the deficiency in revenue the city progressed at a surprising and satisfactory rate. The following parks were under control of the Department of Public Works during 1894: Jefferson, Irving, Holstein, Congress, Oak, Lakewood, Green Bay, Washington, Shedd's, Douglas Monument Square, Aldine Square, Bickerdike Square, Gross, Eldred, Ellis and East End. It cost nearly \$13,000 to keep them in suitable condition.

The controller in March, 1895, called attention to the fact that in 1869 the assessed valuation of Chicago was \$266,920,000. In 1894 it was \$247,425,442. In other words, the assessed valuation in

1894 was nearly twenty millions less than it was in 1869 when the city had a population of only about 250,000. Now the population was estimated at 1,567,727. No wonder the city was heavily in debt and did not know which way to turn to secure revenue to pay ordinary current expenses, to say nothing of retiring the city indebtedness. The accounts showed that the city had purchased and added to its permanent assets since 1871 property valued at \$49,000,000. This was nearly three times as much as the total funded debt. However, regardless of the indebtedness and the low assessed valuation, the city was in a solvent condition, and there was in the treasury ready money sufficient to meet current expenses. The council during the year publicly questioned the authority of the city to borrow money, which indiscretion caused the banks to refuse loans to the corporation until that question should be settled. The city authorities thus had great trouble to secure money for current expenses in view of the fact that the collections were not made until long after the assessment was levied. The controller called attention to the necessity of correcting the law in this regard at the earliest possible moment. There was a large increase in judgments against the city, owing to defective sidewalks, insufficient appropriations for gas and an insufficient city law department. The assessed valuation in 1894 was declared to be absurd. The actual value was placed at ten times the amount of the assessment. Property owners expostulated, begged and lied. Great trouble resulted from the acts of the town authorities in withholding from the city taxes long past due. The controller recommended the abolishment of town offices and the consolidation of the town organizations within the city.

On January 1, 1894, the funded debt of the city amounted to \$18,426,450. The annual interest upon this large amount was nearly \$1,000,000. During the year 1894 this debt was considerably decreased, resulting in a reduction of over \$84,000 in the annual interest. In June, 1894, there was received from the World's Columbian Exposition the sum of \$500,000 with which bonds were purchased and retired. The controller called attention to the fact that nearly \$3,000,000 in bonds would fall due on July 1, 1895. During 1894 election expenses increased greatly. The total receipts during 1894 were \$32,263,948. The total expenses were \$34,359,300.

Mayor George B. Swift, in his annual message to the council in May, 1896, stated that the chief difficulty during the past year was to administer the city government upon an inadequate income. The new civil service law was put into partial operation with excellent results. The dispute between the Illinois Central railway and the city concerning the lake front was finally settled. Many miles of surface railways were elevated. The finances of the city were so deplorably insufficient as to cause the greatest distress and inconvenience. While the expenses of the city were vastly increased ow-



ing to the advance in population, the revenues were really reduced, thus entailing hardship on the city authorities in their effort to conduct public affairs along satisfactory and economical lines. In 1895 the total excess of expenses of all kinds over the actual income for corporate purposes amounted to \$564,509; the judgments against the city, wholly unprovided for on January 1, 1896, amounted to \$1,155,922. These judgments were entered mainly by confession of the city. Unquestionably a large portion of them could have been defeated had contests instead of confessions been the procedure. Nearly every city department showed in a striking way how inadequate were the resources to meet the padded and blown-up expenses of the city under this extravagant administration. The legal contests were partly due to the insufficient income brought about by the inequalities of taxation. Instead of cutting down expenses and operating within the revenue, the administration multiplied expenses and then called frantically for help. The bonded debt of the city was reduced during 1895 only to the amount of \$534,000. On January 1, 1896, the total cash deficiency of all outstanding liabilities other than the bonded debt amounted to \$5,597,847. Prior to this date the County court had adjudged the paving of street intersections to be in the nature of a public benefit, and therefore the tax with which to build the same had been levied against the city and not against individual property owners. Under this rule there had accumulated to the credit of the special assessment bureau about \$1,000,000. The total bonded debt of the city on January 1, 1895, was \$17,722,950.

The debt of the city was limited to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation, and therefore the present era was compelled to bear the whole cost of permanent improvement which posterity should assist in sustaining. It was demanded that the assessment should be increased or the limitation should be removed, in order that greatly needed public improvements could be advanced. The water works alone yielded an annual revenue of more than \$2,000,000 above its operating expenses and this revenue would be further increased when the new tunnel and pumping stations then under way should be completed. The Department of Public Works was well conducted and more than half a million dollars was taken from its expenses by a decrease in the pay rolls, etc. The building department was likewise conducted. It had to meet a deficit and at the end of the year had a small surplus. The health department accomplished great improvement by placing proper safeguards around food supplies such as milk, ice, meat, etc. The medical staff used the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria with excellent effect. Under the management of the municipal laboratory, which examined impure milk and cream, there was shown a reduction of from 60 to 65 per cent impure to 8 and 10 per cent impure. It was the opinion of the medical staff of the department that the lives of not



less than 700 children were saved from October, 1895, to April, 1896, by the use of antitoxin. The police department was not conducted upon the merit system, and no serious and honest attempt to introduce civil service was made in any department. Complaints concerning the working of the special assessment system were made daily by the newspapers. Mayor Swift endorsed and partly enforced the policy of requiring due compensation to be paid to the city for the use of street franchises. A fair degree of success was thus far reached. The same was true of track elevation. Several railways had already carried the measure into partial effect and others were thus engaged or had the matter under consideration. The final settlement of the lake front controversy was regarded as a great victory for the city. It settled the ownership in the city to property roughly estimated to be worth \$8,000,000.

In order to ascertain the correct valuation of downtown property, the administration appointed a commission of gentlemen acquainted with land values in that portion of the city to investigate and report on the subject. Such an estimate, it was stated, should be made as often as once a year owing to the rapid increase in actual value. It was well known that assessments throughout the city and county were unequal. A similar commission appointed to report on the market value of land in the South division north of Twelfth street stated in April, 1896, that in their opinion the value of land was \$337,342,880 and that the value of the improvements on the same was \$101,104,300. The assessed valuation of the same property for the year 1895 was as follows: Land \$24,726,880, improvements \$15,941,840. This commission thus found that the assessment was much less than the usual 5 per cent of the actual valuation. It was admitted at this time that no assessor could possibly make a just assessment under the existing conditions. The township system of assessing and collecting taxes was not suitable for the county. For many years hundreds of citizens had earnestly recommended some change in this defective system, but none had been devised and put in operation. Mr. Swift earnestly urged the people to study and realize more fully the truth of the situation in order to vote intelligently on any reform movement that promised improvement.

In April, 1897, Mayor Swift stated that the civil service law had been put into partial effect throughout the city government. This statement was emphatically denied by the newspapers, which declared that civil service was regarded as a joke by the city administration. The civil service act was approved by the governor on March 20, 1895. At the succeeding April election the people of Chicago by popular vote adopted the law and it went into effect on July 1 of that year. During the fiscal year 1896-97 24,500 persons took out applications for entrance to the various branches of classified service, and of these over 7,000 returned their appli-

cations properly filled out and their names were entered on the books of the commission. Of this number over 4,000 were examined and nearly 2,500 successfully passed the required average. It was announced at this date that, notwithstanding rare prudence and judgment had been employed in the expenditures of the city revenues, and notwithstanding the most rigid economy had been practiced in every department, the city fund was still inadequate to meet anything but the simplest necessities. Such parsimony was deemed unwise, and the press advocated such an annual increase as would be proportionate to the increased population.

For at least a half dozen years there had been no increase in taxation for municipal purposes in Chicago. In 1891, immediately after the enlargement of the city by annexation, the assessed valuation was, in round numbers, \$256,000,000. In 1896 the assessed valuation was only \$244,000,000. Here was a decrease in the tax revenue of about \$240,000, while the city had probably increased from 15 to 25 per cent in population and in necessary expenses. The present financial ills were believed to be due to the existing faulty assessment and revenue systems. Owing to the fact that the city revenues were deemed inadequate, municipal authorities had adopted the policy of running into debt, and continued the practice until now the limit was overreached. The truth was that the city authorities were unwilling, or thought they were unable, to live within the income. During the last few years, not only had the indebtedness not been increased, but it had been actually reduced, notwithstanding the revenues remained stationary while the necessary expenditures increased. The city in its emergency had adopted the policy of issuing time warrants in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Mayor Swift stated that during his two years of administration the bonded debt was reduced \$644,000 and the floating debt \$625,000. At the same time there was a reduction in the pay rolls of over \$1,800,000. Two years before this date the city's warrants and franchises were 15 per cent discount. Now they commanded a small premium.

The decrease of 2,600 in the number of deaths this year was announced by the health department to be due to the work of the health bureau. The greater part of the decrease was shown to be among children under 5 years of age. During the year the city erected an isolation hospital. Effective steps to dispose of the city garbage were taken. This step contributed to the healthfulness of the city. The health department particularly investigated the foods required by small children, such as milk, etc. They also successfully treated diphtheria and other contagious diseases under improved methods.

The public took great interest in 1896 in the subject of compensation for special privileges, particularly by the street railway companies. During the year the pay rolls of the city were purged of



numerous and unnecessary alleged employes, "whose only excuse for being upon them was that they had rendered valuable services to the political party to which they happened to belong." The saving thus effected amounted in twenty-four months to the astonishing sum of \$1,822,391.81.

During 1896 the Council appropriated \$50,000 for the completion of the John Worthy Training school, which was being conducted as a reformatory institution. It was stated that during the past twenty-four years 24,600 boys ranging in age from 8 to 16 years had been committed to the Bridewell for all classes of offenses and there had been thrown in contact with depraved criminals of the worst character. Of this total number the superintendent of the institution declared that only 738 boys had ever attended the public schools of the city. It was declared a grievous wrong that boys of a tender age should be thrown in contact with criminals under the pretense of improving them. It was hoped that the John Worthy Training school would effect the complete isolation of these juvenile offenders from old and hardened criminals.

Street car transfers were carried into effect generally throughout the city during the previous two years. The lake front improvements were a source of general congratulation. The suburban railway stations on the lake front were placed underground, greatly to the pleasure of the public. Track elevation progressed rapidly and satisfactorily. The mayor recommended that important changes should be made in the city charter. It was his opinion that because the mayor was held responsible for the city administration he should possess the power to appoint the city clerk, attorney, treasurer and other officials.

Mayor Harrison claimed at the close of 1898 that his administration had restored the confidence he had found wanting two years before when he took the reins of city government. The bonded debt was reduced \$96,000. The permanent assets were increased over \$4,447,000. There was refunded at 3½ per cent \$290,000 of 7 per cent city bonds. The credit of the city was so strengthened that refunding bonds bearing an exceedingly low rate were sold at a premium. Of these bonds \$100,000 were sold so low they cost the municipality in interest only 3.2 per cent, the best price ever obtained for such issues. Unjustified time warrants to the amount of \$2,350,000, bearing 4½ per cent interest, were sold. Water certificates to the amount of \$2,200,000, bearing 4 per cent, were issued. All these issues bore a lower rate than ever before in the history of the city. The mayor pointed with pride to the business-like manner with which the controller's office and all departments of the city administration were managed. During the year more than 6,000 special assessment warrants were investigated and the collection of rebates on them was commenced. Before this date these rebates seemed to be in a state of hopeless confusion.



At the end of the year 1897 Mayor Harrison congratulated the county on the scarcity of vicious legislation passed by them and on the numerous important matters that had received due consideration, such as track elevation, intercepting sewers, electric light extension, the new building ordinance, the water reform office, and settlement of the garbage question. Six per cent time warrants were retired and 5 per cent warrants substituted. Of the bonded debt \$65,000 was retired and cancelled; the old special assessment accounts were taken up anew; a supervision of all appropriations and expenditures was established and maintained; all salaries were approved by the civil service commissioners before payment, and a thorough checking system for the controller's office was adopted. The mayor declared with emphasis that the revenues of the city were insufficient to pay the expenses of the police and fire departments alone. No wonder streets and alleys were foul, bridges and other works out of repair and streets no better lighted. The city indebtedness was limited to about \$10,000,000, though by a conservative estimate city property was worth at least ten times as much. Any business corporation under the same circumstances would not hesitate to incur an indebtedness of \$30,000,000. In spite of this lack of revenue the administration, it was declared, did its best to conduct city affairs in a creditable, satisfactory and efficient manner, and succeeded. The stock yards canal, the west fork of the South branch and south fork of the South branch were stated to be a menace to the health in that locality. The construction of the conduit at Thirty-ninth street was intended to purify those branches and its completion was urged. Much to divert the sewage from the lake was done. The early completion of the sanitary canal would still further purify the lake and the river branches.

All departments of the city hall were subjected during 1898 to thorough inquiry, particularly as to their bookkeeping methods. Great improvements were introduced. The police justices were allowed fixed salaries and the fees were turned into the city treasury. The water office, which had been a prolific source of scandals, was thoroughly investigated, inundated and washed. The crude system of accounts and the unsystematic conduct there were entirely changed and reestablished upon better and more modern lines. The water rates were reduced and the revenues increased. Every assessment made back to 1872 was thoroughly examined. During 1898 there was organized a special department to manage the electric interests of the city. This was followed by a reduction in expenses and by better service in the light, fire alarm telegraph and police telephone systems. The City Council appropriated during the year \$150,000 for the extension of the electric light system. The police force numbered 2,675. The steel fireboat "Illinois" was purchased by the city and placed in service at a cost of \$70,000. In 1897 the department of supplies was created and put in operation.

By 1899 there was shown a great improvement in the department of public service. After the 1st of March, 1898, the city collected and removed garbage with its own men and teams. After July, 1898, nearly 40 per cent of the sewage which previously had been turned into the lake was diverted and forced into the Illinois and Michigan canal. Permission from the United States government to erect a pumping station upon submerged land at the foot of Thirty-ninth street was granted. Surveys for straightening the North branch of the river were completed and the project was shown to be practicable.

At the close of 1899 the financial condition of the city was unusually good. Refunding bonds at a low rate of interest were promptly accepted by bankers and capitalists. Chicago water service improvement bonds and time warrants found a ready market. The city administration, though working under the restrictive constitution of 1870, proved itself superior to restrictive conditions, and by taking advantage of circumstances refused to be circumscribed and continued to expand in all legitimate directions at an astonishing rate. There were constant temptations to depart from the hampered environments of the past and to meet modern requirements with improved surroundings and amplifications. What would have been considered rank extravagance a dozen years before was now looked upon as an excusable and absolute necessity.

In the late '90s there came the general demand for improvement of all the city departments. The citizens determined that municipal management should be simplified, economized, improved and extended without delay, complication or corruption. People demanded cleaner streets, better sidewalks, smoother pavements, less garbage, better police surveillance, a decrease of immorality, more rigorous inspection of tenements and factories, public baths, more and better hospitals, bascule bridges, small playgrounds, artistic improvement of all waste places, better architecture, deeper and larger tunnels, perfect sanitation, purer water and scores of other modern conveniences, comforts and improvements. This involved a much larger revenue. It was known that, owing to the great increase in population and wealth, the city could stand a much higher taxation—not per capita, but in bulk on the whole property valuation.

The early completion of the drainage channel in 1898-99 promised a wonderful improvement when the Chicago river should be reversed and its foul current sent toward the Mississippi. It had now come to pass that public attention, as never before, was turned critically and understandingly upon the management and magnitude of public affairs. In former years people disregarded details and alleged fraudulent practices though they increased vastly the indebtedness and perplexity of the city government. It was at last realized that the most inconsequential department of the city government might become a prolific nest of corruption unless



properly watched, investigated and managed. A single diseased member might infect and dangerously sicken the entire city organism. Accordingly the newspapers during the '90s are full of critical observations concerning the management of every department of the city and county governments. People at length were willing to furnish sufficient money to conduct the administrations of both city and county along economical, correct and modern lines.

During twenty-seven years prior to 1900, the territory of Chicago had become five and one-half times greater, the population four and one-half times greater, but the revenue only two and one-half times greater. In the meantime the artistic and cultivated city demanded better service in every department. An accommodation that gave abundant satisfaction in 1873 was regarded as antiquated, useless and wholly inadequate in 1900. Chicago was no longer satisfied with "good enough," but wanted the best along modern lines to be had for the money. The city was really elevated by the World's Fair to a height and ambition never before attained by any American metropolis. Ideals and aspirations were loftier than ever before. People demanded advanced surroundings in harmony with the prominence and grandeur won by the World's Fair.

It was admitted that the average citizen was taxed out of all proportion to his property, and therefore the demand that corporate wealth should bear its just proportion of taxation arose, expanded and intensified. Wealthy men presumed to be fair and honest were accustomed to depreciate their property when the assessor appeared and to appreciate it at the sight of a purchaser. This was true to such an alarming and shameful extent as to cause an indignant protest from the people through the public press. Millions worth of property owned by individuals, large corporations and other concerns were skillfully and wrongfully hidden from the assessor. Several of the most prominent citizens of the city—men of acknowledged repute, high standing, unbounded credit and unquestionable wealth—were guilty of the picayunish offense of misrepresenting their property to the assessor. In other words, men who outwardly considered their word as good as their bond clandestinely lied to the assessor and deceived him. At the same time it was not asserted even by wealthy men that taxation in this city was unreasonably high. However, much complaint arose whenever it was proposed to increase taxation. In fact, whenever such an event occurred, property owners promptly raised their rents and threw the increased burden upon the poorer classes, who of necessity were forced to occupy the property.

The old proposition of uniting or consolidating the various independent bodies within the city limits was still seen to be a step to secure greater revenue by saving large sums spent uselessly on a complication of government within government. At the close of 1899 Mayor Harrison said: "Personally I am unalterably opposed



to any scheme of consolidation depending for its accomplishment upon an addition to Chicago's present territorial limits. This city is today spread over such an extensive and unproductive territory as to render an expansion of its territorial limits absolutely out of the question. Without the extension of a single foot we can weld the present taxing bodies exercising municipal functions with the limits of Chicago into a harmonious whole, by which useless officers may be dispensed with, all the various municipal functions be combined under individual control, and the responsibility for bad government be placed where the people may readily see at whose door the fault properly lies. This question of the consolidation of existing governments should be considered, not by outside irresponsible bodies, no matter how pure their motives, but by the people's paid servants, the legislative and executive branches of the city government."

At this date taxes within the city limits were levied and expended by the following bodies: The city, school board, library board, county, West park, South park, Lincoln park, South town, East town, North town, Lake View, Jefferson, Lake and Hyde Park. Each of these bodies had a full staff of executive and administrative officers, whose usual duty could be performed by one man, probably much more satisfactorily than under the existing complicated and hydra-headed taxing monstrosity.

In considering the consolidation of the departments or governing bodies, the merging of the sanitary district with the city water department was proposed and involved. This step was advocated not only by the mayor but by the most progressive citizens of the city and county. The purposes of the two bodies were so nearly identical that a consolidation under one head was economical, desirable and practicable. The appointment of a commission of citizens to push forward the ship canal scheme was recommended. It meant incalculable benefit to all of Cook county; in fact, to all of northern Illinois drained by such a system. It was argued that the citizens should not rest contented until a fourteen-foot channel was extended from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The close connection between the city and the sanitary district was shown by the demand that the water power developed at Lockport should be the property of the municipality rather than be surrendered for a nominal sum to private capitalists. The citizens felt that the drainage channel should be the property of the city and county. On March 5, 1900, under authority of the City Council, the controller prepared bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000 to be used in developing the canal water power, and a test case to settle in the highest court whether the city could legally issue such bonds was instituted. The importance of replacing center pier bridges with those of the bascule type was clear to the citizens at this date. The deepening of the river and the construction of the proposed ship canal meant the

lowering of the tunnels and the removal of the center pier bridges. It was evident that these improvements would have to be made at once. The largest lake vessels could not enter the Chicago river, because they could not cross the tunnels nor in some instances could they pass the center pier bridges without great trouble. Should the city, the drainage board, or the traction companies using the tunnels be required to lower them and remove the center piers? was the pertinent question.

At this date (spring of 1900) there was a general feeling throughout the city that long-time bonds should be issued with which to make necessary public improvements. It was felt generally that coming generations should assist in bearing the burden of public improvements which ought to be commenced, but the temptation to extravagance was considered involved, and proper restrictions on public indebtedness were duly demanded by the people and the press.

In the spring of 1900 Mayor Harrison recommended that more than \$15,000,000 in bonds should be issued for the purpose of building new bridges, police stations and fire engine houses, of developing sanitary district water power, of constructing electric-lighting plants, of retiring outstanding judgments and of establishing small parks and playgrounds. He advised that the bonds should be issued in small amounts from time to time as means were needed to pay the expenses of the suggested improvements. A short time previous to this date the judgments outstanding against the city amounted to \$2,324,944. He recommended that these judgments, which were bearing 5.6 per cent interest, should be paid with bonds drawing not to exceed  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent interest. The popular vote of the people recently sanctioned the issuance of these bonds.

A notable improvement at this date was the great increase in the number of small parks and playgrounds throughout the city. It was stated that no municipality in the world contained a greater number of these breathing places. The mayor favored the policy of lowering the tunnels at the city's expense. This would render the city independent of the railway companies, which were begging for liberal franchises, and also independent not only of the drainage board but of the government as well. As the amount required was comparatively small, the city should not hesitate to make this change at once at its own expense.

Mayor Harrison advocated direct labor under the charge of the city on all municipal improvements. He had previously recommended this step, but again in 1900 announced himself heartily in its favor. He caused to be published in 1900 a list of the companies and corporations enjoying public property and privileges without paying adequate compensation therefor. It was shown that a great increase in revenue would result by requiring such concerns to pay their just dues. It was argued that there was no better reason why



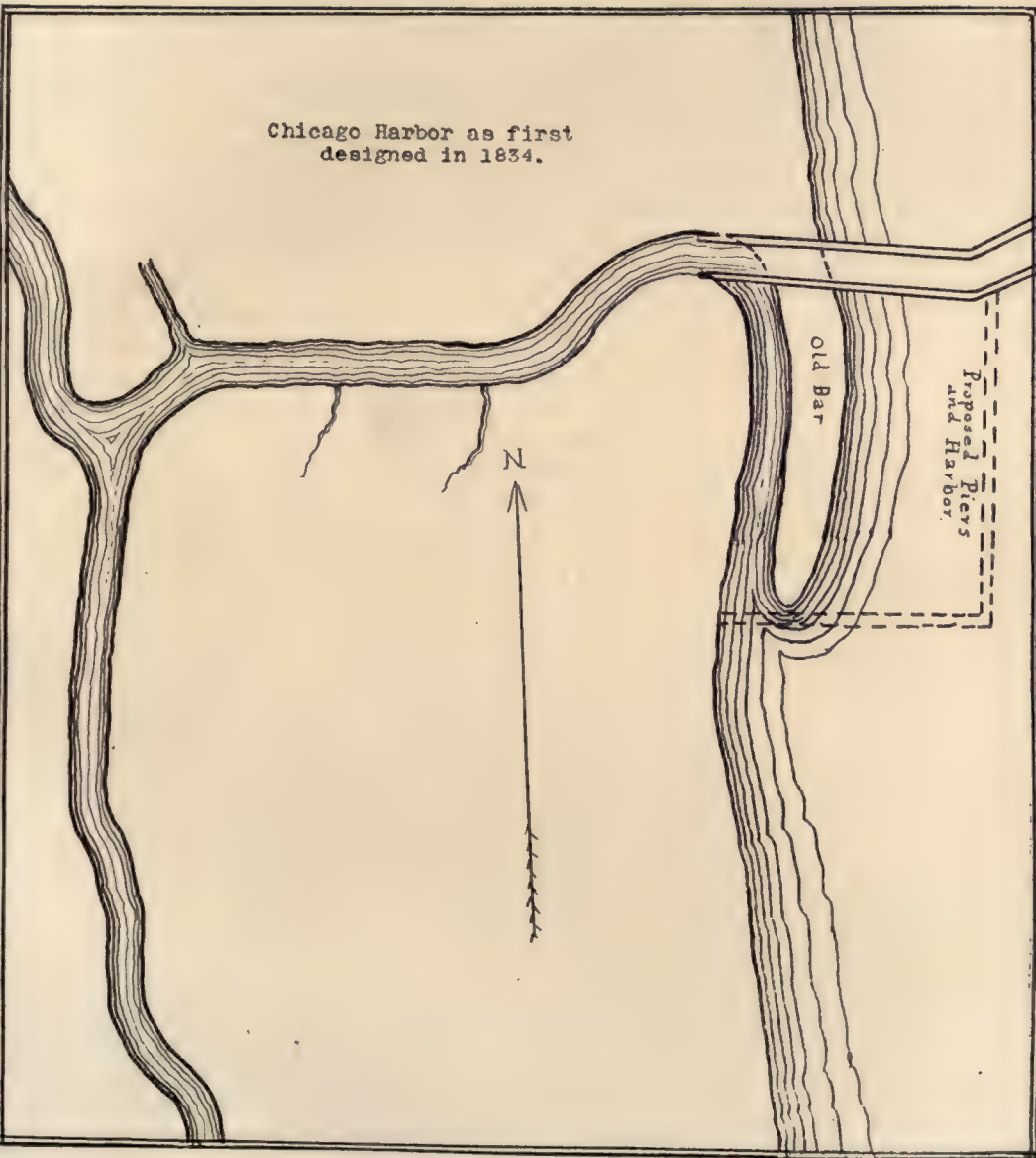
private citizens should occupy space under city sidewalks, streets and alleys free of charge than that a railroad company should make use of the public highway free of charge. Investigation showed that such property then in use could be made to pay nearly \$500,000 annual revenue into the city treasury.

During the year 1900 there was a general awakening of the Chicago tax-paying public to the meagerness of city revenues. A demand that the city be conducted along modern lines, regardless of proper and necessary expense, was publicly manifested. The only taxing bodies that failed to receive any relief were those of the city of Chicago, its subordinate bodies, the Board of Education and the library board. In the spring of 1899 the city made its appropriations and based its estimate of receipts upon the taxation of 1898. In the fall of 1899, acting under the new revenue law, the Board of Assessors and the Board of Review considerably increased the assessed valuation of property within the limits of Cook county. As the city of Chicago had already passed its appropriation bill for that year, it was unable to take advantage of the greater assessment thus made. However, all other taxing bodies within the county took advantage of the circumstances and considerably enlarged their rates. In the spring of 1900 the city government in passing its appropriation bill assumed that the assessed valuation would not be less than it had been in the spring of 1899. Upon this basis the revenues for the year 1900 were estimated at \$6,593,751. Later during the year it was announced that the Board of Assessors and the Board of Review contemplated a reduced assessment for Cook county. As this meant a decrease in the city revenues and as such decrease was unexpected, it was seen that unnecessary hardships might be cast upon the city administration. It might compel great retrenchment at an enormous inconvenience. In response to demand the city authorities immediately reduced the estimates of all departments of the city. When the assessment for the year 1900 was finally announced it was seen that the city revenues for the year, instead of being the above sum contemplated, would be only \$5,365,378. The city was thus compelled during the last half of the year to operate at greatly reduced expenditures. Many employes were dismissed and legitimate expenses were cut in order to live within the limits of the revenue. As the city was growing at the rate of about 100,000 a year and as it was steadily increasing in proper expenditures, the importance of increasing suitably the revenue annually was emphasized through the public press and through the messages and papers of the city government.

A municipal lodging house for the city was demanded. The police stations were thrown open to sufferers during the severe weather, and it was declared to be a matter of economy as well as humanity that the city should own at least one municipal lodging house. It meant the control of worthless and dissolute char-



Chicago Harbor as first  
designed in 1834.





acters and probably their amelioration and final return to decency and competence. The proposition that the city should own crematories was called to the attention of the public. For years the city had been accustomed to deposit its filth on low lands in clay holes and to cover the same slightly but not permanently. The rapid expansion of the residence district called for reform in this respect, and finally came the demand that garbage and perishable matter of all descriptions should be reduced to ashes in crematories. Accordingly, during 1900 the city appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of introducing this innovation. There was established at the House of Correction a garbage incinerating plant, which showed a capacity to dispose of thirty tons of garbage per day.

During the year, also, the city made an appropriation for establishing a municipal library. Late in the year, everything being in readiness, this institution was thrown open to the public. A bureau of statistics was added to the municipal library a little later. Experts to examine the special assessment rebate funds and accounts were appointed. These rebate accounts had long been a disgrace to the city. No satisfactory material had yet been found to meet all the requirements of Chicago street traffic. The most satisfactory product was dressed granite block pavement. Notwithstanding the great cost of this pavement, it was believed to be the cheapest in the end. A wide-tire ordinance was proposed.

The wonderful growth of the Department of Public Works during recent years was noted. The department was so gigantic and its branches so numerous and apparently complicated that perhaps more than one head should be appointed to direct its affairs. It was recommended that the department be divided into three or four independent sections with suitable heads and branches. Many thought that the water department should be an independent body and should include the functions of pumping stations, construction of new pumping stations, building of new tunnels, extension of water mains, and laying water service pipes.

An important problem yet unsettled was that of street railway franchises. Definite action was deferred because it was not yet settled whether the ninety-nine-year franchise of 1865 was legal and therefore operative. It was now learned that the ninety-nine year lease did not rest upon as solid a foundation as the street railway companies desired the public to believe. Its weaknesses were pointed out and claims under it were declared to be unfounded.

Early in May, 1901, the local transportation committee decided to appoint three subcommittees—one to investigate the street car service, one to consider subways, and one to settle the terms of new franchise grants. The committee practically decided at this time that the city should assume the initiative concerning the whole subject of street railway operations. Up to this date the Council had shown an unaccountable subserviency to the plans of the street car



companies and a strange submission to the inconveniences of street car operations. This servile policy had prevailed since the Civil War and had blanketed the city with inefficiency since 1883. A change was now demanded and inaugurated.

The special assessment nightmare became a bucking bronco in 1901. One victim said that in being made rich by special assessments as had been promised, he was reduced to abject poverty because there were no buyers of his property. The vast increase in value promised did not accompany the alleged improvement made under the special assessment. Thus the procedure amounted to confiscation and was therefore unconstitutional. But there was now displayed a more rational view, less inconsiderate action, and an approaching dawn of common sense in municipal proceedings, rather than a covert partisan intrigue to court public favor in order to secure political advantage, popularity, prestige and power.

The city administration of 1901 made no secret of its wish to secure a greater revenue. It was known that an assessable valuation of \$276,000,000 under the 5 per cent limitation meant the curbing of greatly desired municipal operations. It was not expected that the high valuation of 1899 would be maintained, but it was hoped that the valuation of 1900 would not be reduced. The just assessment of city corporations, it was known, meant suitable revenue for municipal expenses. In their extremity, threatened with insufficient revenue, the city government concluded to attack the validity of the 5 per cent limitation.

In his message of May, 1903, Mayor Harrison stated that the traction question was the most important one then before the city for settlement. The recent passage by the Legislature of the Mueller bill, granting to municipalities the rights to own, control and operate street car lines, made it possible to include in a franchise to a railway company a municipal ownership clause which would protect the city without injury to the company. This law was passed upon the recommendation of many citizens of Chicago and was a step so far in advance as to attract general attention. The public opinion law, which likewise was recently passed, made it possible to submit proposed ordinances to the people. These laws were adopted in anticipation of the expiration of the railway franchises during the approaching July. At this date there was a further popular demand for the municipal ownership of public utilities. It was the announced maxim of many at this date that "The streets belong to the people." Accordingly, there was a general demand for the extension of street railway franchises for a limited period in order that the companies might be enabled to put into immediate effect needed reforms in the interest of the people. The street car service was poor, the cable power was out of date, and the people, therefore, demanded that improvements should take place at once and that war between the city authorities and the rail-

way companies should end upon the basis of the policy prescribed in the recent enactments of the Legislature. It was maintained by many that no public franchise in which the municipality was not a partner or did not receive full and adequate compensation should be made. The mistake of 1865 in granting the ninety-nine-year franchises was admitted and terminated at this time.

During the past six years the traction question had undergone almost a complete revolution in public opinion. Prior to that time the citizens were satisfied, perhaps, with existing street railway accommodations, small reductions in the fares, and franchises for inadequate compensation. Now they demanded a waiver of the ninety-nine-year act, the reference of extension ordinances to popular vote, the enactment of municipal ownership legislation, and a limitation to the periods of franchises. Thus public opinion on this subject completely changed in about half a dozen years.

During 1902-03 great improvement in street paving was effected. Poor material was discovered and rejected and the best possible product was obtained and substituted. The charter revision constitutional amendment, though adopted in garbled form by the Legislature, and though the union of city and county was prevented, was yet a considerable advance in the direction of consolidation. A crusade to clean the streets was carried out with excellent results. However, it was admitted that the city could not be kept clean without the coöperation of the people.

A deplorable condition in the contractor's department was corrected. Stone men, sand men, material men and paving contractors formed combinations to defraud property owners and the city. Many of these dishonest practices were unearthed and crushed. Combinations to control all the bids on any contract were successfully formed and carried into effect. Such frauds could be avoided if the city should on its own account complete the improvements in progress. The mayor emphatically endorsed the direct employment system. He therefore recommended the creation of a department of construction as a coördinate branch of the city government.

It was declared at this time that during the previous few years nearly all attempts to bribe an alderman were immediately made public by the men approached, whereas in former years such attempts were muzzled and secreted by aldermen who perhaps later succumbed to the corrupting influences. No longer, it was ostentatiously claimed, did the City Council regard public property as the legitimate spoils of success at the polls. The public welfare was now regarded as the first consideration rather than as the sole benefit of a party machine or a hungry horde of spoilsmen and heelers. Vast improvements in every department of the city government were effected. The immense growth of the municipality forced officers to adopt systematic operations everywhere under the administration. The tendency to differentiate was anticipated and



new departments were instituted as soon as required. Mistakes were made, but were corrected as fast as discovered. There was no comparison, it was claimed, between the city administration of this date and that of only half a dozen years before.

The importance of reducing as far as possible the danger to the public at electric line intersections and crossings was duly considered. There was almost a craze that proper precautions for the public welfare should be taken. The elevation of tracks, construction of subways, guards and gates at crossings, and every other contrivance to reduce danger were suggested and introduced. Low-level sewerage and high-pressure water systems were adopted and extended. A pneumatic tube system to keep up with the progressive times was demanded. Never before did Chicago as a whole adopt and put in use so many modern and important improvements and enterprises.

The important advance of divorcing to a considerable extent the public schools from politics was made. Scandal under the old order of school affairs was avoided, but it was admitted that numerous faults were yet contained in the public school system of the city. Chicago at this date was and for many years before had been the storm center of labor problems and had suffered grievously under the afflictions. It was conceded that gambling and the accompanying vices had not been checked and controlled to the extent required by public morals and welfare. The difficulty of handling such questions was recognized. During the past six years it had come to be the practice of the city, which could not be said before, to require railroad companies to maintain street crossings in good condition, and where tracks had been elevated to keep the viaducts in good condition. This was more important than realized at first glance, as there were hundreds of such viaducts and crossings in the city.

Particular attention was called to the notable success achieved by the corporation counsel office. An immense volume of business, larger and better than ever before in the history of the city, was transacted. The duties and activities of the office were so extended and so improved by the employment of able counsel as to attract general attention by the saving accomplished. Important cases which in former years would have been wholly dropped and allowed to go by default were fought to a conclusion and in most instances were won by the city. It was shown that under the new order of the corporation counsel's office the department was benefited ten times over for all outlay due to expenses and attorney hire. The controller's report showed that the debt of the city during 1902 was reduced \$2,137,863. At this date the water department comprised eight large pumping stations and two small ones, five intake cribs and about thirty-eight miles of tunnels. Several new bascule bridges were built. In every department of the city administration



improvement was noted, notwithstanding that faults still existed and dishonesty was occasionally revealed. Particular attention was called to the value of the intercepting sewers, and to the progress made by the Board of Local Improvements. The police and fire departments and the civil service commission rendered satisfactory service. The department of supplies was managed with excellent judgment and economy.

In 1903 the traction question was easily the most important. Before this date the traction interests were aggressive, defiant and exacting. They assumed that they were entitled under the law of 1865 to an almost unlimited use of the city streets. Later, finding that some doubts as to the righteousness of their course existed, they practiced every strategy, direct and indirect, to secure what they desired. By means of shrewd tactics they hoped to secure by stealth what was refused them openly. At no time were the citizens willing to grant the demands of the traction companies nor to admit that the ninety-nine-year law was in force and valid. The citizens finally, by means of the "little ballot," demanded a final settlement of the whole question. The people were at last determined to eliminate from all future consideration, as soon as practicable, the rights claimed by the traction companies under the law of 1865 commonly known as the ninety-nine year act. The companies at once resorted to obstructive tactics, hoping to postpone the inevitable as long as possible. When they saw the end approaching they resorted to the artifice of asking for a long lease. It was stated that one company was willing to surrender its alleged rights under the ninety-nine-year act in consideration of a twenty-year franchise. Another company was ready to forego a definite long-term franchise in consideration of an official acknowledgment of the rightfulness of its ninety-nine-year act claims. However, through the "little ballot" the people determined in favor of immediate municipal ownership of the traction properties. This vote had the effect of bringing the traction companies to their senses. The Council favored the policy that after ten years from the grant of the franchise the city should have the right, upon payment of fair compensation, to assume control of the traction properties. "Public officials and the best public sentiment for several years had been of one mind in demanding a waiver of the ninety-nine-year act rights, if any existed, as essential to any future extension ordinances."

In 1904 the citizens voted to proceed at once to acquire municipal control of the lines of surface transportation and demanded that in the interim the city should give the company a bare license to occupy the streets. Notwithstanding the citizens thus decided, there was a strong sentiment that the city should not own and operate the railway properties. It was realized that the municipality, not being experienced, would have great difficulty in doing so. Besides, if it should assume ownership of the property, the

companies would have to be paid for the same. This meant the issuance of a large amount of bonds. In other words, it meant a vast increase in the indebtedness of the city. These questions were duly considered by the people and the sentiment continued to spread that municipal ownership along the lines at first projected was more or less a delusion and might not be so beneficial to the city as was at first thought. Should the city now issue additional bonds to purchase the railway properties? was the question. It was imperative that the tunnels in the rivers should be lowered soon and that the center-pier bridges should be removed. All of this meant a vast increase in the bonded indebtedness of the city.

Among the subjects discussed at the close of 1903 were the following: That the city should sell to private citizens gas and electric current from the city product; that the city should have the right to regulate gas; that dramshops should be required to close at midnight; that race-horse gambling should be broken up; that the good work of the Municipal Voters' League merited commendation from the city and the citizens; that the schools should be removed from political influences; and that an increase in municipal revenues to meet the needs of the great city should at once be made.

During 1903 the corporation counsel's office was managed with unusual ability and success. Improved system and discipline in the management of all cases were shown. It was considered by the best lawyers connected with the office that the ninety-nine-year act would be held invalid if tested in the upper courts. The proceedings of the office during the year 1903 were marked by devotion and fidelity to the interests of the city. During 1903 the controller's office, notwithstanding an insufficiency of revenue, was conducted successfully and satisfactorily. Though the needs of the city were constantly growing, the revenue remained about the same year after year. The controller throughout the year practiced strict economy and utilized the revenues on hand to the best possible advantage. The audit bureau of the controller's office was an important branch of the department. It meant a complete audit and understanding of all expenses at the time they were made. A record of the city's real estate was revised and perfected. During the year a notable achievement was the successful culmination of the work of adjusting the accounts and rewriting the records of special assessments from 1871 down to date. This work had progressed for nearly three years and covered 4,300,000 individual assessments, aggregating a total of \$95,500,000. The work contained over 200,000 sheets of manuscript and typewritten matter. One of the benefits derived from this work was the recovery by the city of \$550,000 of delinquent taxes and the payment of rebates aggregating over \$400,000 to property owners. Another improvement was the adoption of a system of daily checking and supervis-



ing the proceedings of the police courts. These courts were put upon a paying basis, the revenue therefrom in 1903 being over \$163,000 and the expenses over \$117,000, leaving a net earning of over \$46,000.

During the year 1904 new bascule bridges were opened at West Division street and at North Western avenue, both designed and built by the city of Chicago. The Sanitary Board also constructed a bascule bridge at Loomis street. Contracts for the same type of bridges at Archer avenue and North avenue were let. Twenty permits for the construction of over 3,600 feet of new dock on the Calumet and Chicago rivers and on Lake Michigan were issued. The Sanitary Board in widening the South branch to 200 feet dredged away tracts amounting to over 53,000 cubic yards. The South Park commissioners dredged over 508,000 cubic yards from the outer harbor of Chicago and deposited the same in Grant park. Private dock owners dredged away 458,000 cubic yards of earth. Satisfactory progress in constructing the various intercepting sewers was made during the year. The Department of Health made a satisfactory showing. A total of 2,614 fewer deaths than during the previous year was announced. A reduction under 1903 of 1,224 deaths of children under 5 years of age was reported. This result was attributed to the improvement in the milk and other child food supplies. It was noted that for many years there had been a constant improvement in the death rate of the city. Formerly this improvement was attributed to modern sanitary conditions and the activity of the health department. Now it was attributed mainly to the food and water supplies. During the year there were in service 2,316 patrolmen, the smallest number since 1891. Notwithstanding the reduction, the department was efficient and its service, as a whole, satisfactory. The department adopted the finger-print system of identification. A bureau of records, which began operations on January 1, 1905, was established. The House of Correction cared for 11,647 inmates. The average daily population of the institution was 1,723. At the close of 1904 the fire department embraced 100 engine companies, twenty-eight hook and ladder companies, including one water tower, and fifteen chemical engines and one hose company. There were also five fire-boats in service. The Civil Service commission reported steady progress. The department of supplies made, as usual, a creditable report. There were 19,584 orders for materials, supplies and repair work, involving an expenditure of over \$707,000. In the building department a new and complete system of records was established. There were eighteen inspectors, and 48,192 inspections were made.

The Bureau of Statistics made a point of disseminating information throughout the city concerning every department of the public service. The city treasurer's office received from the several departments of the city and county deposits aggregating \$50,232,-



007.80, and dispersed on warrants issued by the city controller \$47,999,947.04. The important work done by the city sealer should not be overlooked. There were inspected by this department 729,963 cases, of which 42,234 were condemned.

A new municipal playground at West Chicago avenue, east of Lincoln street, was opened. The area of 200 by 125 feet was taxed to its utmost capacity. There were during the year nine municipal playgrounds in successful operation. The popularity of these breathing places was shown by their crowded condition. Others were in contemplation.

Mayor Edward F. Dunne, in his annual message of April 11, 1906, congratulated the City Council on the advance made during the past year in municipal management. He said: "Throughout its governmental branches progress has been achieved along many lines that make for justice and equality in all things to all our citizens and for the good of the whole public." The rate of gas was reduced 15 cents per thousand feet. Although the water system had cost over \$34,000,000, it was being maintained at a less cost than ever before. It was thought necessary to increase the numerical strength of the police department. The death rate for 1905 was 13.67 per thousand population, almost the lowest in the history of the city. In the previous year it was 13.62. This was lower than that of any other city of the same population in the world. Statistics proved that the general property tax per capita in Chicago was less than in any other of the ten largest cities in the United States.

The settlement of the ninety-nine-year act case removed a barrier that for years unnecessarily proved a stumbling block to municipal progress. At the recent election the citizens had decided in favor of municipal ownership of street car lines and for the issuance of street railway certificates to provide the means for taking over the street railway property. They had approved the ordinance adopted on January 18, 1906, which authorized the city "to construct, acquire, purchase, own and maintain street railways within its corporate limits and to provide the means therefor." To accomplish this result the city might issue and dispose of interest-bearing certificates to a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000. As this was the policy upon which Mr. Dunne was elected mayor of Chicago and as the people had signified their approval of such policy, the mayor announced his intention of putting the same into execution as soon as practicable. The Supreme court of the United States had recently ruled that franchises had already expired on practically all of the street car lines of the city. The so-called ninety-nine-year act was declared merely a wraith conjured up by the traction company to frighten the people. Every bar had been removed so that now all street railway lines and branches could be brought under municipal control. This was an accomplishment that had been

sought for many years and the mayor congratulated the public on having at last cleared the subject and made the railway subservient to the people's welfare. He suggested that steps for an early rehabilitation and modernization of the present street railway system of Chicago should at once be taken. If this could be accomplished by some satisfactory arrangements with the existing street railway companies, it should be done. Otherwise the city should at once take steps to construct an entirely new and independent system, which should be wholly controlled and owned by the municipality. In the latter case existing companies should then be regarded as trespassers upon the public streets and as such should be removed therefrom. Condemnation proceedings would drive them from the streets. He suggested that the "contract plan" which had been previously outlined in July, 1905, should be put into effect in order to establish at an early date municipal ownership of the entire street railway system of Chicago by construction, by purchase or condemnation. These steps should be taken at once in order to correct the abuses then practiced by the street railways under private ownership.

Negotiations with the Chicago Telephone company and other corporations along lines that would benefit the city were commenced, with the expectation of soon reaching satisfactory results. During 1905, at the request of the mayor and many others, the Legislature passed a law enabling the city to fix reasonable charges for gas and electric lights. Under this act the Council passed an ordinance reducing the price of gas to 85 cents instead of to 75 cents, as recommended by the mayor. The city continued to suffer, as it had done almost from its first creation, from a lack of the necessary funds or from a misuse of funds needed to carry on needed improvements. The fire department was too small and weak. It was neither large enough nor elaborate enough to meet the requirements of modern Chicago. It was not the fault of the department, but the lack of means to fight fires to the best advantage. The saloon license was increased from \$500 to \$1,000, with the result that additional revenue for the fire and other departments was secured. With this and other revenue the city government was enabled to add to the police force about 1,200 additional patrolmen. The city's financial system was still cumbersome and perplexing. While the appropriations for the current year must be determined by March 31, the assessed valuation upon which such appropriations were based could not be known until eight months later. This prevented any certainty in estimates. Tax-dodging corporations and individuals were on the point of being required to pay a fair taxation upon their actual holdings. It was hoped that the proposed charter convention would adopt such measures as would consolidate the various taxing bodies then in existence in the city. The citizens of Chicago were justly proud of their splendid water



system. The total revenue from the water department during 1905 was \$4,219,562.44. The water bureau was completely reorganized and additions and extensions needed were authorized and commenced. It was recommended that water should be sold by the city to all persons at the same price. Such had not been the practice. A new system of accounts in the water department was put in operation, with excellent results. The city acquired by purchase the Austin water system. During the past year all records were broken in extending Chicago's municipal electric lighting plant. A total of 1,580 arc lights was added, making an aggregate in the service of 6,687 arc lights. Other great improvements were made in the lighting system. The power to be developed at Lockport, it was declared, should belong to the city and should be utilized at the earliest opportunity.

The reduction in typhoid mortality during the last twenty years amounted to more than 90 per cent. Under the commissioner of health the work of sanitary inspection was advanced extensively. Particularly was meat inspection at the stockyards and elsewhere of the greatest benefit. The large amount of meat condemned and destroyed was pointed out to show what Chicago had suffered in the past. The Department of Health at this date conducted ten public baths and otherwise inaugurated a vigorous reign of public cleanliness. Much improvement in gambling was also effected. Though vice and crime were still present, they had been checked and controlled. Chicago in all respects was vastly better than it ever had been before. The police department extended its operations to "get-rich-quick" concerns of every description. Scores of such establishments were driven out of existence. A systematic enrollment of criminals and crime took the place of previous uncertainty and confusion. The municipal lodging house received 13,000 lodgers, served 26,000 meals, and secured employment for many thousands of indigent people. Progress in controlling the smoke nuisance was made. The Department of Public Works accomplished excellent work in preventing the drainage water of the city from reaching the lake. The intercepting sewer system diverted immense quantities of water into the river and the drainage canal. By April all the sewers from Chicago river to Eighty-seventh street, except one at Fifty-sixth street, were connected with the intercepting sewer. The early completion of the sewers as far as Calumet river was announced. Notwithstanding the lack of revenue, the streets were kept comparatively clean. The Bureau of Compensation was placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Streets.

It was learned that business establishments in downtown districts were using subsidewalk space for private purposes, without paying anything to the city therefor, and also that many establishments built bay windows over the sidewalks without authority. The



Bureau of Compensation investigated such practices and during 1905 collected an aggregate of \$41,543 in taxes for such infringements on public rights and property. The duty of the Bureau of Compensation required it to keep a complete record of all streets and alleys and infringements upon same, whether above the surface or below it. It was shown that many of the city's alleged most prominent and public-spirited men, one a so-called "merchant prince," were not only guilty of thus infringing upon public property, but were highly indignant when such infringements were called to their attention and payment was demanded.

During the previous year the Bureau of Bridges, Harbor and Architecture was created as a branch of the Department of Public Works. This department seemed necessary owing to the numerous bridges required and to the important changes constantly being made in the harbor and in the form and convenience of public buildings. A complete lake front survey from the mouth of the river to the northern limits of the city was completed. Everywhere throughout the Department of Public Works was seen simplification, consolidation, improvement and progress. The year 1905 from a building standpoint was the most prosperous in the history of the city.

The law department established a new record for ability and efficiency. Notwithstanding the immense numbers of intricate and perplexing legal problems, the department accomplished results unexpected, valuable and satisfactory. Two important cases alone—the traction franchise and telephone suits—would have made this department conspicuous at this time. The settlement of the ninety-nine-year act likewise distinguished the law department. The controller's office was managed with such excellent system that the results were gratifying in the extreme. The Board of Local Improvements accomplished great reforms in the use of materials and methods of construction. The Civil Service commission was an established and prized department of the municipality. During the entire year improvements which were not deemed possible eight or ten years before were instituted. A better class of public officials was secured, and it must be admitted that in a large measure these results were accomplished through the publicity given to every department by clubs, associations and the daily press. The fire department rendered throughout the year excellent service. The department consisted of 100 engine companies, twenty-nine hook and ladder companies and other adjuncts. Four fire-boats were on constant duty. Numerous small parks and playgrounds were selected and opened. Track elevation progressed to a greater extent than during any previous year. The Department of Weights and Measures conducted a vigorous and successful campaign against short-weight and short-measure dealers in all parts of the city.

The House of Correction, including the John Worthy school,

contained an average population of 1,737. The public schools showed a corresponding advancement. An improved course of study for the elementary schools was tried, and manual training, physical culture, sewing, cooking, etc., received attention. Though the schools were still crowded, the department managed to take all children who applied for admission. Special schools, such as for cripples and other afflicted persons, were established. Particular attention was paid to ventilating and heating the school rooms. The coöperation of the Board of Education and the Department of Health was of great importance to the health of children and consequently in their educational progress.

During the year, under the instruction of the administration, plans and specifications for improvements involving an expenditure of about \$8,000,000 were prepared. The improvements contemplated new tunnels, pumping stations, pumping machinery, and boilers. The southwest land tunnel, ten miles in length, the nine-foot water tunnel in Seventy-third street near Western avenue, and the Roseland pumping station were projected. The southwest land tunnel was located under Lake Michigan from the foot of Seventy-third street to the new crib near the Sixty-eighth street crib, and was the largest tunnel for the purpose of conveying water ever projected in America under the bed of a body of water. The center of the tunnel was 120 feet below the level of the lake and was constructed of solid rock. The design was to make this tunnel of sufficient size to supply three pumping stations each with a daily capacity of 100,000,000 gallons. During 1906 there was put in operation a new municipal brass foundry. The plan was to save large sums annually by enabling the city to make its own brass castings, fittings, etc. It was disclosed by the water department that private corporations and individuals were using city water surreptitiously without paying for same. The department equalized the tax rate of water sold through meters. It was shown that thirty-six large corporations were required to pay but 4 cents per thousand gallons for water, while the great mass of people were charged 10 cents per thousand gallons. Reform was demanded and the department finally fixed 7 cents per thousand gallons as the rate for all consumers. The revenue derived by the city from the sale of water during the year was approximately \$4,500,000. It was realized at this date that no city in the world had a larger or better supply of water than the people of Chicago. The appraised valuation of the city's water system was approximately \$35,000,000 at this date.

Covering the year 1897 the annual message of Mayor Busse in April, 1908, contained many valuable observations and suggestions. The most difficult work during 1907 was a reorganization, coördination and development of the various executive departments of the city administration. The object was to promote the greatest



degree of order, economy and efficiency. However, department heads were given too free a hand to accomplish necessary improvements. Giving a free hand meant giving greater official liberty and license. But the first result was better service with less red tape, less friction and less lost motion than at any time probably within the history of the city. Still further advanced was the policy to conduct city affairs along business lines without special favor. Never before was the city government brought in such close communion with the citizens in their daily walks and pursuits. Particularly was this result shown in contact with the departments of building, health, weights and measures, smoke inspection, boiler inspection, electricity, and the examining boards. The Department of Public Works and the Board of Local Improvements introduced better business methods in order to effect permanent results. Though the city's finances were in an unsatisfactory condition and though a disastrous panic swept the country, the credit of the city was kept above par.

For the first time in several years the city's legal business was wholly handled by the regular force of the law department without the assistance of special attorneys. Many important reforms and advantages were gained by the track elevation department. It was notable that the police and fire departments were raised to a higher degree of efficiency than had been known for several years. There was better discipline and harmony and less corruption and carelessness. Though the police department was usually first to be blamed and last to be praised, excellent progress along modern paths was made. There was less public immorality and crime and particularly less gambling than for several years last past. More than ever before were the streets declared to be the property of all the people and more than ever before the police department carried this principle and policy into effect. Continued advancement in instituting throughout the entire city civil service reform was made. The water bureau and the Department of Public Works, which previous to this date were more or less disorganized and inefficient, were investigated and placed on a better platform of economy, honesty and duty than ever before. These departments particularly had been for many years the foci upon which personal and political schemes and ambitions were directed. It was acknowledged that the city was still hampered by the limited borrowing power and the inequitable division of the tax levy. It was desirable, owing to increased expenditures, to increase also the revenue. It was yet the custom and had been for many years to pay for permanent improvements out of current revenues. This was a temporary expedient which should be avoided. Street cleaning, street repairs, removal of garbage, and the wheel tax authorized by law promised additional revenue for street improvement.

The settlement of the traction question and its removal from



politics were a great advance in peace and prosperity. Upon the settlement of the traction question the companies within a short time expended more than \$8,000,000 to better the street car service. The settlement of the disputes enabled them to proceed with these needed improvements. The traction question was settled much to the advantage of the city and quieted public excitement and outcry. It was announced that the two companies—Chicago City Railway company and Chicago Railways company—contemplated spending over \$15,000,000 during 1908 on reconstruction and rehabilitation. During the first year under the new traction ordinances the city received from the companies \$1,535,719.19. The reconstruction work of the companies was by far the best ever seen in the city and gave abundant satisfaction. There was still to be settled the elevated railway situation. Improved service in the downtown districts was demanded. The subject of subways to relieve the loop district was prominently before the city authorities and the public generally. Its importance and difficulty were recognized. It was admitted that in the near future there must be a vast improvement to relieve the congestion of the loop districts.

Two other important matters yet to be settled were the telephone and the Commonwealth-Edison ordinances. The city demanded the absolute and unquestioned right to regulate rates and to require the publicity of accounts. These demands were in accordance with the already established policy of exercising complete control of public service corporations. The harbor commission studied scientifically and comprehensively wider and wiser questions of harbor improvement. The boulevard link project connecting the North and South systems was advanced in a measurable degree during the year. For the first time the smoke problem was attacked from a rational and scientific rampart. The policy was to suppress the smoke nuisance, not so much by punishing smoke-makers as by compelling them to avoid the offense and penalizing them only when they refused to adopt improved methods. During the year a further demand for the substitution of electrical for steam power on railroad terminals was made. Under the direction of the commissioner of health a concerted movement to prevent the further contamination of Lake Michigan water was made in conjunction with other cities and states having boundaries on the lake. This was a step to secure still better water, and contemplated vast improvements that would benefit all the future. In recent years the force of all efforts was directed to prevent the further contamination of lake water.

In December, 1908, the *Hamiltonian* contained a review of the city administration by Mayor Busse. The department of Public Works, under John J. Hanberg, showed immense transactions with the least possible error and the best possible results. The policy of this department strictly carried out was that the lowest reasonable

bidder should get the contract. This policy was being exemplified in the construction of the new city hall. Throughout all the branches of this immense department a system, economy and honesty rarely ever witnessed in this city or county were carried into effect. The immense task of mapping underground Chicago was undertaken and well advanced. Particularly was great improvement shown in street cleaning and water saving. The department of Health, under Dr. W. A. Evans, made an astonishing record. Great advance in reporting diseases never before noticed was made. The death rate was still further reduced. Considerations concerning health, diseases and sanitation never before in practice here were put in operation. A foundation for good health was laid broad and wide for the future. Under George M. Shippy the Police department showed unusual efficiency, honesty and economy. Numerous reforms and improvements were introduced. Under Fire Marshal Horan the Fire department reached a degree of discipline and effectiveness scarcely ever seen before. Particularly was civil service put into execution. The fire apparatus was standardized and there was better housing for the force. The law department, under Edward J. Brundage, corporation counsel, attained a still higher degree of usefulness. The expense of special attorneys was done away with. Many old cases of various descriptions which had been pending for many years were settled and wiped off the slate. Numerous test cases to ascertain the rights, obligations and duties of the city were instituted. The department was still further separated into distinct necessary and important branches. Though apparently complicated, the Legal department is the perfection of system and wise management. Still further were personal injury suits controlled, defended and defeated. The office of city attorney, occupied by John R. Caverly, investigated personal injury cases with astonishing results. It was revealed still further that scores of cases without any merit whatever were begun against the city under the advice of shyster lawyers who expected success from the neglect of the department. This department required high legal ability and skill and showed those qualifications under Mr. Caverly. The extent to which fraud suits were thus carried to judgments in favor of the plaintiffs was never before fully realized until the revelations of this office disclosed them to the public. Under Mr. Caverly every case was fought to a finish and was investigated before suit with the assistance of able detectives. The results shown in 1908 were as follows: More cases disposed of at less cost; less office expense; average of judgments against the city greatly reduced; the entire department was revolutionized and perfect system established; great decrease in the number of cases against the city; personal injury fakers exposed and several indicted; steady elimination of fraudulent cases.

The Board of Local Improvements, under Col. H. S. Dietrich, showed great expansion, economy, honesty and a far better character



of work done. A wiser system of dealing with contractors was adopted and carried into effect with great saving to the city. The department of Finance under Controller Wilson reflected much credit upon the administration. Everywhere was shown economy, system, greater efficiency, greater celerity and a system of bookkeeping that at all times showed the exact condition of the city funds. For the first time in the history of Chicago, judgments against the city sold at par.

The Civil Service commission made still further advancement. During 1908 this department was revolutionized. Perfect system took the place of previous partial disorder. A study was made of character and qualifications. An immense work was done. A vast increase in the number of examinations and inspections compelled greater system, retrenchment and effectiveness. The Board of Education, under President Schneider, managed to accomplish several important reforms. The Building department, under Joseph Downey, still further amplified and improved the results of this department. Particularly were methods of escaping from buildings in case of fire made easier and more satisfactory. The department of Smoke Inspection, under Paul P. Bird, showed unusual activity and better results. The department of Weights and Measures, under John Kjellander, city sealer, was active in condemnation proceedings and in compelling dishonest merchants and dealers to make good. The Track Elevation department, under Walter J. Raymer, made an excellent showing and still further emphasized the importance, usefulness and efficiency of this division of the city government.

Early in 1909 evidences of graft and irregularity in the administration of city affairs were so manifest and notorious that the press generally, and the civic improvement organizations particularly, demanded investigation. The Municipal Efficiency commission appointed early in the year made several important recommendations, but at first had not the means to go to extremes. During the spring the evidences and reports multiplied until there was a general demand for investigation. John E. W. Wayman, state's attorney, inaugurated a special system of investigation that began to bear fruit as early as April. His first notable success was the conviction of "Skinny" Madden in May in spite of the most brazen and outrageous attempts to "fix" his jury. This conviction and his announcement that he intended to continue his attack on graft everywhere dismayed the criminal elements as it overjoyed all lovers of law and order. At once he had such prestige that terror seized the city hall and shook it to its foundation. About June 1 he asked for \$25,000 with which to drive crooks from the city, and the appropriation of that amount was demanded by the press and citizens. He stated openly that if given necessary assistance he would clean the entire jury system which, he declared, was rotten to the core. The estab-



lishment of the Merriam commission in June was approved throughout the city. The primary object of this step, as stated by Alderman Charles E. Merriam, when he introduced the ordinance, was to instruct and otherwise prepare the citizens of the county so that they could vote understandingly and effectively on the \$16,000,000 contemplated bond issue. Immediately the object widened to an investigation of "city expenditures for all purposes." The *Chicago Daily Socialist* deserves credit for important discoveries in July concerning the McGovern contract irregularities; but the grand jury refused to take action because the charges were not proven. In July Mr. Wayman discovered the existence of extensive gambling graft wherein numerous Chinese bought immunity from corrupt city officials. Many indictments followed. About the same time came the open charges that immense sums of money were paid by the West Side levee district as graft and for protection. The grand jury begun a searching investigation. The *Tribune* of July 22, said:

"Charges that graft and protection money is being paid in the levee districts of Chicago at the rate of thousands of dollars a month, yesterday caused the grand jury to begin a sweeping investigation to discover who profits. With more than 105 indictments returned during the day against gamblers, proprietors of disorderly resorts and slot machines operators, it was disclosed by the state's attorney's office that the work of inquiry had only begun. State's Attorney Wayman is directing the investigation. He said, 'I am not trying to indict any specific person, but no one toward whom the evidence points will be immune. I am here to prosecute violations of the law.'"

The first blow was struck against Inspector Edward McCann's district on the West Side, from which the worst evidence came and against which the severest charges were made. Finally the Inspector himself was brought to trial and was found guilty of extorting bribes from resort keepers of his district. During the trial, in spite of the evidence against the inspector, a protest against the crusade was made by ministers, merchants, lawyers and others, to the astonishment and shame of the whole city. Many dive keepers were indicted and during the investigation of the grand jury Judge Scanlan publicly stated that unlawful attempts to influence that body were made. Evidences of graft and other crime continued vastly to increase from all grafters. It was now seen that the North and South Sides were as vile and corrupt as the West Side. To cap the climax outrageous attempts to corrupt the juries and a villainous counter attack on Wayman were made. In August he caused the arrest of three men charged with conspiracy to do an illegal act in the intimidation of the state's witnesses in the graft inquiry cases. Criminals openly boasted, "We can fix any jury." Wayman said, "This office has been interfered with in every way possible. It has become a common practice for attempts to be made to intimidate the

state's witnesses. There have been conspiracies galore and I refuse to put up with such practices." In September a physician connected with the Municipal laboratory was discharged for incompetence and neglect of duty by the Civil Service commission.

The McCann case was considered the most important in recent years owing to the bitter public array of gamblers, grafters and criminals against law, order and decency. Twelve indictments were returned against him. During the McCann trial there appeared the extraordinary spectacle of an inspector of police admitting seeing notorious violations of the law without any action being taken by him to arrest the culprits. William P. Clancy, such inspector, showed utter incompetence and shameful neglect of duty. The conviction of McCann vastly encouraged Mr. Wayman and gave great satisfaction to the public. He now determined to investigate the jury commissioners' office in order to uproot irregularity, illegality and corruption, the existence of which had been foreshadowed. An investigation showed that the frequent miscarriage of justice in recent years was due to unlawful practices in that office. The Cook county bench appointed three judges to hear evidence in the jury commissioners' cases. The Merriam commission unraveled crooked and illegal practices in the card system of jury selection. Among the admissions drawn from the witnesses by State's Attorney Wayman were: That cards drawn for grand jury service were placed in a drawer of Capt. Mason's desk, where many of them remained as long as five years; that Capt. Mason and several clerks had keys to the desk, and that whenever the roll top was up any one could abstract the cards if he so desired; that any of the clerks in the office could excuse men for grand jury service by writing on their cards, "Disqualified for grand jury;" the clerks could also indorse any name by writing on the card, "Good for grand jury service;" that Capt. Mason at one time suspected Clerk McGuire of "getting men off from jury service;" that the jury commissioners sometimes signed the jury lists in blank and left them for clerks in the office to fill in; that no grand jury list was kept until October of this year, following Mr. Wayman's charges of irregularities in the jury commissioners' office.

The shale rock scandal whereby \$45,984 was wrongfully paid out to the McGovern company engrossed attention. A surprising degree of negligence and guilt was shown in the department of public works. John J. Hanberg, John Erickson, Paul Redieske, R. A. Bonnell and other officials were found to be more or less careless and involved. The *Inter-Ocean's* private investigation uncovered the iron castings scandal. W. A. Coleman, city business agent, was negligent and irregular. It was shown that against law the T. A. Cummings Foundry company were given contracts for iron castings. The Merriam commission was actually overwhelmed with calls to investigate graft and crime. It was revealed that many



thousands of dollars had been paid out for extras in violation of law. It was also realized that the freak juries of the past must have resulted from the illegal practices in the jury commissioners' office. Hundreds of names had been placed on the jury lists by politicians, ward healers, bailiffs, clerks, etc. When the Merriam commission needed more funds in the fall of 1909, they were violently opposed with injunction and even with verbal bludgeons in the city council. Opposition to investigation was exhibited by nearly all heads of departments. Mayor Busse himself was involved by the testimony of Coleman and Redieske. In November the lumber supply scandal was added to the mess of graft filth that offended the nostrils of the city. The Merriam commission showed in November an immense useless expenditure in the street cleaning and garbage departments of all wards. The wheel tax scandal stirred up the people in November. Herculean efforts to secure a new whitewashing trial for Inspector McCann failed at this time. Judge Fake said, "When little gamblers are arrested the police produce the evidence and convictions follow. When big gamblers are arrested conclusive evidence is lacking and convictions are impossible." The inference was that big gamblers bought immunity from the police. The Citizens' association charged that the McGovern company had illegally absorbed the wheel tax for the years 1907 and 1908 with the knowledge and permission of Messrs. Hanberg, Redieske and Doherty. In December the Merriam commission widened its investigations to all departments of the city administration, because graft and corruption were seen to blight and fester everywhere. The report of Welton, the expert, in December threw the burden of the shale rock scandal on Redieske. The Citizens' association, Merriam commission and the *Inter-Ocean* proved the existence of graft and irregularity even in the mayor's office. The indictment of two prominent men in December finished this year of rascality. It was at last realized that the Busse administration was one of the most corrupt ever fastened upon the city. A permanent investigating commission was demanded by many.

Mr. Wayman said in September, "I've got enough evidence to send these men to the penitentiary and I intend to do it. People have wondered about certain grand jury actions in the past and about certain jurors who tried to create a disturbance because we refused to take up cases in which they were interested. I knew the reason for this all along, but I said nothing because I was waiting to get the evidence." The three men arrested were John J. Holland, N. J. Martin and W. J. Reyburn, charged with "jury fixing." Mr. Wayman further said, "When you stop to consider that within the last three months we have had called into the jury box in Cook county, in the trial of important criminal cases, ex-convicts, men under indictment, saloon bums, and men selected for the particular purpose of having them put on the jury in order to acquit the de-



fendants; when you stop to consider that the biggest fight in the trial of a criminal case in Cook county is to get a decent jury, you will understand something about the magnitude of the action just taken."

An important question early in 1909 was, "Shall the Calumet river flow be reversed?" It was answered in the affirmative by all who wanted pure drinking water. Electrification of railroad terminals was demanded by everybody except railway men. In May a city forester was appointed—Jacob H. Prost. A school for cripples was founded in 1909, mainly by Jesse Spaulding. An attack upon the comic supplements of newspapers and upon five-cent shows was made in order to remove all improper influences upon children. The new charter bills in the legislature created intense interest in Cook county. A consolidation bill was widely and urgently demanded. In May an energetic crusade against flies was inaugurated, because it was announced that they occasioned tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and other disorders. Hundreds of Chicagoans went to Springfield about the middle of May to plead for the passage of the consolidation bill. Principals of schools were ordered to cease the distribution of political and campaign literature in the public schools; the Teachers' Federation was the chief offender. Poor scholarship generally in public school pupils occasioned the demand in May that high school students in particular should be given more practical instruction and useful information. "More time for the three R's" was the cry. In 1909 the Young Men's Christian association showed marvelous growth and prosperity. The exhibition of Chicago art work at the Art Institute in May was highly creditable. A vigorous campaign against infant mortality was prosecuted all summer in 1909. The permission of the government in February, 1909, for private persons or corporations to build piers north of the Chicago river mouth roused the entire city when it became known in May. An amendment of the permit was finally secured, largely through the efforts of the Harbor commission. Concerted action to prevent crime and destitution among children was instituted in May, the Juvenile Protective League leading the movement. Down state legislators said Chicago could have the charter bill desired if she would consent to the limitation of her representation in the Legislature. This kindled the anger of everybody here. Steps to secure a new home at the Gage farm on the Desplaines river to take the place of the John Worthy school were taken in May. Chicago sent a powerful lobby to Springfield in May in the interests of the new charter and other bills. The residence district option bill was generally endorsed in this city. In May the city borrowed at three per cent \$675,000 on future tax collections—all taken by Chicago bankers. This deal broke the city credit record. The defeat of the new charter bill late in May occasioned outspoken indignation and anger. Twenty-three Cook county representatives, mostly

Democrats, voted against the bill; twenty-nine Cook county representatives, mostly Republicans, supported the bill. It was said by the press that "the charter consolidation bill was killed by practical politics." Bank examinations by the government were reorganized in 1909; this step was needed in Chicago. The lace-making plant at Zion City was owned by Marshall Field & Company. The United Societies late in May at their fourth annual convention rejoiced at the defeat of the charter bill and opposed local option. The commission plan of city government was studied by Chicagoans in May. Parental delinquency (parents who failed to keep their children in school) was rigidly prosecuted by W. A. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education. Miss Mary Snow became the first supervisor of domestic science in the public schools at a salary of \$3,000 per year. The Peace Congress here in May was an important event.

The question of the pasteurization of milk was discussed, fought out and settled in the summer of 1909. It was a signal victory against great obstacles, but was gloriously won by Dr. W. A. Evans, health commissioner. Among the bills passed by the legislature were those for bonds and revenue, referendum, submerged land, asylum reorganization, forest preserves, machinery, jail supplies, and ten-hour day for women. The bond bill permitted the city to issue under certain conditions \$16,000,000 in bonds for public improvement. Under the Jones' referendum bill the question of bond issue was first to be submitted to the voters. The submerged land bill conveyed to various companies at South Chicago 335 acres of submerged land for \$100 per acre. This land is on the lake shore between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-second streets. The *Tribune* of May 31, said:

"The 46th General Assembly has had only one real interest—selfish, practical politics. It was brought together at the public expense to legislate in the public interest. It has devoted its real efforts to practical feuds, to personal animosities, to sectional prejudices. It has not been content even with these elements of disorder, for it has arrayed not only party against party and faction against faction, but house against house. Republicans have fought Republicans; Democrats have fought Democrats. And the senate has fought the house, and the house the senate to make chaos perfect. \* \* \* Disorder continued to grow worse and months of outrageous wrangling closed with an anticlimax of headlong legislation which was almost as sorry a spectacle as any that went before."

An important event of 1909 was the position taken by Prof. George B. Foster of the University of Chicago for freedom in the pulpit and against blind adherence to church creeds. He was violently opposed by Rev. Johnston Myers, whose bigotry and intolerance shocked all fair-minded people in the city. Professor Foster was finally excluded from the Baptist pulpit, but the publicity drove a nail in the coffin of ancient dogma and superstition festering here.

A plan to build an island on a reef in the lake about 2,000 feet from shore and about 300 feet wide, to be used for recreation piers was broached in May. The business men throughout the city outside of the "Loop" united in opposition to the construction of a subway on the general ground that it would injure their business. The merging of four large banking institutions into two giant banks was an important event in 1909. Late in June, 1909, the Chicago banks, state and national, reported deposits to the amount of \$798,619,507, of which \$401,781,282 was in the national banks.

In June, 1909, the secretary of war directed the city authorities to remove the center pier bridges. The retirement of the Dunne members of the school board was hailed as the harbinger of peace in that turbulent body in June. Eight new members of the school board were appointed by the mayor in July. In 1908 a public lands committee of the council, at an expense of \$5,000, saved \$300,000 to the city. The health department reported better health among children than ever before. The civil service commission was more efficient this year than ever before. In July Attorney-General Stead rendered the opinion that the law establishing one-third of the total value of property as the assessment basis was valid and in force. This opinion made it possible to submit to the voters at the next election the question of issuing \$16,000,000 in improvement bonds. John Thorpe, veteran florist, died in July. After long and deliberate consideration by the school authorities Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was chosen superintendent of city schools in July over many contestants. The corner stone of the new city hall was laid July 20 without great ceremony.

In July, 1909, Prof. Clyde W. Votaw of the University of Chicago divinity school voiced the growing and prevailing liberal religious sentiments when he said:

"Take the Bible out of the Sunday school. It is bad for the pupil when improperly taught and cannot be taught properly by a Sunday school teacher. The Bible does not connect with the twentieth century. We must make Christianity for our own age and not use what was intended for the first century. The Bible should not be studied before the boy reaches his college years. Few people, old or young, understand it. Our students in theological schools don't understand it and Bible scholars are in doubt as to many things found in the book of books. Do we wish our children to think as did the ancient Jews about creation of the earth in six days and other miracles when we have to unlearn them of all this unscientific knowledge later in life? The whole idea of children learning a catechism also is wrong. They repeat so many words that have been handed down unmodified, in spite of the fact that doctrine is not static."

The legislative Chipewild committee, appointed to investigate the rights of the people to submerged lands throughout the state, re-



ported the wholesale seizure of such lands by private persons and corporations. The Illinois Central railway occupied large tracts of such lands. The sanitary district held \$250,000 of the same at the mouth of the Wilmette channel. Other tracts were thus wrongfully held at Streeterville, by the South Shore Country club, Saddle and Cycle club, along Chicago river on both sides by Corbett & Connery, and at other places along the lake and river shores. Thus reported the Chipperfield committee.

In August it was decided to exterminate the public school fraternities and sororities. A public cleaning day in August remedied in a large degree the negligence and inefficiency of the street-cleaning department. The University of Chicago dropped one hundred students owing to their low standard of scholarship. A subway to cost approximately \$80,000,000 was discussed this year. In September, 1909, Rev. Edmund M. Dunne, a native of Chicago, was raised to the episcopacy of the Catholic church; the ceremony was imposing. On September 1, 1869, the National Prohibition party was organized in old Farwell hall, this city, there being present 500 delegates. The anniversary of this event was observed in 1909. On September 1, 1909, the new street numberings came into effect. About 250,000 numbers were changed, some 150,000 remaining as before. In the labor day parade, 1909, there were but 3,171 in line, to 6,239 in 1908. Dr. Evans, health commissioner, reported in September that out of Chicago's 30,000 eight-gallon cans of milk, 18,000 were pasteurized. Of these 7,000 were from tuberculin-tested cows, and 5,000 cows had not yet complied with the ordinance. The 7,000 cans above came from 30,000 tuberculose-free cows. Bank reform to prevent panics was duly considered in 1909. It was realized that the panic of 1907 was really unnecessary and was confined to the rich, as the country as a whole was prosperous. People demanded something better from banks in times of panic than the practical suspension of cash payments and the refusal to pay to order the funds of depositors. Mr. Dawes showed that the gain in banking power in the middle west since 1900 was 118.96 per cent. Practical courses of study in the high schools resulted in a large increase in male attendance. The plan to continue Michigan avenue improvement to the river received public approval. The enormous increase in the price of household necessities caused much complaint and discontent.

The various critical works of Prof. George B. Foster, of the University of Chicago, were important contributions to religious advancement this year. His views in the main were endorsed by the best thinkers throughout the country and were welcomed by all except the intolerant, superstitious, unprogressive, bigoted and unreasonable. The 35th annual convention of the American Bankers' association, with 1,000 delegates in attendance, convened here in September. With all their wealth and power they neither suggested

nor accomplished anything of benefit to the public. They opposed nearly every reform favored by the people and seemed to be actuated solely by private greed and gain while begging for public favor, confidence and subserviency. In Hyde Park and elsewhere throughout the city steps to segregate the negro population were taken and met the approval of all persons not cranky, not lukewarm, and not in favor of racial amalgamation.

An interesting event in September was the greeting given President Taft by 165,000 school children, banked along the boulevards. In accordance with the suggestion of President Taft, Chief Justice Olson recommended the appointment of a commission by the Legislature to study court conditions and remedy all "delays of justice." In September, 1909, a splendid system of night schools was established for students over fourteen years old. Eleven evening high schools and twenty-nine evening elementary schools were thus opened. About this time there was a general advance in the wages paid to teachers. The experiment of having children work and attend school alternate weeks was tried in September with good results. People demanded that school instruction should meet business requirements after school days were over. Studying with windows open and child wraps on, was tried in the winter of 1909-10. "Down with the Loop!" was the slogan of many in 1909.

An immense temperance demonstration with 16,828 marchers was an important event in September. An ordinance making the electrification of railway terminals mandatory was introduced in the council in September. The question of the selection of a city librarian was submitted to competitive examination in September, and Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library commission, handed in the best papers; his ideas on library extension won him the position. This result blighted the hopes of Dr. B. J. Cigrand and all pretenders. Humane treatment of animals began to be taught in the public schools. Gipsy Smith conducted a memorable and successful revival in September and October; thousands were converted. The march of his legions through the levee districts was a feature. The united action of the Jews against vice and crime was an important crusade. Prominent lawyers attacked the parole system, because it took from courts and juries the real effects of their verdicts. A revision of the municipal code was begun in September. Better harbor facilities were demanded, or commercial supremacy would be lost. A course on the history of Chicago was proposed for the city schools. The recall of Mr. Crane from his appointment as minister to China and his subsequent course attracted attention in October. "Tag Day," October 19, 1909, netted to the Associated City Charities \$50,000; the day was popular with all prosperous classes. A new county hospital to cost \$4,000,000 was broached in October. In a test case the city was held liable by the Supreme Court of Illinois for damages to cars resulting from the Debs' strike of 1894. This de-



cision meant that the city would in the aggregate lose about \$700,000.

In November it was announced that there were 10,620 school children who attended but half the time owing to the crowded condition in the rooms; at the same time it was reported that there were 17,802 vacant seats in the rooms. A redistricting was requested and later carried into effect. Joseph M. Downey, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds of the school board, charged that school buildings, which should cost but \$160,000, really had cost \$240,000; an investigation was instituted.

In November, 1909, the union of every civic and commercial organization in the city and suburbs was proposed, and the announced object was stated to be "To obtain fair play and honest dealings in all matters of public improvement, sanitation, police control, the levying of taxes, special assessments, and the proper expenditure of public funds." The power of concerted action along these lines was pointed out. John M. Ewen, harbor commissioner, asked for \$55,266 to carry on the work of improving conditions for navigation in the city's harbor. It was shown that lake commerce had materially fallen away in a few years owing to poor harbor accommodations at Chicago.

A strong movement against co-education and in favor of segregation was exhibited among schoolmen in November, 1909. James E. Armstrong, principal of the Englewood high school, said, "Parents favor segregation in high schools, teachers want it, and boys and girls are overwhelmingly for it. Looking at it from every angle we must admit that co-education is not to be desired." President R. R. McCormick, of the sanitary district, offered to light the whole city with electricity at a saving of \$1,000,000 annually. There was a general demand in November that the city should receive at least three per cent instead of two per cent for its deposits in banks; the average deposits were \$12,000,000. In December, 1909, the fair cash value of all city property was placed at \$2,499,000,000. On July 1, 1909, the city's outstanding indebtedness was \$23,367,000. In December, 1909, it was shown that one of the principal reasons for the high price of necessities was the high charges and profits of retailers. The profit of Chicago butchers was fixed at forty-six per cent by the Department of Agriculture. Librarian Legler's plans were to adapt the public library to the uses of school children; \$500,000 was wanted for branch buildings and other purposes. Dr. Evans, health commissioner, doomed scores of unsanitary underground bakeries and kitchens. Many were filthy in the extreme. Out of 581 cellar bakeries 371 were ordered to discontinue. In December, 1909, Martin Ryerson gave \$1,000,000 toward a physical laboratory for the University of Chicago. The gift was probably induced by the success of Prof. Albert A. Michelson, who had recently won the Nobel prize for important discoveries in light and optics.



In December, 1909, the position of minister to China was tendered to William J. Calhoun, attorney of Chicago, and was accepted by him. Governor Deneen called a special session of the legislature for December 24 and submitted twenty-six separate and distinct propositions for its consideration, among which were a primary act, a deep waterway act, a commission form of government, a Chicago subway, plan for a Chicago harbor, investigation of express companies, deep waterway legislation, etc. Over one hundred Illinoisans, headed by Governor Deneen, attended the National Rivers and Harbors congress in Washington in December, 1909. The annual charity ball in December, 1909, netted \$29,000. The first charity ball was held in Crosby's opera house January 1, 1868. Gilmore's band supplied the music. John C. Schaffer established permanent grand opera here in December, 1909. The consolidation of all public utilities of the city, with an enormous capital, was discussed at this time. The city health department was one of the few without scandal in 1909. The American Red Cross stamp sale totaled 479,038 by December 20, 1909.

On December 21, 1909, stovaine and strychnine combined were first used here successfully as an anaesthetic in three surgical operations by Dr. Thomas Jonnesco, of Bucharest, Roumania; one of the cases was above the waist line. It was claimed that stovaine had been used here first as an anaesthetic about five years before. Many inexpert physicians here, despite Doctor Jonnesco's success, were afraid of the new substance and decried its use.

A traction merger of vast and far-reaching proportions was announced late in December, 1909, four street car lines consolidating. Thousands of business concerns here in December protested against the collection of the corporation tax and demanded the repeal of the law. The total receipts of the Chicago postoffice in 1909 amounted to \$16,699,783.68, an increase of \$1,678,778.68 over 1908. There entered Chicago port in 1909 a total of 6,011 vessels. Total volumes in the city library, 376,463; number of card holders, 100,755; there were fourteen branch reading rooms and three circulating centers. The full assessable value of all city property in 1908 was \$2,182,-302,345; in 1909 it was \$2,284,420,608.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, a recent organization, gave great promise of usefulness early in 1909. It made preparations to build on an extensive scale and proposed to raise \$1,000,000 by popular subscription. They appointed a committee, divided into fifteen sections, for that purpose. The Patton corner in wheat in May boosted the price to \$1.35¼ per bushel; this was the highest price in eleven years. Four plans for a subway were examined in June. The West Side was promised a large postoffice at this time. The plan of using leaflets instead of books in the public schools was considered in June. Many unnecessary studies were voted out of the public schools at this time. The year 1909 was famous for the con-

certed action against tuberculosis. The "death strip" between street railway tracks was considered at this date with the view of its abolition. The Cook county board of review reported in June, 1909, that the total value of Chicago real estate was \$1,745,359,080, and of personal property \$548,333,265. The comparative statement of the city revenue funds for the two years follows:

RECEIPTS.		
	1908.	1907.
Corporate purposes .....	\$22,670,317	\$18,978,568
Sinking fund .....	1,512,602	1,590,802
Schools .....	13,553,257	13,490,224
Public library .....	337,360	340,702
Water .....	6,355,258	6,231,050
Special assessment account.....	5,602,593	5,810,050
Grand total .....	\$50,031,387	\$46,441,396
EXPENSES.		
Corporate purposes .....	\$23,011,183	\$20,756,129
Sinking funds .....	901,000	784,000
Schools .....	11,939,095	11,457,396
Public library .....	291,297	256,677
Water .....	6,229,320	6,496,658
Special assessment account .....	5,583,633	5,572,525
Grand total .....	\$47,955,528	\$45,323,385

The miscellaneous net ordinary city revenues for the years 1908 and 1907, applicable to corporate purposes, were derived from the following sources:

	1908.	1907.
Licenses (saloon) .....	\$6,879,840	\$6,929,280
Licenses (other) .....	706,847	696,411
Municipal courts .....	473,697	440,768
House of correction.....	164,693	192,253
Police .....	94	317
Fire .....	2,482	2,441
Health .....	42,492	32,746
Inspection .....	88,537	102,356
Public works .....	385,977	309,089
Department of buildings .....	128,325	113,682
Department of electricity .....	121,632	112,037
Public pounds .....	4,550	2,441
Real estate and buildings.....	44,066	57,566
Markets .....	3,653	4,033
Franchise compensations .....	894,190	902,015
Insurance tax .....	96,995	98,780
Vehicle tax .....	431,737	.....
Interest on deposits.....	138,308	123,482
Miscellaneous sources .....	95,251	92,189
Total.....	\$10,703,364	\$10,211,886

Late in May it was shown that while Chicago had 3,809 police patrolmen, only 1,825 actually traveled beats; too many were on private and unnecessary details. Orders to correct this state of affairs were issued. In May a prisoner who was abused by the police and forced to make confession was acquitted by a jury. In about two years prior to September, 1909, there were thrown here thirty-three bombs and not a single conviction had been secured therefor. The

city authorities offered a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest and conviction of the bomb throwers. In August, 1909, Col. Leroy T. Steward was appointed chief of police. He began at once a system of reform in the police department that met the enthusiastic approval of the whole city. He took the position that the existing law was fully adequate if duly enforced. A little later the crusade against "white slavery" was instituted, headed by Clifford G. Roe, attorney. The slogan was "Protect the girls!" Scores of religious bodies joined the war against "white slavery." Identification cards were demanded at the general delivery postoffice. In a short time Colonel Steward was pronounced the most efficient police chief ever in Chicago. Every step was needed, drastic and welcomed. It was now seen that police officials were largely responsible for vice and crime. The word "decentizing," as applied to Chicago, was coined by Chief Steward. Wayman and Steward were pronounced the "hope of better Chicago." The *Tribune* of November 5, 1909, said:

"Since Colonel Steward went into office the sins of the police force have been laid bare. It has been guilty of every conceivable thing which a police force should be innocent of. It has been as responsible as the New York police for white slave traffic. It has protected the slave dealers for a price. It has returned fugitive slaves to their masters. It has promoted gambling and every other form of vice which offered opportunities for the levying of tribute or blackmail. The efforts of citizens to keep immorality from invading their neighborhoods and displaying itself in public places have been treated with contemptuous indifference or only half concealed opposition by the police force. There can be no regeneration of the police force so long as corrupt men stand between the chief and the rank and file and thwart every effort of his to improve conditions."

The *Tribune* further charged that the guilty police officials were none other than the captains and inspectors. All idlers on the police force were set at work. In a single order in December, 1909, Chief Steward transferred fifty-two sergeants and twenty-three patrolmen to active positions. The conviction of Inspector McCann; the cowardice and incompetency of Inspector Clancy and the hostility of Inspector Wheeler to the Woman's Anti-vice crusade were a few of the evidences to convince the people that the police force was leagued with vice and crime. A notable check to all this was introduced by Chief Steward.

In November, 1906, a reduction plant for the treatment of garbage was established at a cost of over \$300,000 by the Chicago Reduction company and located at Thirty-ninth and Iron streets on the Chicago river. The present capacity is 500 tons of garbage daily. Graceland, Montrose and Oakwood cemeteries have crematories. The number of buildings erected in Chicago in 1908 was 10,771, valued at \$68,203,920. This is the largest number in any one year except for the period just preceding the World's fair. Total internal



revenue collected in 1908, \$7,815,046.24. The Chicago City Railway company, which began rehabilitation work June 16, 1907, spent by November 1, 1909, \$15,166,234.51, vastly improving the surface car facilities.

In 1870 the value of manufactures in Chicago was \$92,518,742; in 1908 it was \$1,370,337,909. In 1870 the bank clearings were \$810,676,036; in 1908 they were \$11,853,814,943. In 1870 the national bank deposits were \$16,774,514; in 1908 they were \$398,955,330, and the state bank deposits were \$391,179,195. In 1908 the total gallons of city water pumped per day were 467,772,045; the total revenue therefrom was \$4,648,299.54; the water pipe mileage was 2,188.9. The registered voters in the fall of 1908 were 411,120. In 1908 there were shipped by lake, 3,504,584 barrels of flour; 10,404,334 bushels of wheat; 23,678,381 bushels of corn, and 4,396,725 bushels of oats. There were received by lake 4,419,083 tons of iron ore; 1,083,763 railroad ties; 2,730,236 packages of green fruit, and 1,309,000 bushels of wheat. The dry goods imported in 1908 amounted in value to \$6,754,592. The total enrollment in the city public schools in 1909 was as follows: Teachers, 6,296; scholars, 296,427. In 1909 the tax levy in the city was \$51,925,937.15; the rate being 4.4 per cent on a one-third valuation. The total assessed valuation (one-third real value) of Cook county in 1909 was \$897,212,850; that of Chicago was \$833,150,897. The city appropriations for 1909 were as follows: Corporate purposes, \$22,601,364.21; board of education, \$17,683,100; public library, \$500,000; from water fund, \$4,946,067.16. Chicago's wholesale trade in 1909 was estimated at \$1,892,949,000, the same for 1908 being \$1,685,057,000. Its manufactures for 1908 were estimated at \$1,598,147,500 and for 1900 at \$1,782,935,000. The number of buildings erected in 1909 was 11,455, valued at \$89,633,580.

The termination of the annual orgy, called the "First Ward Ball," was a big step in the direction of order and decency; but the disgraceful saturnalia after one o'clock a. m. on New Year's day presented a new aspect of drunken revelry by both men and women that likewise had to be considered and terminated. The Young Men's Christian association in 1909 and the early part of 1910 raised by popular subscription an anniversary fund of \$1,000,000. The new factory law, safe-guarding the lives and health of employes, went into effect January 1, 1910. The Merriam commission was constructive, as well as destructive, and began to suggest remedies and improvements. In January the bravery of four policemen, who at the risk of their lives, brought to bay and killed four highwaymen, received the congratulation of Chief Steward and the admiration and praise of the whole city. Credit for raising over \$900,000 for the Harper library of the University of Chicago from 1907 to 1909, inclusive, was given to Dr. Thomas W. Goodspeed, registrar of the University. Plans were laid to house 3,000,000 books. In January,

1910, B. M. Chipfield, of the committee to investigate submerged lands said, "The committee is prepared to state that there is not an inch of the shore of Lake Michigan from South Chicago to Waukegan that is worth anything that is not being held by unlawful owners." Early in January, 1910, the South Park commissioners decided to begin condemnation proceedings to acquire the right to locate Field museum and Crerar library in Grant Park. The Chicago Plan commission of the Commercial club, under the leadership of Charles H. Wacker, began with Michigan avenue from Madison to Randolph and Twelfth street from Michigan avenue to Ashland avenue. It was declared by the press early in January, 1910, that the report of B. F. Welton, expert, would "reveal a condition of rottenness, overpayments and disregard of specifications surpassing anything which was brought to light" in the shale rock scandal. This statement was made in reference to sewer construction in general and intercepting sewers in particular. In January a competing telephone system was planned. All Chicago was startled early in January by the following statements of Dr. Evans, health commissioner: "Don't let us forget that two or three times a year bread is baked by men who stand knee deep in sewage, that bread is baked there and taken upstairs and sold across the counter to persons who don't know the difference. \* \* \* Basement bakeries are conducive to tuberculosis, rheumatism, asthma and pneumonia. Since we have started this campaign 258 bakeries have gone out of business and 143 new ones have opened up with arrangements that are sanitary and satisfactory." On January 8 it was announced that the property owners on the East Side of Michigan avenue from Randolph to Lake street were willing to cede a strip fifty feet wide for boulevard purposes and that the owners on the West Side were willing to be taxed \$500 a front foot on their holdings to defray costs of such boulevarding.

"Michigan avenue a boulevard from Twelfth street to the river!" was the cry. The "Chicago Plan" to make the city beautiful was formally inaugurated on January 8, 1910, at a banquet of the Commercial club, after about four years of preliminary growth. The mirthful spectacle of a city with dirty face and hands putting on dainty, rich and costly garments set flying the shafts of criticism.

On January 10, 1910, the Merriam commission placed upon Paul Redieske the chief blame for the unwarranted payment of nearly \$46,000 in the "shale rock case," and recommended that legal action to recover the amount should be taken. Mr. Redieske resigned January 14 under fire. John J. Hanberg, John Erickson, Ralph A. Bonnell and others were likewise blamed. On January 10 the entire issue of \$2,500,000 four per cent sanitary district bonds was awarded to a syndicate for \$2,472,675. Steps to defeat the so-called "milk trust" were taken at this time. It was shown that the producer had been paid less than three cents per quart, in some cases less than two cents, while the consumer had paid seven cents per

quart. The first bathing beach owned by the public was authorized by the Lincoln Park board on January 12. It was planned to open 2,800 feet—from Diversey boulevard to Fullerton avenue—to the public early in the summer of 1910. The municipal budget for 1910, adopted January 12, appropriated a grand total of \$60,150,476.93, the largest in the history of the city.

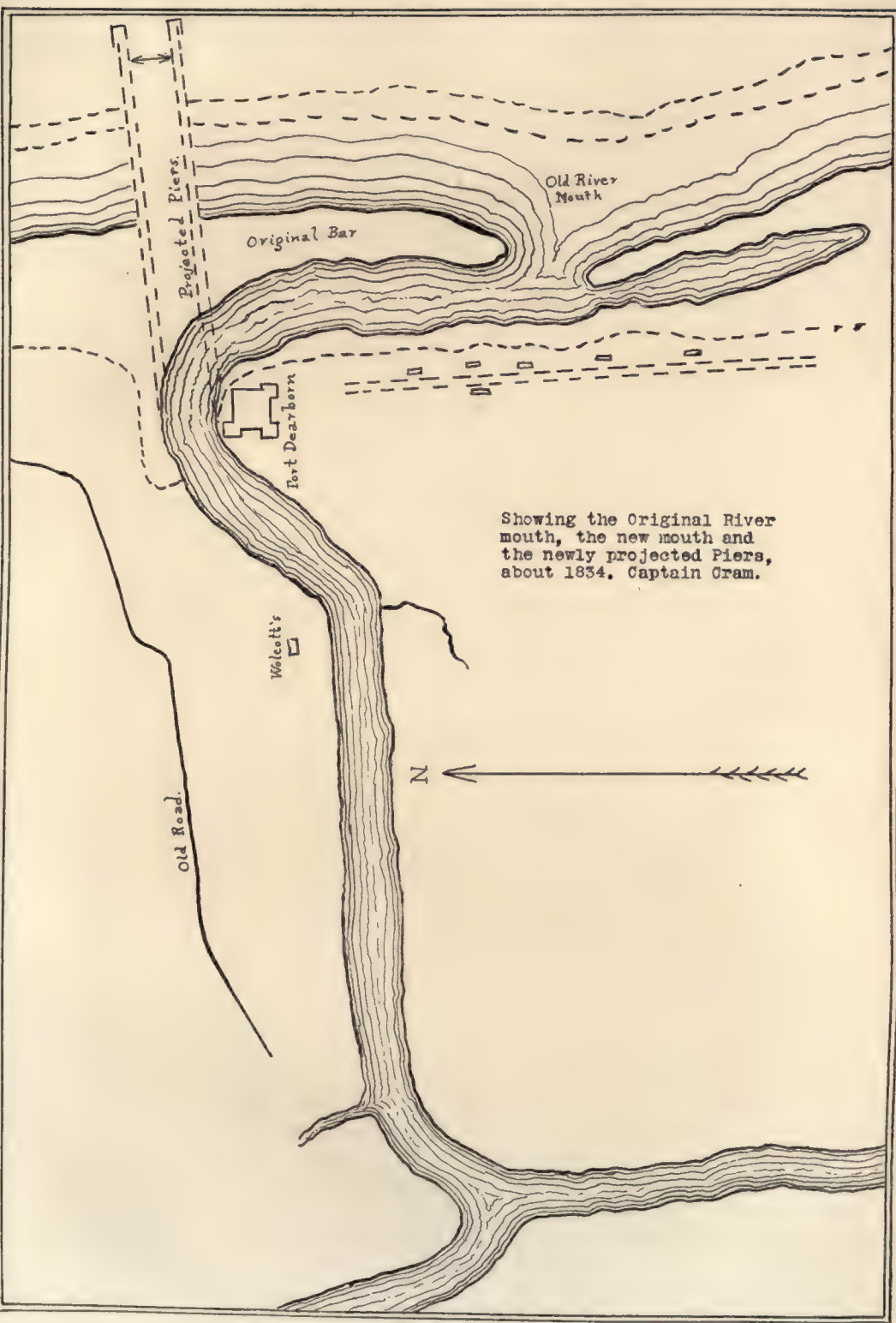


## THE COUNTY BOARD 1868-1909

ON August 10, 1868, the Board of Supervisors called a special meeting to consider the proposals for the erection of an addition to the courthouse. The following action was taken: "*Resolved*, That the building committee be discharged from any further action with regard to building an addition to Cook county courthouse, and that the contract heretofore made with the city of Chicago in reference to the sale of a portion of the interest of Cook county to said city be declared forfeited, the said city having made default in the payment of the amount agreed to be paid in said contract. *Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed, instructed and authorized to commence negotiations at once for the purchase of the interests of the city of Chicago in the Cook county courthouse, and that said committee report their action in the premises to the next regular session of the board." A motion to table these resolutions and a motion to postpone action were both lost. Supervisors Thompson, Kearney, Humphrey, Rexford and Fitch were appointed the special committee referred to in the resolution.

At the September session of the County Board, 1868, a communication from the Common Council of Chicago requested the Board of Supervisors to take some action relative to the erection of a suitable monument to the soldiers of Cook county who lost their lives in the war. The committee on the equalization of taxes considerably increased the assessment throughout the county. The whole amount of assessment lists and rolls for the year 1868 was as follows: Real estate, \$50,133,760; personal property, \$19,718,900; railroads, \$3,167,577.42; total amount of real and personal property, \$73,020,237.42. A communication requesting the board to visit the proposed site of the Normal school in Lake township (Englewood) was considered. The principal of the school at this date was D. S. Wentworth, whose salary was \$2,500 a year. The whole number of students enrolled during 1868 was sixty-six, and the average attendance forty-four. Bids for the permanent location of the Normal school were received from Junction (Englewood) and Comorn, both in the town of Lake, also from Norwood in Jefferson, and from Blue Island. It was contended by the people of Blue Island that the school having already been opened in that village, the location there should be considered permanent.

Among the recommendations made by the Committee of Finance



Showing the Original River mouth, the new mouth and the newly projected Piers, about 1834. Captain Gram.





of the County Board in September, 1868, were the following: \$175,000 for interest on war bonds; \$75,000 for poorhouse, paupers and warden's salary; \$23,000 for hospital expenses, salaries, etc.; \$4,500 per diem for county supervisors; \$7,000 for election expenses; \$8,000 for county clerk in lieu of certain fees; \$6,500 for county judge; \$7,000 for principal of the courthouse bond issue; \$20,000 for jurors' fees; \$100,000 for courthouse extension; \$5,000 for roads and bridges; and \$27,000 for prisoners, jail expenses, etc. The total appropriations amounted to \$493,200. The levy for county purposes in 1867-8 amounted to \$420,000. The board ordered for 1888-9 a levy of 75 cents on each \$100 of real and personal property in Cook county. The assessment roll of 1868 amounted to over \$73,000,000, as above.

A special committee on public buildings, to whom was referred the erection of extensions to the courthouse, reported that the committee of the two bodies (county and city) had agreed to recommend the acceptance of the following propositions: 1. That the extensions to the courthouse be commenced and built as soon as practicable; 2. That the material used be Lockport (N. Y.) stone; 3. That the east end extension of the courthouse to be built by the county conform in size to the plan of Rose & Chatman, adopted by the city for the west wing of the courthouse; 4. That the building be constructed according to the plans of Rose & Chatman. The County Board adopted the first proposition above mentioned, but rejected the second. The third and fourth sections were accepted. The board further adopted the following: "*Resolved*, That the building committee be authorized to advertise for bids for building the wing to the courthouse as soon as the city authorities pay us the \$25,000 due on their contract with us and report the bids to this board."

On December 7, 1868, D. S. Hammond was elected chairman of the board. The committee on Education reported that they had received bids from Norwood, Englewood, Blue Island and from C. V. Dyer individually. It was decided to visit the different locations before determining at the March session which should be selected. An appropriation to be used in draining the wet ground along the turnpike leading from the Northwestern plank road to the poorhouse was made by the board. The board, after receiving a favorable report from the Law Institute, legalized the action of the former building committee in letting the contract for the courthouse extension. Considerable work on the east wing of the courthouse had already been done. In December a continuance of the work as rapidly as possible was ordered. At this time the bonded indebtedness of the county included Cook county 6 per cent new courthouse bonds, \$150,000.

The total receipts for the fiscal year ending December 7, 1868, as shown by Thomas O. Osborn, county treasurer, were \$463,382.57, and the total disbursements were the same, less \$68,829.53. The

county assessors were instructed to assess all banking institutions in the county to the full amount of their capital stock. The poorhouse committee recommended the erection of an addition to that institution for the benefit of the insane. After deliberation, instructions for the erection of such a building, not to cost more than \$30,000, were ordered. The board passed a resolution requesting members of the Legislature from Cook county to endeavor to secure the location of the proposed Northern Illinois Insane asylum as near as possible to Cook county. The committee appointed to recommend a site for the location of the proposed insane asylum for Northern Illinois reported that they had viewed tracts in the towns of Thornton and Hanover, but had come to the conclusion that the location of the institution at Elgin was more desirable, owing to the superior grounds and surroundings offered, and to its proximity to this county.

The County Board in 1869 determined to accept the proposition of Englewood for the location of the County Normal school. An examination by competent lawyers of the title to the property at Englewood designed for the Normal school showed the same to be clear and the purchase was ordered immediately. As soon as the purchase was effected the board directed that the building should be erected at the earliest practicable moment.

In 1869 Jonathan Burr in his will bequeathed in trust a tract of land for an insane asylum in Northern Illinois. It was recognized that should this asylum be erected at Elgin, Cook county might lose this bequest. The board therefore determined to build an insane asylum exclusively for the use of Cook county. The cost of such a building was estimated at \$60,000. During 1869 the board assisted the city of Chicago to erect a soldiers' monument at Rosehill. Twenty-one designs for such a monument were received. The structure cost \$10,000.

It was decided in September, 1869, to select the Board of Education for the Normal school—six in number—from the three principal divisions of the city, as follows: One from South Chicago and one from the country south of the city; one from West Chicago and one from the country west of the city; and one from North Chicago and one from the country north of the city. At this date the residents at Englewood in the vicinity of the proposed Normal school were so few that boarding accommodations for the students were almost wholly lacking in the neighborhood. Accordingly the board entered into an agreement with L. W. Beck of Galva for the erection of several boarding houses near the Normal building for the accommodation of the pupils. Lewis W. Beck, not having erected boarding houses at Englewood for the accommodation of pupils of the Normal school, the board appointed a special committee to see if it were advisable to compel him or his bondsmen to complete his contract as per agreement.



For the fiscal year of 1869-70 the finance committee of the County Board recommended a total appropriation of \$506,100. Among the items were the following: Poorhouse, paupers, outdoor relief, salaries, etc., \$100,000; interest on war bonds, \$175,000; interest on new courthouse bonds, \$17,500; public buildings and furniture, \$30,000; Normal school, \$10,000; stationery and printing, \$25,000; jail and prisoners, \$35,000; hospital expenses and salaries, \$30,000; fees, \$20,000; election expenses, \$9,000; per diem of county supervisors, \$5,000. The board ordered levied a tax of 55 cents on each \$100 of real and personal property in Cook county, according to the assessment roll of 1869, amounting to \$94,445,243. This sum was ordered levied for county purposes for the fiscal year 1869-70.

The new County Board assembled on December 6, 1869. J. J. Kearney was elected chairman of the board. On motion, standing committees were made to consist of five members instead of seven as formerly. A committee of three to determine the salaries of all offices within the government of the board for the coming year was appointed. A resolution to the effect that supervisors should be prohibited from occupying any office that would prevent them from discharging their full duties as supervisors was passed.

Communications from the Charity Dispensary and from the North and the West side dispensaries concerning medical care during the ensuing year for the county sick poor, were received. The board resolved that the committee on poorhouse and paupers should have charge of the insane asylum, that the committee on education should have charge of the Normal school building, and that the committee on public buildings should have charge of the courthouse and all other public buildings of the county. The proposition of the Charity Dispensary and the Brainard Free Dispensary to attend the county sick poor for the North division and the West division, respectively, for the sum of \$500 each, was accepted on trial for one year.

At this time the condition of the county treasury was deplorable. There was no money on hand, and orders for several months were in existence, and there were no funds to pay the same. The contractors for the Normal school building had not been paid for two months. The committee on education therefore recommended that the remaining \$40,000 worth of bonds be issued and sold and the proceeds be used to meet the emergency.

Charges of improper management at the Cook county hospital having been made, the hospital committee, upon investigation, reported that they found the institution conducted in an excellent manner, and that the number of deaths out of the number of patients was small compared with other similar institutions in the country. The charges against the institution were as follows: The insalubrity of the hospital; unskillful practice of the doctors; allowing students at bedside at time of delivery; the want of a thoroughly educated doctor, well skilled and paid for his services; the undeniable fact that



a dead body paid better than a living one. The last one included the charge that the doctors, having in view the sale of the bodies, did not take proper pains for the recovery of the patients. An investigation was followed by the report that the charges were unfounded. The newspapers said the report was whitewashed.

At this date the financial affairs of the county were in sore straits. There was no money in the treasury nor revenue in existence, and debts were rapidly accumulating. The following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the finance committee be instructed to report at the earliest moment to this board some plan of action whereby the liabilities of Cook county may be met and the claims of our creditors liquidated. *Resolved, further*, That a full statement of all our liabilities be also presented in proper form."

The committee on public buildings reported in December, 1869, that work on the new east wing of the county building was progressing in a satisfactory manner. The stone work was all in place, the brick work was almost finished, and the plastering was nearly completed. The roof was finished and the cells were nearly so.

For the fiscal year ending December 7, 1869, there was on hand at the beginning, \$68,829.53. The total receipts during the year, including that sum, were \$640,017.75. The whole of this, less \$33,-153.28, was paid out. The board passed a resolution calling upon the Canal company to rebuild the Lane bridge and dam across the Calumet feeder.

The finance committee, to whom was referred the resolutions to ascertain the indebtedness of the county and to provide means for liquidating same, reported: "First, That they have no means to ascertain the amount of such indebtedness. Second, They are unable to borrow any money for the payment of such indebtedness by the issue of Cook county orders." The question of issuing bonds was submitted to the Law institute and such issue was found to be legal and practicable. Financiers of this city stated that they were willing to loan the county money providing the board would pledge the repayment of the same as soon as the taxes of 1869 were collected. At this date the authorities stated that the exact bonded debt of Cook county was \$2,915,000. The floating debt, including its probable increase by the county building, did not exceed \$200,000. As the taxable property of the county in 1869 was valued at \$94,445,243, it was deemed not difficult to secure the necessary loan.

On December 15, 1869, it was reported that the artesian well on the poor farm had reached a depth of 690 feet. The top of the pipe was two feet above the surface, and water at this date was flowing out and was reported very clear and pure. The different strata penetrated were as follows: Earth, 102 feet; white lime rock, 201 feet; shell rock, 205 feet; gray lime rock, 132 feet, and very hard sandstone, 50 feet. In passing through the strata of earth at the top, three boulders were struck, one being eighty-seven feet below the

surface. At this date the County Board was paying a wolf bounty of \$5 per scalp.

The board at the December session passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Board of Supervisors of Cook county respectfully ask the Constitutional convention to insert a clause in the Constitution, authorizing the Legislature to divide the counties in certain cases." This meaningless resolution was adopted as a substitute for resolutions previously introduced in detail concerning the inequality of representation on the Board of Supervisors of Cook county. For many years the objection that the Board of Supervisors did not properly represent the different sections of the county had been broached and discussed. The outside towns contained a minority of the population, but had a majority of the County Board. The city, with a greater population, was dissatisfied with its minority. For years this had proved a source of conflict between the city of Chicago and the towns outside. The original resolution proposed to organize the city and county of Chicago with the county seat at the city of Chicago, and further proposed that the towns of Lamont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Rich and Bloom should be attached to the county of Will, and that the towns of Proviso, Leyden, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove and New Trier should be attached to the county of Du Page. The County of Chicago, it was proposed, should consist of the towns of North Chicago, South Chicago, West Chicago, Hyde Park, Calumet, Thornton, Lake, Cicero, Jefferson, Lake View and Evanston. This was too radical a change for the supervisors, and accordingly the substitute resolution above given was adopted.

The annual report of the Cook county warden showed that the whole number of patients admitted during the year was 1,105; discharged, 950; died, 167, and born, 103. There were treated at the dispensary: Medical, 1,404; surgical, 500; eye and ear, 152.

Late in 1869 and early in 1870 there was much complaint concerning the supplies which were furnished the poorhouse and the county hospital. The board ordered an investigation. It was found necessary at this time to have the sick poor taken care of by private institutions, as the county hospital could not contain all who applied for admission. A motion to investigate the action of supervisors and committees and all county offices was carried by a narrow margin. A motion to table the resolution was lost by a vote of 32 to 18. This action was called out by the charge that the committee on poorhouse and paupers had taken improper action concerning contracts for awards of supplies to the poorhouse, and the further charge that insufficient attention had been given to sick paupers in the hospital. It was resolved at this time that no committee of the board should have the power to contract with any person for work or material in excess of \$2,500, and that all expenditures exceeding that amount should be duly advertised before becoming legal. The following resolution was also adopted: "*Resolved*, That no committee of this



board shall hereafter be authorized to let any contract requiring the payment on the part of the county of any sum of money, nor audit or pay any bills for extra work done or to be done on or by virtue of any building, improvement or contract, without first having presented same to this board for approval, and it shall require a vote of the members present to confirm the same."

The board received a petition from fifteen bankers of the South division, stating that their stock was taxed at par value, while other moneyed interests and real estate were assessed at one-third of their value. They prayed that the assessment might be equalized. In March, 1870, the roof of the east wing of the courthouse having fallen and greatly damaged the building, a special committee of seven was appointed to investigate the causes of the accident, and their duty was made to include an investigation of materials, workmanship, permanency and safety of all other public buildings erected or in process of erection in Cook county.

In March, 1870, a special committee of five, appointed for the purpose of investigation, reported that they had found one or more members of the County Board guilty of having received a tract of land as a bribe for certain action relative to the Cook County Normal school. The following whereas and resolution was presented to the board and duly considered: "WHEREAS, The special committee of five appointed by this board to examine into and investigate certain charges, report that they found J. J. Kearney, a member of this board, did receive a lot of land, and from the preponderance of testimony it was for his influence in securing the location of the Cook County Normal school at Englewood while he was a member of the previous Board of Supervisors; therefore, be it *Resolved as the sense of this board*, That the said J. J. Kearney, supervisor of the Ninth ward and member of this board, be requested to resign as the presiding officer and as a member of this board." On motion, Mr. Kearney, by a vote of 42 to 8, was requested to resign his position as presiding officer of the board. A motion, asking him to resign as a member of the board, was postponed by a vote of 29 to 21.

An investigation by the special committee appointed showed that the whole structure of the courthouse was unsafe; that the east wing rested upon an unsquare and insufficient foundation; that the walls were settling, spreading and cracking, and that it was dangerous to occupy the whole or any part of the building, and unwise to proceed to build the east wing in its present condition. A committee of five was appointed to make a searching investigation and to recommend what should be done in the premises.

The committee on finance reported in December as to the amount of orders necessary to be issued to pay the present indebtedness of the county. A total of \$62,000 worth of orders had recently been issued, and the present known and estimated indebtedness due was \$159,497. The board passed a resolution instructing the treasurer



of the county to pay 10 per cent interest on county orders issued on or after December 1, 1870, until redeemed. The board also, by resolution, instructed the treasurer to pay interest at 10 per cent on all county orders issued previously or to be issued in the future, to cover the present floating indebtedness of the county. At this date the board took action to prevent body-snatching from the county poor-house cemetery. Albert G. Lane, county superintendent, was authorized to employ an assistant at \$600 per year. In December, 1870, the Normal school building at Englewood had cost a total to date of \$148,493. The committee on hospital reported that the hospital building was owned by the city of Chicago, and that indifferent arrangements existed between the city and the county as to the occupancy of the institution. In consideration that the city might occupy the Reform school grounds, the county was permitted to use the hospital owned by the city.

In his annual report concerning the county hospital, George Reynolds, warden, reported that the condition of the hospital, from a sanitary point, was considerably improved during the year. The sewerage system was extended and enlarged, thus preventing clogging up under the building. He reported the sanitary conditions satisfactory. There were admitted during the year to the hospital 1,438 patients. The total number discharged was 1,281. During the year 140 patients died.

On March 22, 1870, Supervisor Kearney tendered his resignation as chairman of the board, and the same was promptly accepted. Supervisor Bluthardt was then elected chairman. Mr. Kearney was guilty of open, barefaced dishonesty in connection with the letting of contracts, etc.

The special committee appointed to investigate the condition of county finances and to suggest some method of relief reported that in their opinion a further issue of county orders with 10 per cent coupons payable semi-annually in the city of New York, and becoming due on July 1, 1871, was the only means that would afford immediate relief and meet the pressing demands upon the county treasury. The committee further reported that in all probability such bonds would sell at par or at not worse than one-half of 1 per cent discount. Therefore the committee recommended the further issue of such 10 per cent orders to an amount not exceeding \$200,000, the same to be offered for sale at par. A few days later the committee reported that they had borrowed the \$200,000 above mentioned, and that the funds were then in the treasury of the county. The committee was obliged to pay 2 per cent commission for having the loan negotiated. They reported that \$40,000 of the orders were sold at par and \$16,000 at 99 cents on the dollar. The committee further reported that on March 1, 1870, the balance in the county treasury amounted to \$63,253.19, and that the interest on Cook county war bonds and other county bonds falling due in April, 1870, amounted to \$106,250

and must be met. Therefore the committee requested the county treasurer to forward to New York sufficient funds to meet this interest.

The east wing of the courthouse having collapsed, a special committee of nine was appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the catastrophe. They reported that during their investigation facts and circumstances that reflected on the character of one member of the county committee on public buildings were revealed, "therefore bringing scandal and disgrace on the good name of this honorable board." The committee further stated that "in view of the responsibility resting on them, and to the end that this board may be purged of the shame and disgrace now resting upon it, they would recommend that J. J. Kearney, supervisor from the Ninth ward, be expelled from this board and his name be erased from the roll." The report and recommendation were concurred in by a vote of 42 to 4. The board also ordered "that the special committee be requested to report to the grand jury at the recorder's court the names of all persons who have been known to give or offer bribes to any of the supervisors of this board, and also to furnish all the evidence in their possession to said grand jury." The following amendment to the above order was passed: "That this resolution shall be so amended as to include all who have received offices in the gift of the board for and in consideration of votes to be given in said board." One or more of the members who had voted against the resolution which expelled Supervisor Kearney later changed their votes in favor of the resolution. The investigation of the committee of nine showed that bad meat, poor flour, miserable bread and wood of inferior quality were fraudulently delivered to the poorhouse under the sanction of Mr. Kearney and others.

At this time the appointment and duties of official visitors to the poorhouse were changed and improved. It was resolved by the board to make no changes in the tax levy so far as the complaining banks were concerned.

On March 8, 1870, the committee on finance, after a thorough investigation, reported the financial condition of the county to be as follows: Total resources for the fiscal year 1869-70, \$711,680. Of this amount \$198,400 was realized net from the sale of \$200,000 10 per cent county orders, and \$40,008 net from the sale of \$44,000 7 per cent county bonds. The county tax levy for 1869-70 amounted to \$519,200. It was shown that during the previous year the accounts were overdrawn to the amount of \$11,300. The interest to be paid by the county from May, 1870, to the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$227,250. On March 8, 1870, the outstanding orders unpaid amounted to \$28,006. Besides there was a balance on contracts against the county amounting to \$143,357.71. The statement of the committee showed that on March 8, 1870, here was really a deficit of \$171,183.71. There was spent a total of \$600,286.77 on



the east wing of the courthouse, east half of the old courthouse, Normal school, insane asylum, county poorhouse road, artesian well, etc. This condition of affairs called for immediate remedial action on the part of the County Board.

In April, 1870, the board authorized the building committee to adopt plans for a new roof on the east wing of the courthouse, and to proceed to complete the repairs in full on both the old and the new buildings. The committee on education reported that up to date the cost of the Normal school building complete amounted to \$108,150.84, and that the land owned by the institution was worth \$50,000, making the Normal school property worth in round numbers \$158,000. Englewood had paid \$25,000 to secure the Normal school. The report of the committee showed that while the property had cost Cook county but \$83,000, it was worth in round numbers \$158,000. The committee recommended that inasmuch as the school was sustained by all the people of the county it should be non-sectarian in character and management.

On March 1, 1870, there were 540 inmates at the poorhouse. The county agent, C. J. Pusheck, reported on March 6, 1870, that steps to provide more and better accommodations at the county hospital for the sick would have to be taken. He said that the hospital was constantly overfilled. He reported that during the past winter he had relieved 2,812 families, with an average of five persons to a family, making the total number of persons cared for about 14,060.

At the meeting of the new Board of Supervisors on December 5, 1870, George W. Waite was elected chairman. The committee on poorhouse and paupers reported that the warden and the matron of the poorhouse should be required to serve as warden and matron of the insane asylum. Two sets of officers were unnecessary. The committee reported that the new insane asylum was complete and perfect in its appointments and a credit to Chicago and Cook county. The committee recommended that but one physician and surgeon be appointed for the insane asylum and the poorhouse. In 1871 the Charity Dispensary of North Chicago and the Brainard Free Dispensary of West Chicago, each for \$500, furnished medical attendance and medicine to the county poorhouse.

The Board, upon investigating the collapse of the east wing of the courthouse and upon learning of the scandal there shown to exist, declined to pay many of the claims of contractors. Several were rejected and often the objectors brought suit. The most of the demands were compromised. The committee on judiciary at this date, after an investigation, concluded that under the new constitution the old Recorder's court, which was a city court, was merged in the Criminal court of Cook county, and therefore all fees due the State's attorney of the Seventh judicial district, formerly paid by the city of Chicago and county of Cook, should now be paid by the county alone. Accordingly the board authorized the county treasurer to pay such



fees. An addition to the county hospital was ordered built. The contract accepted fixed the total cost at \$5,453. By December 15, 1870, the new structure was ready for occupancy. The new building accommodated sixty patients. The cost during the progress of erection was increased by extra allowances to \$7,750. The lower story was intended for the eye ward, the second story for fever patients, and the third story for lying-in patients. The records show that the hospital was the property of the city of Chicago, but was being partly used by the county.

The committee on finance in December, 1870, reported that the annual statement of the county treasurer showed that there was no money in the treasury with which to pay orders; that the amount of orders issued and not registered with the treasurer for payment amounted to \$90,685.25; and that additional orders, it was estimated, to the amount of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 had been authorized for issue on this date. To meet these orders, other maturing engagements and the estimated current expenses there was levied in September, 1870, a county tax of \$1,398,000. The amount necessary for current expenses was estimated at \$530,400. The balance of the levy was required to pay interest on the bonds and to retire other indebtedness of the county. The total bonded debt at this date amounted to \$2,905,000. The committee reported that the finances of the county were in good condition and that the completion of the public buildings and other emergency improvements had temporarily absorbed the revenue and that the distress was only temporary. The committee recommended that at present no further issue of coupon orders should be made.

On Monday, December 4, 1871, for the first time the Board of Commissioners of Cook county assembled in Chicago. Samuel Ashton was elected temporary chairman. Messrs. Crawford, White and Skelly were appointed a committee on credentials. The following commissioners were reported entitled to seats as members of the board: Messrs. Stearns, Jones, and Wahl from South Chicago; Messrs. Harrison, Harris, Lonergan and Talcott from West Chicago; Messrs. Ashton, Herting and Roelle from North Chicago; Mr. White from Lake View, New Trier, Northfield, and Niles; John W. Pahlman from Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove and Maine; Mr. Crawford from Leyden, Cicero, Proviso, Riverside, Lyons and Lake; Mr. Hitchcock from Hyde Park, Worth, Columbia, Thornton; Mr. Skelly from Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Palos, and Lemont. Julius White was elected permanent chairman. The commissioners cast lots for the one, two and three year terms with the following result: For one year, Messrs. Crawford, Jones, Skelly, Stearns and White. For two years, Messrs. Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Talcott and Wahl; for three years, Messrs. Ashton, Harris, Harrison, Hitchcock and Roelle. Considerable time was spent in forming committees, adopting rules

of conduct, appointing subordinates, etc. The standing committees were as follows: Judiciary, Finance, Education, City Relations, Public Buildings, Equalization of Taxes, Poorhouse and Paupers, Hospital, Miscellaneous Claims, Jail, Jail Accounts, Roads and Bridges, Licenses, Town and Town Accounts.

A special committee was appointed to confer with the Board of Public Works of Chicago to ascertain whether accommodations for the courts and Cook county offices upon the reservoir lot could be obtained. A committee reported, after investigation, that the county would be furnished with temporary rooms as desired. The board passed a series of resolutions, asking the National government to refund to Cook county the sum of \$2,500,000 which had been paid as bounty to soldiers during the Civil War. This request was made in consideration of the immense losses sustained by the county during the recent great fire. Later this singular action was reconsidered. It was resolved by the board that no member thereof should have any contract, direct or indirect, or any interest whatsoever, in any material, goods, wares, merchandise, stationery or supplies that Cook county might require during his term of office. The committee on finance reported the advisability of making a temporary loan of \$500,000 and of issuing county bonds for that amount, the proceeds to be used to construct county buildings, etc.

The county debt due and maturing between January 1, 1872, and January 1, 1873, amounted to \$765,500. The total indebtedness of the county at this date was \$3,450,000. It was concluded to issue orders on the treasury to the amount of \$500,000 to cover indebtedness, the same to be payable in not less than eighteen months nor more than three years from January 1, 1872, and to bear interest at 7 per cent annually. The board resolved that no action should be taken at this time to erect public buildings on the old courthouse square.

The board inquired into the condition of the various departments of the county government, in order to ascertain the duties of the various heads of departments, how they were paid, what system of bookkeeping and accounts generally were in vogue, etc. The board passed resolutions establishing a branch to be known as the Department of Public Charities, and to include the county insane asylum, poorhouse and farm, county hospital, county physician, county agent's office and the Cook county jail, so far as the county had jurisdiction over the same. The Medical Board at the county hospital was excluded from this department. The physician of the insane asylum and poorhouse was appointed head of the department.

The board passed a resolution requesting Congress to remove the duty on a large list of building materials in order to assist temporarily the citizens of Chicago to replace their homes destroyed by the great fire. The board resolved that all requisitions for supplies required for the county institutions should be made in writing upon



certain blank forms furnished and consecutively numbered. In consideration of the necessity of constructing a new courthouse at an early date, the County Board prepared a bill to be submitted to the Legislature for its adoption, providing for the issue of county bonds necessary to pay the costs. At this date a committee of the County Board conferred with a like committee of Chicago concerning the construction of a jail and criminal court room either on the public square or on some other suitable lot. The North Market hall lot was duly considered.

The county treasurer's annual report, made December 4, 1871, showed that the balance on hand on December 31, 1870, was \$31,868, and that the total receipts of the year including the amount on hand at the beginning was \$1,983,706. The total expenses reached the same amount, less \$26,360. Among the items received were the following: Tax levy of 1870, \$1,345,544; temporary loan, \$200,000; sale of county coupon orders, \$400,000. There was received during the year to the credit of the bond fund account, including a small amount on hand at the beginning, a total of \$190,581.

The fall election of 1873 was bitterly contested. Men in power fought hard to retain their positions, but there had grown up strong opposition to the manner in which county affairs were conducted. The newspapers pointed out that county business had been and was mismanaged to such an extent that an immense and unnecessary debt had been created, that rank corruption existed and that a change in the officials would probably mean retrenchment and reform. But the men then in place objected to such a procedure. The result was one of the bitterest and most personal campaigns in the history of the county. President Ashton of the County Board said, "Dictation as to the exercise of individual rights and the traducing and slandering of the official acts and private character of public men had seemed to become an article of merchandise with those who, having no moral or political standing were determined to drag every one down to their own level, hence the result of the recent election has fully demonstrated that the masses will not tolerate dictation from any source, and that the people are competent to select and fill the various offices within their gift without interference from any quarter whatsoever. Therefore, we should so manage the affairs of the county that our people will feel assured that their confidence had not been misplaced."

At this date rapid progress was being made in the construction of the jail and Criminal Court building. Regular reports concerning its construction were received and numerous bills were audited and allowed. The board determined that the fees collected in the offices of the sheriff, county clerk and recorder were not sufficient to enable them to be self-sustaining. They therefore directed the representatives of the Legislature from Cook county to urge the passage of a bill increasing such fees.



The application of the county recorder for increased compensation in December, 1873, was reported on adversely by the committee on judiciary. The law already adopted gave the official a salary of \$3,000 per annum and no change could be made by the County Board. D. S. Wentworth, principal of the Cook County Normal school, was paid \$300 per month salary. The building committee in December, 1873, made an elaborate report in regard to the construction of the Cook county jail and Criminal Court building. At this date the city hall of Chicago was located on Adams street and was occupied by the County Board. Rooms there were rented for \$300 per month. The annual report of the county treasurer in December, 1873, showed total receipts of \$988,775 during the fiscal year. The expenses amounted to the same sum, less \$38,376 on hand at the close of the year. In 1873 the recorder's office was in a building owned by W. F. Storey. In July, 1873, the committee on education was authorized to procure plans and estimates for a boarding house building at Englewood to be used as a dormitory for students attending the Normal school. It was estimated that a suitable building could be constructed for \$18,793. The committee at this date spoke highly of the management and usefulness of the Normal school. The attendance was 135.

In March, 1874, owing to the complaint made to the County Board concerning the condition of graveled and macademized roads in the county, the board instructed the committee on roads and bridges and the plank road inspectors to examine all toll roads in the county and report their condition at once. After a thorough examination the committee made the following report: The Northwestern graveled road was good as far as Niles, and beyond needed widening; the Elston and Wheeling graveled road was in poor condition, but was being repaired when examined; the Higgins graveled road was good, but needed widening so that two loaded wagons could easily pass each other. The Lake Street and County Line graveled road was rough and in rather poor condition; Rosehill and Evanston graveled road was in good condition throughout its whole extent, except just south of the toll gate north of the city limits; the Lincoln Avenue and Niles Center graveled road was in good condition except at the extreme south end. The committee thereupon made certain recommendations and the report was concurred in by the County Board.

In April, 1874, buildings on the Reform school grounds in Hyde Park were sold for \$2,500. The board at this date ordered that thereafter the Criminal court should be held in the new Criminal courthouse on the northwest corner of Michigan and Dearborn streets.

The joint committee on hospital and public service, appointed in 1874 to purchase a new site for a county hospital, reported having received eleven propositions for the sale of such a tract to the county. After considerable skirmishing, the board passed a resolution to

accept the Baldwin blocks owned by W. H. W. Cushman. They were numbers 1 and 2 of David Codwise's subdivision of the east seventy-four acres of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 18, Town 39, Range 14. The price estimated was \$145,000. The county attorney was directed to see that the title was sufficient.

In June, 1874, the County Board began to consider seriously plans for the construction of a new courthouse and city hall. There was much objection to any such action at this date, owing to the fact that both the city and county were heavily in debt; but the board realized that it would take many years probably to erect the building, therefore they finally concluded to commence proceedings and to pay for work as the building progressed. The board consulted judges, clerks, recorder, treasurer, superintendent of schools and heads of all leading departments of the county and city, both in regard to the location of the building and the arrangement of the various halls and rooms. It was determined that the cost of such a building should not in the end exceed \$2,500,000. Resolutions postponing action were voted down by the County Board. The consensus of opinion was in favor of erecting the new building on the public square. The preamble of a set of resolutions opposing definite action at that time was as follows: .

"Chicago, in common with the whole country, is suffering from the great financial revulsion and every department of business is more or less seriously affected thereby, and, added to this general depletion the people of Chicago have, since October, 1871, strained every nerve to rebuild their destroyed homes and places of business, to accomplish which private loans have been made, which in the aggregate amount to a very large sum and which entail heavy annual charges for interest; and whereas, the new grade established after the fire has also added heavy burdens in the way of special assessment for filling and paving streets and the general levy for city, county and state purposes has annually increased so that our people are already overloaded as appears by the fact that there remained uncollected on June 1 of the city levy of 1873 \$4,132,593.82 and for state and county for 1873 \$2,662,638.45, making a total aggregate of \$6,795,-232.27 of taxes of 1873, which have got to be paid not later than August of this year." In view of this condition it was moved that action be postponed, but the motion was lost.

On June 22 the board authorized the county treasurer to borrow \$100,000 on the credit of the county for a period not exceeding ninety days and at not exceeding 8 per cent. This sum was ordered credited to the sinking fund account—new indebtedness. The board instructed the county attorney to institute the necessary legal proceedings to restrain the collection of that portion of the taxes levied for the year 1873 that he should deem unauthorized.

The Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line Railroad company asked for right of way across the county farm, and under certain conditions



the request was granted in June, 1874. In August, 1874, it having been apparent that a large amount of taxes had been unjustly collected by the State for the year 1873, which collection had been declared unconstitutional, the board directed the county collector to refund such tax to every person who had paid the same. It seems that several members of the board were charged with corruption in the purchase of the hospital lot. The newspapers openly charged graft, bribery and dishonesty.

Owing to much complaint regarding the payment of taxes throughout the whole county, the board took special pains to secure a just equalization and published long lists of changes from the reports and recommendations of the assessors. The total valuation after equalization of lands, lots and real estate in the county amounted to \$118,616,917. The total valuation of personal property was \$38,201,172. The railroad assessment amounted to \$1,357,084. The total equalized valuation was thus \$158,175,173. At this time, as the newspapers continued to charge graft and dishonesty in the board, an investigation by a special committee appointed for that purpose was ordered.

In August, 1874, the Cook County Insane asylum having become extremely crowded, the committee on public charities was directed to secure the transfer of persons who could not be accommodated in Cook county to the insane asylum at Elgin.

In September a joint committee was appointed to suggest changes at the insane asylum which would meet the requirements of the county. Accordingly after investigation the construction of an additional wing to the county insane asylum was decided upon. It is estimated that this wing would cost \$100,000.

In October, 1874, the county treasury being empty, the board authorized the county treasurer to borrow \$100,000 for six months at not to exceed 7 per cent interest and to credit the same to the general fund.

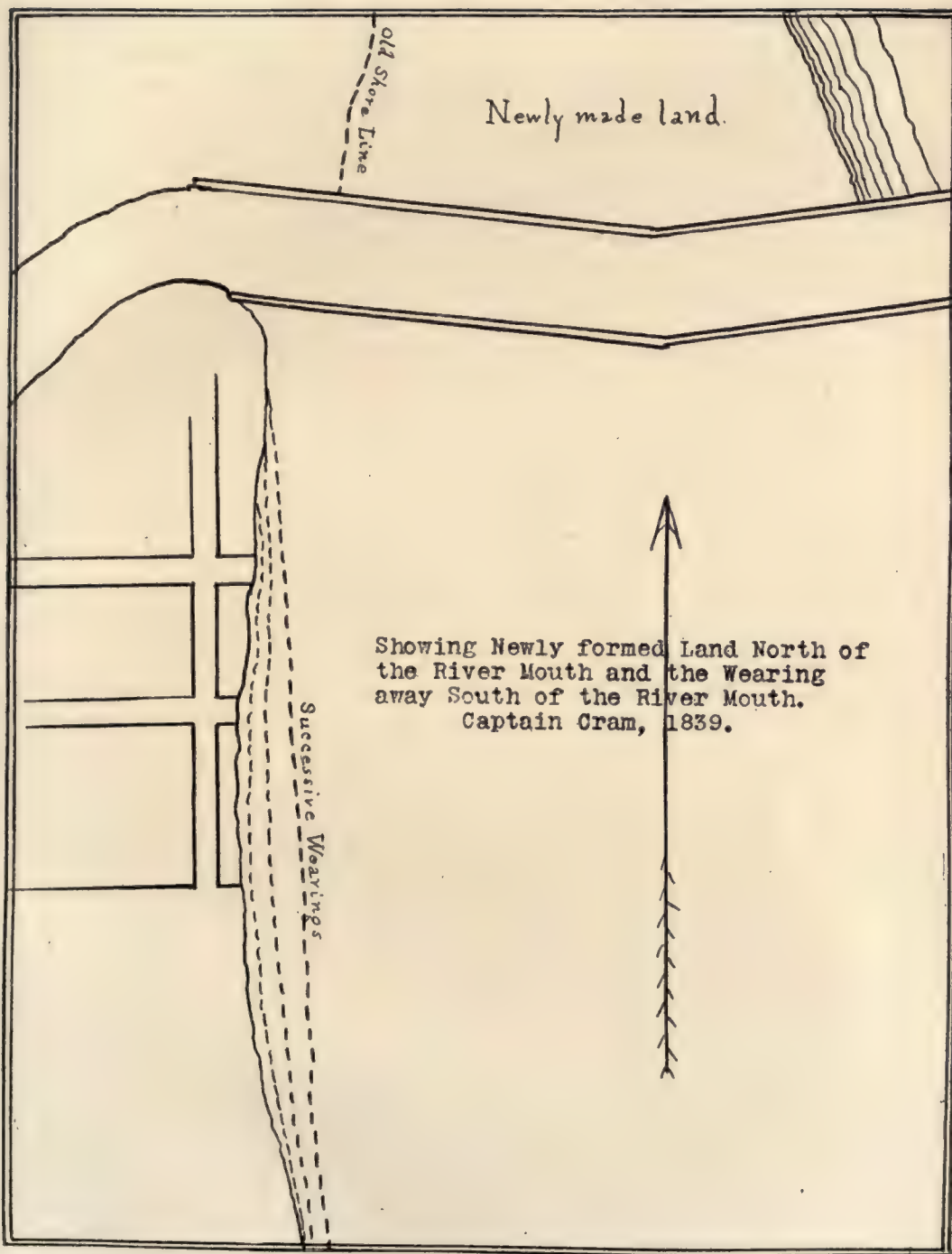
At the close of the fiscal year 1874, President Ashton of the County Board congratulated the members on the condition generally of the city and the county. There had been neither money, archives or records, and yet the citizens had emerged from the disaster with credit, and though burdened with debt had maintained the city's good name in view of all the world. He said, "I point you with pride to the grandeur of our buildings, business and credit. Starting with an empty treasury and with the reverses stated, we have carried on the government of the county, been liberal to the oppressed and needy and rebuilt a part of our public buildings. The calls and demands upon us for charity have been greater than ever known before in the history of the county. We have constructed a splendid Criminal court and jail; we have provided good quarters for the various courts and officers; have added an addition to the insane asylum and poorhouse, have built a plain and substantial morgue, have



purchased and paid for, in part, an elegant site for a county hospital; have taken care of more than 6,000 families, averaging about 30,000 persons annually; have been compelled, owing to the change from the fee system to one of fixed salaries, to expend unusually large sums annually; have been often without revenue and forced to borrow in emergency, and had during all this period of increased county indebtedness only about \$750,000, of which sum at least \$680,000 was made necessary by the great fire. Today is presented to the world the spectacle of a county containing a population of over 550,000 people having within its limits one of the greatest commercial cities of its age, destroyed by fire only three years ago and now rebuilt, with an indebtedness of a little over \$3,600,000 all told. Such another instance cannot be pointed to in the history of the American republic. And yet in spite of these facts, we have been found fault with by some and charged with corruption in office by others. Standing here today I denounce it as false and cruel and as a libel upon us and our people, and hurl it back in the face of the author and circulator. Mob law should at all times be deprecated, but sooner or later this community will have to meet the issue in order to protect its homes, character, families and common decency."

On December 7, 1874, Mr. Burdick, chairman, said, "Our finances are not in as good condition as we could desire, but under the circumstances as good as we could expect. The circumstances referred to are as follows: First—The fact that our expenditures for the past year have exceeded the appropriations for the same by a large amount. Second—That our salary system which went into effect a year ago has not proved as satisfactory and economical as anticipated. Third—That the change of the law relating to jurors' fees which went into effect the past year added largely to our expenditures. Fourth—That a much larger amount of our taxes for the year 1873 remains unpaid than in former years. Add these things together, gentlemen, and you will understand why the former board found it necessary to borrow temporarily and leave our treasury low."

Mr. Burdick predicted that under economical management the appropriations for the year 1874-5 would be found sufficient. He stated that the levy was 40 cents on the \$100 valuation upon a total assessment of over \$318,000,000. He recommended that a code of rules should be adopted by the various county institutions in order that harmony, system, perfect operation and management might be realized. It was known that the county was expending for charitable purposes a large sum of money annually. For the year ending December 1, 1874, the insane asylum cost over \$93,000; poorhouse, over \$60,000; county agent's office, over \$172,000; county hospital, over \$49,000; outdoor relief in outside towns, over \$13,000; care of paupers in state institutions, nearly \$2,000. Total for charitable purposes during the year, over \$395,000. Owing to the large number of



Newly made land.

old Shore Line

Successive Wearings

Showing Newly formed Land North of  
the River Mouth and the Wearing  
away South of the River Mouth.  
Captain Cram, 1839.





men out of employment, it was realized that the coming year would probably see a larger amount than ever before spent by the County Board for charity. It was therefore determined to economize in every practicable way, particularly with regard to supplies purchased for those institutions.

At this date the county was still engaged in erecting a new poor-house building and an addition to the insane asylum.

In January, 1875, the county treasurer notified the board that the treasury was empty of general fund, and asked what should be done in the emergency. After investigation, the board authorized him to accept a loan of \$25,000 from the Hibernian Banking association, and a further loan of \$75,000 from the Illinois Loan and Trust company, both at 7 per cent, due June 1, 1875. On December 1, 1874, the total bonded debt of the county was \$3,625,000. In addition, the county owed the Merchant's National bank \$100,000. There was on hand unsold \$617,000 worth of fire bonds.

On January 8, 1875, the board advertised for all individuals owning real estate in the county to bring to the recorder's office for filing, free of expense, all original abstracts of lands in the county. By February 24 there were brought in and recorded under this authorization about 4,000 original abstracts, at a total expense to the county of about \$20,000. The recorder was ordered to prepare a set of tract indexes for the convenience of the county abstract office.

In February, 1875, the joint committee of the city and county recommended the commencement at once of a city hall and courthouse, and the prosecution of the same with reasonable speed until completed. They recommended that a cost of \$2,500,000 should not be exceeded. It was expected that five years would be required to complete the structure. At this date Chicago had on hand a building fund of over \$600,000 left of the canal funds received from the state, and the county had about the same amount of unsold bonds for public buildings. These two sums would carry on the work, it was concluded, for the first two years. After that, other arrangements could readily be made.

In March, 1875, the board ordered an investigation as to what title papers were in existence concerning property owned by Cook county. The committee found but one abstract. The board ordered this matter cleared up and the title to all county property rendered certain. In March, 1874, they ordered the removal of seventy-five inmates of the Cook County Insane asylum to the insane asylum at Elgin. At this date the County Court rooms, clerk's office and library rooms rented quarters from the city at the corner of Adams and La Salle streets.

In March, 1875, the board ordered hospital buildings erected on the new hospital grounds recently purchased and known as the Baldwin lots. In May, 1875, they made arrangements to have inmates of the poorhouse afflicted with eye and ear diseases taken care of by

the Illinois Eye and Ear infirmary, and at the same time made arrangements for the removal of feeble-minded children to the State asylum for that class of unfortunates. At this date the \$100,000 borrowed in January being about due, and there being no funds with which to pay the same, the committee on finance recommended a renewal of the loan for a period of ninety days.

In July, 1875, the committee on finance reported numerous bids for the county fire bonds recently ordered issued. The Corn Exchange National bank bid 103.5 for \$25,000 of the bonds, also 103.4 for \$20,000. William H. Turner bid 103.38 for \$105,000 of the bonds. The committee recommended that these bids be accepted. The lowest bid was 101.75. There was realized from the sale of \$150,000 worth of fire bonds as above, a total of \$157,286.27. It was recognized that the bids fully established the high credit of Cook county.

At this date the County Board proceeded to build a suitable structure on the Normal school grounds at Englewood for the accommodation of the students of the institution. It was estimated that the students' hall thus provided would cost about \$20,000. Previous to this date the County Board had purchased of Otto Peltzer and Wilmanns & Thielke a lot of abstract books for \$45,000. With what the board had before, the county was now able to furnish complete abstracts of title to real estate throughout its limits. During the fall of 1875 the board considered in detail numerous bids received for the foundation work on the new courthouse and city hall.

The total valuation of Cook county property as equalized and assessed by the State Board for the year 1875-6 was \$229,993,108. The committee on finance in October, 1875, after a thorough investigation of indebtedness and required revenue, recommended a levy of \$1,517,955 for the fiscal year 1875-6. This amounted to 66 cents on each \$100. In November, 1875, it was shown that the outstanding indebtedness of the town of South Chicago from 1862 to 1874, inclusive, amounted to \$22,415.56. The County Board ordered a levy in that town to cover such indebtedness.

The county agent reported on December 1, 1875, that the number of families then being cared for by the county was 2,824. Owing to the cold weather of the preceding winter, an unusually large amount was spent for outside relief. The agent opposed the project of erecting a house of refuge, because, as stated by him, such an institution would constantly be imposed upon by men and women with means, who would conceal the same and seek assistance from the county. He reported that the total number of families cared for during 1875 was 8,374. The total number of persons sent to the Cook County poorhouse during 1875 was 986; the county hospital reported an attendance of 1,008; the county buried 406 persons and treated 1,190. The number of insane persons in charge of the county was 213. The total expenditure of the county agent during 1875 was \$170,479.96.



At the end of the fiscal year on December 1, 1875, the county bonded debt amounted to \$3,792,000. In addition \$200,000 of temporary loans were obtained, making a total county indebtedness of \$3,992,000. There were on hand yet unsold fire bonds to the amount of \$450,000. In May, 1876, the Corn Exchange National bank bought \$10,000 worth of county fire bonds at 106.1; \$10,000 at 106.25; \$10,000 at 106.4 and 10,000 at 105.5 with accrued interest, being an average price of 106.28 and accrued interest. In September, 1876, the committee on equalization of taxes reported personal property \$24,093,671; and lands, lots and real estate, \$111,451,510. The latter reported by the assessors was \$111,496,404. As equalized the total aggregate taxable property in Cook county was \$136,756,163. The finance committee in October, 1876, reported that the sum necessary to be levied for the fiscal year 1876 amounted to \$1,605,885. This amount was arrived at by adding together the old indebtedness created prior to 1870, consisting of \$191,905, the new indebtedness created since 1870, amounting to \$321,500, and the estimated current expenses of the county and the charitable institutions, amounting to \$1,092,480.

By resolution passed on September 11, 1876, Cook county pledged the county delinquent taxes for 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, amounting to \$494,926.99, for the payment of whatever indebtedness might be incurred in the erection of the new county courthouse. The same pledge was made concerning the reform school property, which was the south twenty-five acres of the northwest fractional quarter, Section 2, Town 38, Range 14.

On November 13, 1876, the committee on finance reported that they had borrowed of the Corn Exchange National bank for seven months \$200,000 at 8 per cent per annum, the same being the best offer they could get. At the end of the fiscal year ending December 1, 1876, the chairman of the board, A. B. Johnson, said: "I, as well as you, have been abused on many occasions by the press, but I presume the commissioners will be abused as long as the County Board is in existence. The reason why I have been attacked and my motives impugned is because I have acted with the majority. I was elected to act with them, and have done so regardless of criticism. I was formerly a Republican and at one time a member of the Board of Supervisors, and chairman of that board. I was supervisor for eight years and was elected on the Republican ticket, but was never abused while a member of that body. I had the honor of being on the most important committees. One was the committee on war fund, and during two years we paid out over \$2,500,000. I had other important duties and I believe I performed them to the satisfaction of the public, but since my connection with this County Board, especially during the past two years, the daily press of the city has abused me and other commissioners." The reason for the abuse was that the board continually ran in debt and did not make one



sound and intelligent effort to get out. On the first of December, 1876, the total bonded debt of Cook county amounted to \$4,191,500. In addition, there had been issued temporary loans to the amount of \$250,000, making the total county indebtedness \$4,441,500.

In his address of July 4, 1877, at the time of the laying of the corner stone of the new courthouse, President C. C. P. Holden of the County Board stated among other things that in October, 1871, the state passed an act appropriating the sum of \$2,955,340 for the relief of Chicago. This amount was the obligation due the county from the canal. With this appropriation was a proviso to the effect that not less than one-fifth of the amount nor more than one-third of the same should be used in the reconstruction of bridges, public buildings and structures destroyed by fire upon the original sites thereof. These provisions were carried out by the city. The old courthouse was converted temporarily into a structure for the sheriff, county treasurer, clerk, board of commissioners, surveyors and a few other officers. Later the people erected a jail and Criminal court building which cost over \$518,000, also an insane asylum at Jefferson costing over \$163,000. They also purchased a site for the hospital at a cost of \$145,000, and erected thereon a group of excellent buildings at an expense of about \$428,000. An additional story was added to the insane asylum at a cost of \$35,000. The students' hall at Englewood cost nearly \$27,000. Inasmuch as the revenue would not meet these various improvements the county was obliged to issue bonds, which it did to the amount of \$1,500,000. The utter incompetence of this administration to manage county affairs was well recognized by the citizens and the press. There was no system to pay expenses and meet indebtedness.

As early as August 28, 1872, the city and county authorities came to terms and agreed by contract to erect a new courthouse. In July, 1875, J. J. Egan, architect, was employed to superintend the courthouse, and his salary was fixed at \$37,000. After that, work on the building steadily progressed until the foundation was made complete. By July 4, 1877, the county debt consisted of war bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000, also \$1,500,000 issued for the above purpose, of which all except \$50,000 was still outstanding. The bonded debt since the fire had thus been increased to a total of \$1,375,000. The immense revenue was frittered away in useless and padded pay-rolls, while the board offered the miserable excuse of having no money to meet the above building expenses and hence issued bonds.

In August, 1877, the equalized valuation of rents, lots and real estate in Cook county amounted to \$107,620,870; personal property, \$21,705,082; railroad property, \$1,127,563; total, \$130,453,515.

The committee on finance in November, 1877, fixed the county tax for the fiscal year at \$1,608,405. At the end of the fiscal year December 1, 1877, Chairman Holden of the County Board summed up what had been accomplished during the preceding year. The in-

sane asylum and the poorhouse had been found in bad condition and overcrowded. Both were put in excellent condition and new buildings were erected. A new engine house at the insane asylum was built. At the beginning of the year the county hospital located at Eighteenth street "reminded one more of a hog pen than it did of a place of shelter for the unfortunate sick of the county." The board of 1875 originated and carried into effect the construction of a group of hospital buildings at Wood and Harrison streets which were a credit to the county. The students' hall at the Normal school was built and the new courthouse was well advanced. By December 1, 1877, the new courthouse had cost a total of \$749,227. There had been appropriated for the structure at that date a total of \$1,359,927.

In December, 1878, Henry C. Senne was elected chairman of the board. He stated that the County Board for two years in succession had submitted the question of issuing bonds to complete the new courthouse to a vote of the people, and the first year such authority was refused and was refused also at the election in 1878. Mr. Senne said that it seemed not out of order to inquire into the probable cause for such refusal. The building was needed and the contracts already entered into, but the agreement could not be complied with by direct taxation and therefore the issue of bonds would have to follow. He stated that the act of February 5, 1872, authorizing the County Board to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of building a courthouse had been, in his opinion diverted from the purpose intended. The money was used to build the jail and Criminal Court building, the insane asylum, enlargement of poorhouse, and the erection of the students' hall at Englewood, and a large expenditure on hospital grounds, which he regarded as wholly unnecessary, because the county then owned the Reform school grounds, the best in the county for hospital purposes, and when all of the \$1,500,000, except about \$100,000, had been expended in buildings scattered all over the county it was then found necessary to build a courthouse and the county had no means with which to do it. He stated that the people were led to believe that the courthouse under the architect's estimate would cost \$2,000,000; that the structure could be built with the resources on hand; that on December 26, 1876, the board by a vote of 11 to 4 adopted a resolution to issue \$1,000,000 in county bonds without submitting the question to the vote of the people. The action was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. But in the meantime considerable expense was incurred which must be borne by the county; therefore, in view of these facts, it was not surprising that a majority of votes should be found against the issuance of bonds. Had the courthouse been built with the bonds authorized to be issued for that purpose, the charitable and educational institutions might have been built as the taxable ability of the county would have justified, and there would have been probably no necessity to issue bonds. The present board was not responsible for this state of



affairs, but the facts still existed and must be met. It would require \$1,000,000 additional with which to complete the courthouse, and there were a large amount of other claims due and unpaid. To meet these the county had \$490,000 back taxes and the Reform school grounds. The people at the recent and previous elections, by voting against the bonds, had signified their wish that thereafter the county should adopt the policy of "pay as you go." With this idea in view the county affairs during 1878 and 1879 were conducted. This administration was the first for more than a decade that made a serious, earnest and promising attempt not only to live within the income, but to commence the payment of the indebtedness.

Prior to 1870 the county offices were managed under the fee system, but on that date a change was made to the existing salary system. The latter, as it was debauched, did not prove any better than the fee system. It was really turned into a burden. At this date there was not a branch of the county government the fees of which would pay its way except perhaps the treasurer's office. A thorough investigation by hired experts to ascertain how county affairs should be conducted at a less expense for salaries or fees was instituted.

At the election of November 5, 1878, the question of issuing \$750,000 in county bonds was voted upon. It was reported at first that the issue was defeated. In reality there were cast 15,903 votes in favor of the issue and 14,664 against it. The following country towns cast a majority vote against the issue of the bonds: Barrington, Bloom, Bremen, Calumet, Cicero, Elk Grove, Hanover, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, Leyden, Lyons, New Trier, Northfield, Norwood Park, Orland, Palatine, Palos, Proviso, Riverside, Rich, Schaumburg, Thornton, and Wheeling. The County Board therefore ordered the issue of the bands as aforesaid. The question of the right to issue these bonds was taken into the courts, whereupon it was discovered that the election officers had reversed the vote and had declared that 14,282 ballots were cast in favor of issuing the bonds and 15,549 ballots were cast against the issue. The court found upon investigation that the votes cast in favor of issuing the bonds numbered 15,903 and against the bonds 14,664 and further that the County Board was thus authorized to issue the bonds.

On January 20, 1879, pursuant to the vote of the preceding November authorizing the board to issue county bonds, the County Board ordered prepared and issued bonds to the amount of \$750,000 in denominations of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 each, payable in 1899 and bearing not exceeding 10 per cent interest. The bonds were to be known as courthouse bonds and were to be registered. In February, 1879, the board passed resolutions to assess annually thereafter upon the taxable property of the county a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and also to provide a sinking fund that would retire them when due.



The total of taxable property in Cook county returned by the committee on equalization in August, 1879, was 119,358,164. A minority of the committee made a special report stating that they could not agree with the equalization proposed by the majority. They stated that the majority passed their assessments upon estimates of former years and ignored the actual and increased value of lands assessed on this date. The minority pointed out several instances where they deemed the assessment of the majority unjust. However, the assessment of the latter was allowed to stand.

The rules of the commissioners required the County Board annually at its September meeting to make a full and accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, together with an accurate statement of the finances of the county at the end of the fiscal year. Under this law, in September, 1879, the bonded debt of Cook county was found to be \$4,941,500, less a total of \$261,216 of bonds unsold and of sinking fund and interest. It was noted that on May 1, 1880, war bonds to the amount of \$1,158,500 would become due, and that therefore some means to pay the same would have to be provided. In September, 1879, the State Board of Equalization fixed the valuation of Cook county assessable property at \$146,435,495.

The people of the county had witnessed with dismay the action of the County Board in steadily running in debt ever since the fire. The bonded debt had been considerably increased and the floating indebtedness amounted to a large additional sum. When, therefore, in 1877 it was proposed to issue bonds with which to construct the new courthouse the authority to issue was voted down by a large majority. This indicated that the people had lost confidence in the ability of the County Board to manage county affairs. It then became apparent and was so announced by the newspapers that if the board should succeed in reducing expenses by about \$200,000 for the year 1878 the people would not refuse to authorize them to issue at least \$500,000 worth of courthouse bonds. Strenuous attempts to accomplish that reduction succeeded. The consequence was that at the election of November, 1878, the people voted in favor of the issue of \$750,000 of courthouse bonds. From December 1, 1876, to December 1, 1879, the County Board ordered paid more than \$2,400,000 worth of obligations. In doing so they accomplished a saving during 1878 and 1879 of about \$580,000. Almost every department of the county showed a saving in reduced salaries, dismissed employes and lighter expenses. At last, in response to the demands of the people, the board awakened to the fact that they could not go on forever running in debt and that the time to halt had arrived.

On December 1, 1879, the new County Board elected John W. Stewart chairman for the coming year. In his opening address he said: "The people of Cook county, and especially the taxpayers,

are justly looking with a jealous eye upon your every vote and act and are only too glad to applaud the good and are swift to condemn the bad. We are their servants and should exercise the same watchfulness and anxious care that we do over our own individual business." He noted the importance of selecting good men for grand and petit jurors and for all subordinate positions under the county government. It was necessary further to practice great economy in purchasing supplies for the various city departments and institutions.

In November, 1879, the question of issuing new bonds to be used in retiring \$1,158,500 worth of war bonds soon to fall due was submitted to a vote of the people of the country a majority of the votes being cast in favor of such issue. Accordingly the board in January, 1880, ordered the bonds issued. They were to be known as refunding bonds. The committee on finance called for bids and Charles Henrotin offered par for the entire issue. This being the best received, he was awarded the sale. In September, 1880, the books of the county treasurer showed the following conditions of county finances for the fiscal year 1879-80; balance on hand September 9, 1879, \$610,526.23; total receipts, \$2,966,079.76; total disbursements, \$2,564,477.85, leaving on hand September 1, 1880, \$1,012,128.14.

It was shown at this time that the revenue from 1871 to 1879 remained about the same notwithstanding the population increased from 349,966 to 607,568. In addition it was shown in September, 1880, that every department had to its credit a considerable balance. This proved how the money was frittered away from 1871 to 1878 inclusive. Waste, waste in all directions and ever the howl for more. The boards during those years were clearly incompetent—in fact were incompetent almost the whole time since the Civil War.

The annual report of the county treasurer for the year ending September 1, 1884, showed that there had been received a total of \$1,447,934.93 and that all had been spent except \$255,979.67. The total bonded debt of the county amounted to \$4,941,000. In November, 1884, the committee on finance made estimates for the fiscal year 1884-5. The total valuation of Cook county's assessable property as returned by the committee on equalization aggregated \$174,433,355. A tax of 75 cents on the 100 valuation would realize \$1,308,250.16. This tax was recommended by the committee and was adopted by the County Board.

At the meeting of the new board on December 1, 1884, Adam Ochs was elected chairman for the coming year. The board was compelled to face the situation of an empty treasury and accordingly began measures to raise the money. For the fiscal year 1884-5 the sum of \$1,065,000 was appropriated for county purposes. The amount outstanding to be met was \$131,988. To pay this sum the earnings of the various county offices, amounting to about \$90,000, could be depended upon. The remainder would have to wait until taxes were collected unless the treasury could be induced to advance



the money from the sinking funds. It was noted that the increase in the valuation between 1881 and 1884 was \$18,133,527, which, at the rate of 75 cents on the \$100 valuation, would produce \$136,001, and that the increase in expenditures between 1881 and 1884 was \$278,189. Hence arose the deficiency in the general fund. It was further shown that the appropriation of \$1,065,000 for 1884-5 would have to cover all expenditures ordered by the board, and further that expenditures in 1883-4 amounted to more than that sum. There was, therefore, likely to be a shortage. It was evident that the cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of the general fund was due to the expenditure of money regardless of resources and appropriations and that the only remedy in future was to confine expenses to the appropriations and moneys received from other sources necessary to be taken into consideration. It was therefore determined by the board to ask the county treasurer to allow, temporarily, the general fund to be overdrawn to an amount not exceeding \$300,000, for the purpose of paying the ordinary running expenses of the county until the taxes should be collected. It was further ordered that each county department should be instructed so to manage its affairs that the expenses would not exceed the appropriations by more than 10 per cent, even though positions would have to be abolished and salaries reduced. This action was taken by a unanimous vote of the new board.

In January, 1885, the board took action relative to the issuance of \$100,000 in bonds to be used in constructing a system of buildings for the Cook County Insane asylum. It was noted that large amounts of valuable property in Cook county wholly or partially escaped due taxation, particularly property owned by railroad companies and comprising nearly 10 per cent of the entire real estate of the city. It was noted also that the capital stock of incorporated companies aggregated as much as the entire present assessment of Cook county, and that the same was almost wholly untaxed. Elevators, warehouses and their contents, amounting in actual value to 75 per cent of the whole valuation of the county, was assessed at merely a nominal value. All moneys and credits, amounting to millions of dollars, were likewise unassessed, contrary to law. Central property of high value was assessed at a lower rate comparatively than property located elsewhere. All of these facts convinced the board that reform measures on a large scale should be adopted in order not only to meet the revenues due the state and city, but also to carry on the actual current expenses. The board therefore resolved that the joint committee on equalization of taxes and public service should proceed to ascertain what was required to secure the proper valuation on property. It was necessary to pay \$958,000 in war bonds, which would become due and payable May 1, 1885. In order to meet this sum the County Board, in 1883, had raised by taxation \$200,000 and in 1884 258,000 more. It was therefore neces-



sary in 1885 to raise \$500,000 additional. The people of the county in September, 1884, had voted in favor of such bonds. Accordingly in January, 1885, the board ordered them issued.

In June, 1885, it was noted that during the two years of 1876 and 1877 a total revenue for all purposes subject to expenditure amounted to \$3,238,000, and that the same revenue for 1884-85 amounted to \$3,368,000. The increase being only \$130,000, was but 4 per cent, whereas the legitimate requirements of the various departments had increased from 25 to 300 per cent. In addition, it was shown that a large portion of the revenue of 1884 and 1885 had been and was being used in the construction of hospital buildings, insane asylum and numerous other prominent improvements, and that during 1876-77 such improvements were not made. It was alleged that the authorities in 1885 were required to accomplish economy and improvement which the authorities of 1876 and 1877 had failed to perform. There should have been no comparison, because the board of 1876-7 was incompetent and perhaps dishonest. The voters of the county at the last election had refused to issue bonds for the purpose of completing the proposed new insane asylum and other public buildings. It was therefore concluded that no other remedy existed than to practice, so far as the public knew, the most rigid economy, discharge with a flourish unnecessary employes, and mournfully curtail all expenditures on improvements that did not have to be met immediately.

The following improvements were announced as very important at this date: Four additional wings to the insane asylum; two additional wings to the infirmary; repairs and protection to the courthouse; water mains at the insane asylum; gas works and electric lights at the infirmary; the same at the insane asylum; additional pavilions and barracks at the county hospital; new roof on the Normal school building and repairs at the students' hall; repairs on the Criminal Court building; reservoirs on the infirmary and insane asylum. All these improvements would cost, roughly estimated, a total of \$577,000. Many of such improvements were declared necessary when it was not true. It was seen that the levy of 75 cents on the \$100 would realize a revenue of about \$1,300,000. Of this sum over \$650,000 would be required to pay salaries of judges and other county officers, etc., leaving only about \$750,000 to be used to pay all other county expenses, including the care of all county institutions. The committee on finance therefore, in this alleged emergency, recommended that a conference of the leading citizens of the county to ascertain what was best to be done in the emergency should be held. This action was taken unanimously.

On September 1, 1885, William C. Seipp, county treasurer, reported that during the fiscal year 1884-5 the total receipts from all sources were \$3,213,697.40, and the total disbursements the same, less \$369,607.16 on hand. At this date the Cook county bonded debt amounted to \$4,483,500.

At the December session of the new board in 1885, George C. Klehm was elected chairman for the coming year. The new president noted that the political complexion of the board was changed from what it had been during the previous three years. He said, "The finances of the county are in such a deplorable condition that we must exercise the most rigid economy in every department to enable us to keep within the limits of the revenue which we are allowed by law to raise for county purposes. The general fund in the county treasury has been exceeded for several months, and \$302,-500.28 in orders on the county treasury are already drawn against the appropriations for the general fund of this fiscal year over and above the amount in the treasury to the credit of this fund. This is the first organization of a new board for many years in which the general fund shows a deficiency." It was noted that while the population of the county had increased about 35 per cent in eight years and that new courts and departments had been increased greatly, the revenue remained about the same. The demands of charity were doubled during the last five years.

All classes, it was stated, should pay a fair and equitable tax. Township and county authorities throughout the surrounding cities purposely sent paupers and insane persons to Chicago, where they were picked up by the police and finally given homes in the Cook county institutions at the expense of the people. Every county charitable institution at this time was crowded with inmates. New wings to these institutions were absolutely necessary. Barracks for contagious diseases were imperatively demanded. There was no proper place to keep meat, butter or perishable produce at the hospital buildings. Repairs on the courthouse were necessary. There were several important suits pending against the city which, if decided adversely, would require a considerable sum of money. It was therefore concluded by the board, in view of this condition, that every department of the county should keep within the appropriations set apart. "Let this new board go to work with a firm determination to redeem the county from its present embarrassment. Let us conduct the affairs of the county on business principles; have fair competition in all contracts; purchase supplies for our institutions from respectable wholesale houses; cut off all extra pay rolls; hold all officers responsible for expenditures in every department; examine every pay roll and discharge every person whose service can be dispensed with, and conduct the affairs of the county in such a manner as will confer honor and credit on every member of this board," said President Klehm with hypocritical unction.

In January, 1886, Julius S. Grinnell, State's attorney, reported having tried and disposed of during the year ending November 30, 1885, a total of 806 cases. Of these, 319 were convictions to the penitentiary and four were death sentences. The attorneys connected with the department at this time were Mr. Grinnell and three assistants.



During 1886 the County Board was justly subjected to the severest criticisms ever passed upon that body. The board emphatically denied extravagance and declared that a lack of revenue was the cause of the trouble. Now there were 600 patients in the finest charity hospital building in the world; 700 inmates in the insane asylum; 1,200 old and infirm inmates at the infirmary; 6,000 families receiving assistance from the county agent; double the number of courts of ten years before; industrial schools for boys and girls costing a large sum; a Normal school turning out teachers for the West; an immense expense required to care for the paupers and crime which accompanied a population of nearly a million people; immense sums spent for public buildings of every description; vast increase not only in the number of departments of public affairs but in the work and employes of the various departments. This was the condition of things in 1886, wholly different from what it was twelve years before. It was shown that from 1871 to 1883 the average revenue annually was about \$860,000, and that the sum for the years 1883 to 1886 averaged only \$795,000. The immense increase in the population and expenses during the past three years without a corresponding increase in revenue compelled the County Board, it was alleged, to run in debt. It was not a matter of extravagance, but one of necessity. The board announced regretfully that they were compelled to meet the emergency in the best way possible, and accordingly issued bonds, borrowed, etc., as any business man would do if pressed for funds in the same fashion. They resented the imputations of corruption and dishonesty and asked, "Who is responsible for this misrepresentation of facts? Simply those persons who are defrauding the public yearly out of millions of dollars of just taxation. They raise this cry of extravagance and fraud while they do the robbing. What business man can pay the expenses of a business requiring 100 assistants and cater to the wants of 10,000 people with the same amount of money he could when it required 50 assistants and his patrons only numbered 5,000; Such requirements are not demanded in the business world and are not to be expected in public matters, and when the true state of affairs is understood, will not the honest and honorable citizens of Cook county do us the tardy justice we are entitled to and hurl back into the teeth of those who have deceived them, the base calumnies so long heaped upon this County Board? The present Board is the most economical in the history of Cook county. This can be proved. Every dollar will be accounted for. Complete and perfect records are on exhibition. No former board ever caused such books to be kept. Every statement made in the books will be verified by an examination of the records on file. This cry of extravagance was raised to cover the shortcomings and robberies of the tax-dodgers. The county revenue has not increased while the inhabitants, necessary pauperism and business requirements have, and it is simply an impossibility to sustain the requirements of



a million people upon the same money that sustained 450,000. As to our bankruptcy, no county in the world with an equal number of inhabitants has so small an indebtedness as the county of Cook, and with all the efforts of the press and other interested parties to injure her credit, her 4 per cent bonds are worth  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent premium today. No county in the world has so much to show for its indebtedness as Cook county. No newspaper has yet told the public that the present County Board paid \$460,000 of county bonds last year and reduced the interest \$50,000 per year, yet such was the case. What will the honest taxpayers and citizens of Cook county say when they realize these facts as presented to them today? What would these miscreants have us do in order that they may continue their schemes of robbery undisturbed?" But this flourish was neither true nor believed by the people. The writer skilfully concealed the facts and tried to hoodwink the public. It remained for the next board to uncover the corruption and crime.

At the December session of the new board in 1886 Commissioner Klehm was reelected president for the coming year. The new board had only about \$25,479 in sight to maintain the county government and its institutions until September 1, 1887. The president said, "No County Board in Cook county ever organized with such financial embarrassments as will be experienced by the board the coming year. True, there was a time some nine years ago when the county treasurer was not able to pay county orders promptly when they were presented, but that was at the so-called 'tax-fighting period.' Warrants on the treasury, notes and judgments left to be paid this year are already issued to the extent of 75 per cent of the entire estimated county revenue."

The total revenue for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1887, amounted to \$1,501,265. In December, 1886, the obligations already due against this revenue amounted to \$1,475,786. In addition there were other obligations amounting to nearly \$100,000. Mr. Klehm said, "The County Board is charged with having brought about this state of affairs. Every year without exception since the Board of Commissioners succeeded the Board of Supervisors fifteen years ago its members were made a target for the attacking batteries of the press. The County Board may have been careless and extravagant at times, but the responsibility does not rest on the County Board alone." Among the causes assigned by Mr. Klehm were the following: The inefficient manner of making assessments; the county was unfairly required to support certain institutions, the care of which properly belonged to the city of Chicago, and an increase in jury fees by the last Legislature.

On March 31, 1887, the grand jury returned indictments against the following county commissioners: George C. Klehm, Chris Geils, R. S. McLaughry, Chris Casselman, R. M. Oliver, Daniel J. Wren, J. J. McCarthy, F. A. McDonald, and against the following ex-

county commissioners: R. M. Leyden, John Hannigan, Adam Ochs, C. T. Lynn, John E. Van Pelt, Michael Wasserman, Patrick McCarthy; also against W. J. McGarigle, warden of the hospital; Harry Varnell, warden of the insane asylum; Charles L. Frey, warden of the infirmary; and against fourteen contractors and other business men involved in the frauds of the County Board. The charge in most of the indictments was conspiracy, and nearly all of the commissioners and ex-commissioners were likewise indicted for bribery.

In December, 1887, President Aldrich in his final address said, "The work of the board of 1887 is finished. The proceedings of this body for the past three months have been conducted in a manner which cannot be understood by the public. The details of the history of the preceding months are on record in the Criminal courts of this county. As I recall the events of this most eventful year, I am well nigh impressed with the conviction that nearly every month has marked a tragedy, so constant and overwhelming have been the developments and punishments of crime." The previous board, thoroughly corrupt, adroitly managed and manipulated, was whitewashed by the presiding officer at the close of the year. The lying statements made by that retiring officer were held up to the severest criticism and ridicule. The new members of 1887, though in the minority in the fight for reform, succeeded in accomplishing revelations of corruption which astounded the whole county and country. All reform steps were ridiculed, misrepresented and opposed by the majority of robbers on the County Board. An attempt to revise the rules was promptly defeated. An effort to secure an inventory of county property was likewise tauntingly crushed, and an attempt to appoint a purchasing agent and controller was derided, hooted and voted down. The determined minority then adopted better tactics. From information furnished, mostly by Daniel D. Healy, they secured from the county attorney an opinion that all outstanding warrants were illegal and that all indebtedness incurred prior to the current fiscal year was not payable from the taxes of that year. This opinion enabled them to secure a reference to the finance committee of bills representing the indebtedness of the county. As the finance committee was then luckily a reform one, these bills were thoroughly inspected. This was the first bad blood shed. While this movement was going on the State's attorney and his able staff accumulated a chain of evidence which was to fasten securely the guilt in this great conspiracy upon the proper culprits. When this fact became known the ragged and rotten lines of the guilty parties began to weaken. Soon the wardens of the insane asylum and poorhouse were decapitated and these institutions were thoroughly investigated, with the result that extravagant management and graft were shown to exist there. Next the reformers took up the question of extravagant salary lists and succeeded in saving fully \$100,000. It required relentless and radical measures to accomplish this reform. Outdoor relief for the summer



months was abolished. This department had afforded the conspirators a highly prized and fruitful opportunity for graft, extravagance and theft. The janitor contract stealing was revealed and uprooted. All was now confusion. The thieves in terror were shaking in the shoes bought with the people's money. The coffers of the county had been drained and a million or more of floating indebtedness was the legacy of successors.

The mayor said, "Mismanagement was deeply rooted in nearly all departments of the government. Demoralization was everywhere. The empty whereases and resolutions spread all over the record books for years past were all that could be found in explanation of this chaos. The good ideas therein were consigned to easy death among our already overburdened archives. Our county was upon the verge of bankruptcy and radical measures had to be adopted. All bills were closely scrutinized, contractors were summoned before the finance committee and subjected to a searching cross-examination. Developments led to an examination of old bills already audited but not paid. Nearly a million and a half of these old accounts were personally examined by that committee and the result justified our suspicions. An embargo was at once placed upon everything, and thus, though in the minority, we defeated the efforts of the majority in this direction. That we were met with and endured insults, derision and rebuffs of these plunderers on every side is a matter of public record. We were decried as reformers, but reformers only in name, and like themselves had our price. If they were to be believed, we were anxious to get into the ring. Temptations were held up to some of our number, then threats were made, and when false arguments and boodle reasoning failed vituperation of the most virulent character was resorted to. A bitter struggle ensued, waged on one side by a determined and dignified minority bent upon regaining the county from the toils of a band of cutthroats who were arrayed on the other. The evidence which was accumulating against the wrongdoers soon became so overwhelming that crafty tradesmen began to realize, despite assurances from the old commissioners, that all was not well with them. Supported and stimulated by the gang, they resisted for a time the searching examination of the finance committee and the county attorney, but by degrees they told the truth and were turned over to the tender care of the latter, to whom one by one they gradually gave way and reluctantly admitted their guilt and criminated their confederates, the members of the once powerful ring in the County Board. That ring had been broken and its members stood at the door of the county jail. The plundering of Cook county had been done mainly in the name of 'public charity' and in the guise of 'needed improvements' and in the interests of 'education.' Commissioners had bad habits and indulged them to their heart's content, always, of course, at the people's expense. Schemes without number and of every nature, schemes to gravel roads and level hills; schemes



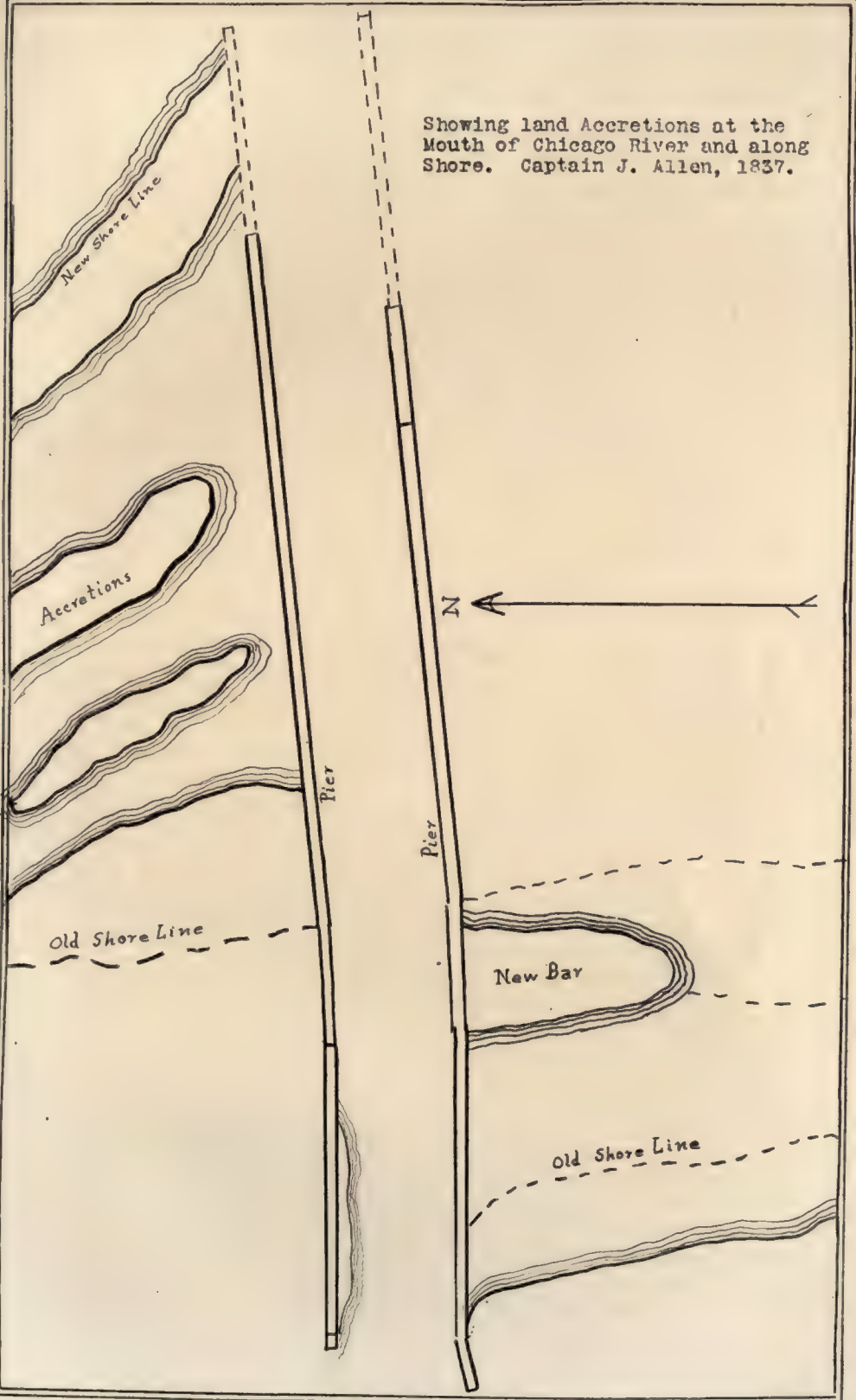
to despoil and rebuild public buildings; schemes to preserve the stone and brick in the same; schemes for steam pipe and for covering the same; large water pipes were found at our county hospital coated with patent steam pipe covering—anything to make business that would pay the usual commissions. Commissioners would grow eloquent in depicting the sufferings of the poor and the hardships of the sick and at the same instant mentally calculate the 'divide' in the schemes they were advocating for the alleviation of this distress. Our famous institutions with their silk-hosed wardens had degenerated into mammoth collection agencies where contractors and merchants were corrupt, and where the members of this board were seen to congregate to receive their share of the spoils and to indulge in wild midnight orgies." And so Mr. Aldrich continues with column after column of revelations and denunciations.

It was shown that the previous board had issued bills to the amount of \$572,785 more than the bills audited by the board of 1887. Twenty-five per cent was added to bills to meet the demands of graft. The total appropriation for county purposes, \$1,432,500; warrants drawn to date against the various funds, \$1,272,284; total indebtedness which the new issue of bonds was to provide for, \$984,352. Mr. Aldrich paid high compliment to the assistance given by the county attorney, his assistants and the clerks of departments. The plot and conspiracy would not have been revealed had it not been for their efforts. The Department of Public Service had accomplished wonders during the past year in ferreting out the work of the conspirators. The committee clerk of the board was praised for the invaluable service he had rendered. "He stood alone at his post and battled for the right in the face of threats of personal injury, and as an official who fully comprehends the duties of his position he is unexcelled. The same is true of the jury clerk and his assistants. The county physician and the county agent likewise rendered great assistance. The chairman of the finance committee was particularly active in revealing the conspiracy," said the mayor.

In 1888 the total debt of the county amounted to \$5,483,500, with an annual interest of \$294,882. In 1893 the debt was \$4,558,500, with annual interest of \$190,932. This was such a notable improvement as to attract attention.

On December 3, 1888, President Senne stated that the liabilities of the county were as follows: Old liabilities amounted to \$2,294,500; also \$250,000 in bonds issued in 1869 paid for the erection of the east wing of the old courthouse destroyed in 1871, which amount would have to be met on May 1, 1889; half of it was levied in 1888 and the other half in 1889; the new indebtedness, consisting of bonds issued by authority of the Legislature in 1872 and known as fire bonds, amounting to \$1,439,000. The actual amount of the new indebtedness less sinking fund accumulated was \$1,325,783. In addition there was the 5 per cent courthouse bonds issued in 1879

Showing land Accretions at the  
Mouth of Chicago River and along  
Shore. Captain J. Allen, 1837.







to the amount of \$750,000; also \$1,000,000 in bonds authorized in 1887 to be issued to complete the courthouse. The grand—extra grand—total of new indebtedness at this date amounted to \$3,077,-783.

It was now contemplated to build a detention hospital to relieve the overcrowded condition of the insane asylum and poorhouse, and to make an improvement in the sewerage system of the grounds surrounding the institutions at Dunning. The total resources for the fiscal year 1888-89 were \$1,621,814. There was considerable perplexity at this time, owing to the methods adopted to pay expenses from the assessment of another period. The law provided that the appropriations for the expenditures of any year should be made during the first quarter of that year. The tax levy by which to realize the money to cover these appropriations was made on the assessments of that year, but this procedure required a credit system of at least one year on an average and was therefore seriously objectionable. The law also provided that at the close of each fiscal year there be placed to the credit of the general fund all unexpended appropriations for such year. Orders could not be drawn against the general fund, because a legal tax levy could not be made unless a liability existed at the time of making the tax levy. If the money for the expenditures of 1889, for instance, should be paid directly out of the general fund no liability would exist and no tax levy could be legally made. The money therefore was borrowed from the general fund and from time to time returned to the several funds. This was done as soon as the taxes were collected and received by the treasurer. It was a roundabout way of doing business and was considered dangerous, but it was the best that could be done under the existing law. On November 30, 1889, President Senne said that the laws under which the board had operated during 1888 and 1889 gave considerable power to the Board of Commissioners. The board had authority to levy taxes and to expend the same; and the amount to be levied and thus expended was not uncertain and could be ascertained each year in advance, because it was based on the equalized valuation of all the property in the county of the previous year and was divided into two parts: First, a tax levy not to exceed \$1 on the \$100 valuation could be made for the payment of principal and interest on the indebtedness of the county created prior to August 8, 1870; second, a tax levy not to exceed 75 cents on each \$100 valuation could be made to pay principal and interest of the indebtedness of the county created after August 8, 1870. This rendered certain in advance the amount to be expended each year. It was therefore within the province of the board so to manage financial affairs that a balance would be left over at the end of each fiscal year. From 1873 to 1877 the full levy of 75 cents on the \$100 valuation was not levied because the population of the county was small and the assessments were high. On December 1, 1877, the beginning of the fiscal year, there

was a deficiency consisting of outstanding orders and temporary loans amounting to \$548,000. After December 1, 1877, with the single exception of the year 1881, the full amount, 75 cents on the \$100 valuation, was levied. The reason why the levy was not made in 1881 was because on the first of December, 1880, there was a balance on hand to the credit of the general fund of \$583,000 in round numbers, so the levy was unnecessary. The date of the fiscal year of the county did not correspond with the date of the official year of the county. The latter in 1889 and before was the first Monday in December of each year. The former was held to be the first day in December of each year. The former was held to be the first Monday in December up to 1877. From that time until 1887 it was held to be the first Monday in September each year. From the first day of January, 1888, it was made by law to be the first day of January each year. On the first day of September, 1882, there was a balance to the credit of the general fund of \$394,706, and from that date until September 1, 1887, there were five tax levies, but each year there was a steady encroachment upon the balance left to the credit of the general fund until on September 1, 1887, the deficiency thus created amounted to about \$1,250,000. The board of 1888 authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds with which to meet this deficiency. It was therefore concluded, owing to the fact that for twenty years this indebtedness would hang over the county and require the outlay of a large sum for interest, that the management of county affairs from September, 1882, to September, 1887 would cost the county taxpayers, in addition to the five tax levies, a total of \$2,064,706.

At this date the insane asylum was overcrowded and the condition would certainly become worse unless an immediate provision for additional room should be made. The number of inmates at the insane asylum and poorhouse was 2,230, but during the winter months increased to about 2,500. It was suggested at this time that the two institutions should be managed by one head, owing to their proximity. It was also suggested at this date that a building for the curable insane should be built. The county was in a condition financially now to construct and maintain such an institution. It was shown that whenever proper economy was used in county affairs invariably a balance was on hand at the end of the fiscal year.

On December 7, 1891, John M. Green, who had just been elected president, took his seat and delivered his first address to the County Board. He stated that there was urgently needed at this date hospital facilities for persons suffering from contagious diseases. It had become the opinion of many people that the several county institutions at Dunning, particularly the insane asylum, infirmary and county farm, should be placed under one executive head. The board at this time concurred in this view. The county building was too cramped and small and needed enlargement by the construction of



several additional stories. The Criminal court and jail building were in bad sanitary condition. The county agent's office needed attention and improvement. The so-called boodle cases were pending and would have to be prosecuted to a finality. It was believed by the board that in the past heads of departments had been too independent of control and had exceeded their authority to the detriment of the public service. Economy and strict accountability were now required owing to the fact that the appropriations, dollar for dollar, had been made to cover actual conditions, and the amount to be expended was thus definitely known. The county hospital appropriation was exhausted by about the first of December and that institution would probably require from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in addition to live out the year. There were deficiencies also in other county institutions, so that it was estimated that every dollar saved from other appropriations would be required to meet such aggregate deficiency. In May, 1892, there would fall due \$1,483,000 in 7 per cent fire bonds. This obligation would have to be met. It was at this date proposed to submit to the people at the fall election in 1891 the question of voting this amount of refunding bonds to take the place of the old fire bonds. This proposition was submitted in November, 1891, and the return showed that the people favored the issue.

In February, 1892, the committee on public service made the following recommendations: That the plans for plumbing in the north half of the courthouse should be approved; that the county morgue on the hospital grounds should be placed in charge of the coroner as general custodian; that the hospital committee, in conjunction with the coroner, should prepare rules governing the morgue; that for services returned there should be paid \$8,000 to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, \$12,000 to the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, \$12,500 to the Illinois Training School for Boys; \$12,500 to St. Mary's Training school; that judges from outside of Cook county who might hold court here under the request of Judge Scales should be allowed \$10 per day each; that the superintendent of public service should insure the furniture in the Detention hospital; that the list of petit jurors be approved; that hereafter no delirium tremens patients should be received at the county hospital, and only at the Detention hospital when injured.

During 1889 the right of the county treasurer to pocket the interest on county moneys deposited in banks was questioned. It was claimed that the county treasurer withheld from the city of Chicago funds long after they were due in order that he might draw interest on the same from banks where it was deposited. An investigation showed that he thus withheld large sums for a short period and had drawn interest to a large amount on the same.

At the close of 1891 the total bonded indebtedness of the county amounted to \$4,558,500. The appropriations for county purposes in 1892 amounted to \$1,902,071. The estimated expenses amounted to



\$1,658,500. The total assessed valuation of the county as shown by the rolls of the various town assessors amounted to \$171,811,704 real property, \$30,407,189 personal property, and \$1,465,000 railroad property.

At the end of 1891 there was levied a total tax for 1892 of \$2,105,-530. On December 3, 1892, it was reported that the county institutions at Dunning had been placed under one management and that great economy and greater efficiency resulted from this arrangement. A county storehouse was built during 1892 at Dunning. The institutions were well conducted and the superintendent in charge was complimented for his management of the institutions. It was shown that in 1891 those institutions had cost a total of \$244,643 for supplies, and that in 1892 under the new head they had cost only \$207,-156 for supplies. During the year the hospital was overcrowded and additional wards had been improvised for emergency cases. Many of the wards were supplied with additional beds and cots. The upper wards were converted into a special department for contagious diseases. In 1891 it required 162,918 to maintain the hospital, while in 1892 it required only \$123,504 for the same purpose. It was reported at this time that the Detention hospital and morgue were model institutions and a credit to the officers in charge and to the county. They filled a long-felt want. The county agent's office was reported to have been well conducted during 1892. It was believed that that office had done the most good to the greatest number at less expense than ever before. There was reported a saving in 1892 in this office of about \$25,000. During 1892, instead of adding additional stories to the courthouse, it was determined to erect a new Criminal court building on the North Side. At the end of the year the building was well advanced. During the year the \$1,350,000 in 7 per cent war bonds had been refunded at 4 per cent.

At this date the office of superintendent of public service was considered one of the most important in the county. All supplies were thoroughly inspected under perfect system, with the result that better quality and cheaper prices were secured. Previously contractors by the score took advantage of slack methods to furnish poor supplies and short weights and measures. The system of inspection now in use almost wholly prevented such a condition of affairs. The sheriff's dieting bills and the work of the county treasurer did not prove altogether satisfactory either to the citizens or the County Board. Improvement in those departments was demanded. It was clear to the people that the county treasurer had not only neglected the duties of his office but had deliberately violated the law. It was shown that for months at a time he had retained millions of dollars due to the various municipalities, particularly the city of Chicago. This practice had occasioned serious annoyance and loss.

On December 5, 1892, George Edmanson, new president of the County Board, urged upon the commissioners the necessity of paying

strict attention to their duties as members of the various committees. The business of the County Board had become so diversified and extensive that necessity demanded strict classification, careful inspection and earnest attention. The vast system of charitable institutions owned by the county demanded great watchfulness on the part of the County Board in order that the unfortunate in the care of the county should not be imposed upon. The commissioners were particularly charged to use great care in selecting heads of the various departments, because success or failure rested almost wholly in their care. Particular attention was called to the condition of roads throughout the county. There was much complaint, owing to the want of repairs both on the roads and on the bridges. The cost was nothing compared with the benefits derived by good roads to the community. In the winter time particularly they were in extremely bad condition and should receive earnest attention from the County Board. Bicycle riders, automobile drivers and all manner of conveyances demanded good roads. The elevator service in the courthouse was declared wholly insufficient to meet the wants of the public. The sanitary condition of the jail was objectionable and should be improved. The judges had recently expressed their indignation that such conditions should be permitted. The watchmen on duty at the jail complained that the noxious odors threatened to injure their health as well as that of the prisoners. Affairs at the county hospital were declared to be unsatisfactory. It was recommended that the County Board should institute reform measures at once in that institution. Mr. Edmanson did not believe that a physician was necessary to serve as general superintendent at Dunning. It had been previously shown that practicing physicians had neglected their duty as superintendent when placed in charge of these institutions. It was declared important that a business man should be placed in the office of general superintendent. He should be a man familiar with business affairs of all kinds; should be honest, energetic and should be able to conduct the institutions strictly on business lines. The cottage system which had been adopted was pronounced successful and its continuance and expansion were recommended. It was declared best for the inmates themselves that the poor at the county house should be required, when able, to do manual work. The Detention hospital properly managed was believed to be a credit to the county. The president recommended that none but union mechanics should be employed upon the various county institutions and that eight hours should constitute a day's labor.

In December, 1892, there were pending against the county twenty-four of the boodle litigation cases. The aggregate amount demanded was several hundred thousand dollars, but the State's attorney felt sure that a considerable portion could be defeated in the contest. Many other cases were pending in which the county was interested. The State's attorney's office at this time was well conducted and a



credit to that officer and to the county. The committee on public service recommended the adoption of the assessment rolls returned by the various town assessors for the year 1893. The total real estate was valued at \$76,883,620, personal property at \$32,162,272, and railroad property at \$2,221,825. The grand total of taxes levied for 1893 was \$2,105,530.75.

On December 2, 1893, in his closing address, President Edman-son of the County Board said "that our administration of the county's affairs has been a success I do not believe the bitterest partison would seek to deny. That much more might have been done, we ourselves admit. This board has had many things to contend against experienced by no other board." He stated that the county hospital, Detention hospital, insane asylum, poorhouse and the county agent's office were taxed to their limits. The World's Fair brought to the city thousands of the unemployed, with the result that all charitable institutions were taxed beyond their capacity. Thousands of destitute persons were sent home as soon as their residences could be learned. During 1893 the board had less means by \$90,000 with which to carry on affairs than the board of the previous year had. In 1892 the county had \$400,000 available for building purposes, but in 1893 had only \$200,000. A considerable portion of this amount was spent in repairs and alterations at Dunning and on the county hospital. The commissioners apparently showed great personal interest in the management of public affairs. During this year large sums were spent for the improvement of poor roads throughout the county. The board was criticized severely for the unfinished condition of the Criminal court building, but no change was made, owing in a large measure to the failure of the architect to prepare plans in time. The president of the board stated that in his judgment the new Criminal court building was a serious mistake and blunder, as the old building was substantial and well constructed. During the preceding year the bonded indebtedness of the county was decreased \$925,000. The president predicted that at the present rate of decrease a few years would see the last of that nightmare. As a whole, the county institutions were poorly managed, and the press criticisms were cutting and just. The contagious disease ward was in full operation. The Dunning institutions, under James R. Pyne, satisfied the board as to their management. James O'Brien's administration of the office of county agent was pronounced successful. The county physician, Doctor McGrath, and the county attorney, James Maher, with his assistant Mr. Donovan, were energetic and able, and their work was well done. Mr. Healy's management of the office of controller was honest, efficient and satisfactory.

The total amount of taxes necessary to be raised in 1894 was \$2,114,656. The old indebtedness to be met was \$75,000. The new indebtedness amounted to \$231,600; salaries and election expenses, \$776,800; supplies, repairs and advertising, \$617,000; miscellaneous



expenses, \$178,775 ; contingent purposes, \$35,481 ; building purposes, \$200,000.

At the close of the fiscal year 1894 President Struckman reviewed what had been accomplished by the County Board. He said that he did not know why the expression "clean and businesslike" should not be applied to the administration of county affairs for the past year. The previous administration had been conducted in such a manner that little resources were left to be drawn upon by the board during 1894. The commissioners were compelled to rely upon their own ingenuity and good management to successfully carry on the affairs of the county. Not only was the board of 1894 confronted with a large number of poor persons on hand, but was compelled to meet an amount of suffering, misery and starvation almost unprecedented in the history of the county. The various strikes of that memorable year threw upon the board great responsibility and an unusual amount of work to meet the demands of charity. The resources of the county were drained although rigid economy was exercised.

In spite of all drawbacks and obstacles, the affairs of the county at the close of 1894 were in excellent condition. About \$60,000 that had to be met by the board during 1894 was left over from the previous administration. This amount was met from the surplus earnings of the county treasury. The president recommended the establishment of an emergency fund for the payment of such extra bills during any administration. The sewerage system at Dunning was greatly extended and improved. A new laundry costing over \$18,000 was constructed there. Although the smallpox epidemic had extended somewhat over the city and had increased the labors and care necessary at the institutions, all had been managed ably and successfully.

The contagious diseases of the institution at Dunning were placed under the management and control of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. The county agency during the year 1894 had undergone great pressure for relief of every description. At this date it seemed almost impossible to meet the requirements, but the agent, assisted by the County Board, promptly and successfully met every demand. The policy of ascertaining the friends and relatives of outside persons asking for assistance was followed and a great saving to the county resulted.

Although a new courthouse was needed, the board believed the public were not ready yet to stand such expense, and further believed that the present building could be made to answer the purpose for a decade or so yet. The board experienced much trouble also in completing the Criminal court room. During the year there was appropriated about \$30,000 for roads and bridges throughout the county. The county attorney's office was ably and successfully conducted. Many of the boodle cases were tried and the so-called Holland paint case was settled for much less than was demanded. Numerous other

cases against the county were defeated or settled for comparatively small sums. The county attorney's office likewise had given important opinions concerning many questions of importance to the board and to the county. As a whole, every department of the county service was improved over the condition of the previous years.

President Healy stated in 1895 that the revenue of the county for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1887, had been all spent but not collected. The outstanding indebtedness on that date against this revenue amounted to \$1,584,020.37. By December, 1894, this sum had been wholly paid, except about \$140,000 which was in dispute. He stated that it should be borne in mind that the taxes to cover the appropriations made for any fiscal year were not levied until such year was almost at an end, and that the collection of same was not made in earnest until about three months after the expiration of the year. As the cash resources of the county which came from the earnings of the various offices were considerably less than the appropriation for the jury services, salaries, etc., the county was compelled annually to borrow money in anticipation of the tax levy in order to be able to issue warrants in payment of supplies, salaries, etc., against money actually in the treasury. He announced that the true policy of the county should be to attain a position where it could borrow its own money. On December 1, 1894, there was in the county treasury cash on hand amounting to \$1,800,000, accumulated from the various appropriations during the preceding seven years. This account enabled the county to pay all maturing indebtedness and to do away with the old system of issuing scrip against the tax levy. The equalization of the taxable property of the county for 1894 amounted to \$271,954,169. The revenue from this assessment, together with the revenue from all other sources, gave the county a total of \$3,173,-788.26 with which to pay all county expenses.

During the fall of 1894 the people of the county by a decisive vote decided against the issuing of bonds for the erection of a new courthouse and jail. The vote was taken to mean that the county should repair and continue to use the existing building. It was suggested that the Probate court office should be removed to the Criminal court building. Much complaint regarding the inefficiency of the county jail had been passed. Mr. Healy stated that in his opinion the present building would answer the purpose of the county, providing there should be an increase in the cell space by the erection of a new wing.

On December 2, 1895, President Healy summed up what had been accomplished during the preceding fiscal year. The congested condition of all offices of the courthouse, owing to the immense increase of business of all descriptions, proved that more room would have to be provided in the near future. It was his opinion that two additional stories should be added to the courthouse, but the newspapers and many citizens opposed and combated this view. At this date legal proceedings to ascertain the nature of the title held by Cook



county to the west half of Block 39, the original town of Chicago, were pending. In the meanwhile additional courtrooms were secured temporarily in the Chicago Opera House building. During 1895 the courthouse was thoroughly overhauled and a new plumbing system throughout was installed. The building was greatly improved and rendered more suitable for public purposes than it probably had ever been before. The whole system of ventilation was changed and electric lights were added. Early in 1895 Mr. Healy advocated that a civil service law be passed and put into effect. Largely through his influence and efforts such a bill was passed and became a law on July 1 of that year.

During 1895 the county hospital as never before was taxed to its utmost capacity. Large additional sums to maintain the county institutions were necessary and were used. The pavilion for contagious diseases and the Detention hospital served excellent purposes throughout the year. The consolidation of the Detention hospital with the county hospital not only caused a large saving to the county, but resulted in better and more efficient service. A clinical laboratory for scientific and experimental purposes connected with the county hospital was established. All predicted that it would prove a valuable adjunct to the county charitable institutions, and it did. There was also established during the year a department for the manufacture of drugs and chemicals for the county institution. The management of the county institutions by one head continued to be a cause of success and congratulation. The patients were now, for the first time, under the sole management of an able and efficient corps of physicians. A supervising medical staff was selected at this time. Many changes and improvements in minor matters connected with the county institutions were made throughout the year. The poorhouse, as usual, gave the authorities considerable trouble and annoyance. The plan of separating bad characters from the others was adopted with excellent results. The county farm raised a large amount of produce of all kinds, which assisted materially in supporting the wants of that institution. The county agent necessarily was required not only to be honest but to be able, energetic, attentive and watchful. George F. Olson occupied that important position, and was complimented on his management of the department. One of the most difficult problems before the board was the wise, economical and proper expenditure of money appropriated for the care and relief of paupers. During 1895 the county agent's department was required to pay out about \$140,000 for the needy poor. The total number of families aided was 1,477. The poorhouse showed a daily average of about 800 men. It was believed that many of these individuals could properly be required to perform much-needed work upon the county farm.

Mr. Iles, county attorney, rendered excellent service during the year. Many important cases against the county were successfully



litigated or skilfully evaded. It was recommended that the Normal school, which cost the county annually about \$36,000, should be turned over to the management of the Chicago Board of Education, with the understanding that they should maintain that institution for the education particularly of teachers for Cook county public schools. It was recommended that a portion of the Normal school property should be sold, as it was believed that nearly \$200,000 could be realized from idle property there. A new wing which cost about \$100,000 was added to the county jail. An additional outlay of approximately \$60,000 would furnish sufficient cells probably to meet immediate demands. The old jail for years had been the cause of just complaint, owing to the insanitary condition of the building. Important improvements on the new Criminal court building were made. On July 1, 1895, the law creating the Cook County Civil Service Commission became operative and three commissioners began their difficult service. During the first five months of its existence to December 1, 1895, 1,500 applications for positions were received and 1,200 applicants were examined. An honest attempt in the teeth of great opposition to put the law into execution was made.

During the year the county hospital was attended by nurses from the Illinois Training School for Nurses at a cost of \$22,200. It was suggested that the county might find it advantageous to establish its own training school for help at the hospital. That step would insure the retention of trained, true and efficient nurses for many years at a time. As the office of superintendent of public service had the expenditure of nearly three quarters of a million dollars annually, the board throughout the year exacted rigid economy and sterling honesty in the management of its affairs. At the close of the year President Healy challenged any person to make a just criticism of the manner in which the institution had been conducted.

For the year 1895 the equalized valuation of all classes of property in Cook county was \$270,745,536. The law permitted the county to levy 75 cents on each \$100 of this valuation. This tax supplied a revenue of \$2,030,584 for 1896. Other receipts of the county increased the amount to a total of about \$3,183,584. The total bonded indebtedness on December 1, 1895, was \$4,206,000. It was seen to be necessary that great economy in all departments should be practiced to meet the current expenses and to slowly retire the old indebtedness. At that date the question of a tax upon all legacies and inheritances was before the people. The Legislature had recently passed an unsatisfactory law to that effect, and President Healy suggested that it should be repealed and some practical law be adopted in its place. He suggested that such tax should be applied to the support of charitable institutions. Mr. Healy favored the passage of this law because of the conceded fact that the poor man was taxed much higher in proportion than the rich man and that such a tax upon an inheritance would work no hardship upon its recipient. It

was suggested that the city of Chicago should bear much of this burden now resting upon the county. He advised that, in justice, the care of the sick and maimed poor should be taken by the city and that the insane and dependent children should be cared for by the state. As it was, the county with a limited revenue was called upon to provide a courthouse for all county offices, jail, hospital, insane asylum, poorhouse, morgue, etc., mainly, caused by the city itself. It was suggested that a law providing for payment of certain fees received at the State's attorney's office into the county treasury should be passed.

President Healy, on November 30, 1896, congratulated the County Board on the successful and economical management of county affairs during the preceding year. Although there was some friction from political factions, and from county management, the work of the board as a whole and of the county departments proved satisfactory to the public and was generally above criticism. It must be admitted, however, that the County Board did not throughout the year make due and bounden efforts to put into operation the new civil service law. To a large degree this neglect or failure was the cause of considerable sharp criticism from the newspapers. During the year the Department of Public Service was so ably and successfully managed as to attract general attention. Great economy was exercised and many improvements resulting in great savings were introduced and carried into effect. It was formerly a custom to let contracts for supplies without publicity and satisfactory competition. This custom was done away with and all contracts were now let after bids had been received according to specifications. In order to prevent fraud, all supplies when received under contract were rigidly inspected, with the result that ordinarily the best food and other supplies were obtained. Contractors were informed that they must comply with their contracts both as regards quantity and quality. Favoritism in awarding contracts was almost wholly banished from the departments. While it is true that the civil service law in a measure was neglected, yet considering the objections generally to the introduction of the system, this board should be given credit of having advanced the execution of that law probably as far as practicable. Any change necessarily encountered such obstacles that complete reform and alteration in so short a time could not properly be expected. The merit system was installed to a degree not anticipated by place-holders who held their tenure of office under the spoils system.

Another important improvement was to require all county officials to purchase their supplies through the Department of Public Service instead, as previously, through their own department. This change served the excellent purpose of placing under a perfect system of inspection all orders for supplies needed by the various county departments. Large sums were thus saved, because the service department



required all persons furnishing the supplies to meet competitive bids on specified goods and to comply with their agreements. Mr. Healy stated in December, 1896, that during the past two years more than \$300,000 was saved from the amounts appropriated to the various county departments. Although during 1895-96 a total of \$6,103,799.77 was appropriated, only \$5,720,977.76 was expended, leaving on hand \$367,592.24. During the year the building fund was exhausted, but necessarily so, for imperative improvements. The Normal school property was transferred to the Board of Education at a saving to the county annually of about \$36,000. The question of a county industrial school for boys and girls was settled during the year. The expense of conducting the institution at Dunning seemed slightly increased over previous years, but in reality was a decrease, owing to the large additional number of persons assisted during the year. It was believed that the institutions were so conducted that the benefits of charity were extended to all worthy cases without justifying, dignifying or encouraging pauperism. Two new features in the county agent's office were introduced through the year. One was the relief of indigent veterans under the Bogardus law and the other was the system of visitation of county physicians. President Healy closed his second year with the following correct statement: "Thus it is that, in dissolving, the County Board of 1895-96 takes with it the plaudits of an admiring public and the eight members of it who today will depart into private life and prosperity take with them the encomiums of all who appreciate a trust fulfilled and a duty well done."

On December 6, 1897, President Healy in his opening address said: "So successfully has your honorable body administered during the past twelve months that no matter what may be the difficulties to be surmounted and personal sacrifice demanded in the interests of hard, painstaking and for the most part, thankless tasks, I have every confidence in the ability of this board to successfully surmount all obstacles and triumphantly close its career of public usefulness as the most businesslike, economical and progressive set of public officials ever elected to a like capacity by voters of Cook county." Notwithstanding that the board was hampered by reduced revenues, burdened with great public debt and hemmed in by vague and contradictory laws and regulations, the affairs of the county were successfully managed. Never before had there been such demand for public charity. The county agent, the hospital, the poorhouse and the County Board were besieged by requests for help, the extent of which was not comprehended. The ingenuity of all county officials was taxed to the utmost. With only \$110,000 the county agent passed over the severest, most taxing and most distressing winter ever experienced by his department. The people of Chicago themselves partly realized the amount of suffering, and also generously contributed in many ways to its relief. At one period the demands



for temporary relief were so urgent that more than \$80,000 was subscribed by the citizens within one week.

Notwithstanding the pressure thus brought to bear, every department except that of the county agent exhibited a marked saving at the end of the fiscal year. Every department instituted reforms and improvements and was in better working condition along more economical, systematic and wiser lines than ever before. A praiseworthy sentiment of integrity, personal responsibility and love of county institutions was shown by heads and subordinates of every department. It could be said at the close of the year that the Cook County hospital, jail, insane asylum, and poorhouse were, for the first time in their history, models of their kind. A new and nobler era had dawned upon the conduct of Cook county affairs.

During 1896 considerable legislation for the benefit of Cook county was secured. All measures advocated were not passed, but the Legislature showed a disposition to aid the county so far as its wants were clearly, wisely, frankly and urgently made known. Bills in more or less satisfactory forms, regulating fee offices and revenues and reorganizing the jury system, were passed. Under them there was established a new jury commission with power to audit the payroll accounts of fee officers. The board and the newspapers during 1896 deserved great credit for securing desired reforms in revenue measures. The existing method of taxation and assessment was entirely reformed, but in the end did not wholly meet the requirements.

In 1896 the equalized valuation of taxable property in Cook county was fixed at \$272,920,117. This furnished a revenue of \$2,046,900. This amount, together with receipts from other sources, furnished a total revenue for all purposes of \$3,246,900. Under the new assessment system the total valuation was reduced more than \$10,000,000, leaving the county assessed a less sum than for a decade before. This necessitated the severest economy in the management of county affairs. It was seen at the outset that the receipts for 1898 would be less than those of 1897 by nearly \$100,000. In 1886 the total liabilities of the county amounted to \$6,154,520.37. In 1897 the total excess showed that from 1886 to 1897 county affairs were successfully managed, and in addition a saving of \$4,283,520.37 was effected. It was also shown that in 1886 the annual interest paid by the county was \$254,882, and in 1897 was reduced to \$161,500 annually. President Healy summed up the situation of the county at this time in the following language: "The showing as to liabilities is such as to warrant the statement that if the County Board should take its general fund, which is the amount of bank account saved during the ten years, for the purpose of paying for bonds, there would be but the old indebtedness created prior to the constitution of 1870 outstanding on the debit side of the ledger. This is a condition—not a theory—to which I respectfully call the attention of your honorable body and invite the thought and consideration of the public." An

important fact duly considered was that the system of constantly refunding old bonds had effected an enormous annual saving to the county.

During 1897 the various county departments were well and ably conducted. The institutions at Dunning were in excellent condition. The county agent's office was the pride of the County Board. The superintendent of public service accomplished additional improvements and reforms in every detail of his department. All departments of the county showed substantial saving over previous years. Repairs, decorations, insurance, fire-fighting apparatus, improved grounds, surroundings, sanitation, harmony and happiness took the place of the old wretched condition of public doubt, defalcations, rascality, stupidity and shame.

In the fall of 1898 Daniel D. Healy, president of the County Board, favored a constitutional convention that would give Chicago a new charter divorcing the rural towns of Cook county from the city and making the latter coextensive with the county. He did not advocate the extinguishment of the county government, but merely favored the territorial coincidence of city and county, the annulment of all unnecessary offices and expenses, and the separation from the county of such towns as did not like the arrangement. His plan was so revolutionary that it encountered both opposition and suspicion. The main object was to decrease public expense by so arranging the local government as to do away with all but one tax levying power. At this date (1898) the county revenues including the parks, schools, city, county, towns and drainage taxes and the revenues from fees and licenses aggregated over \$30,000,000 each year, the most of which under the then existing systems was frittered away without adequate return in clean streets and good government. For many years each party had claimed that the election of its nominee meant civic efficiency and honesty, but in the end the elections invariably meant otherwise. The difficulty was with the system and not with the men elected to office. The mayors elected had generally been incorruptible. There had been an honest effort in every department to give clean and satisfactory service. But neither the corrupt nor the honest could change the complicated, cumbersome and objectionable lack of system that had been handed down as a stumbling block heritage from the infancy and childhood of the county and city governments. Controller Wetherell, whose honesty was never questioned, declared that he was unable to conduct the financial business of the city as prescribed by law. Mr. Healy's plan was to change chaos and complication to system and simplicity in both city and county affairs. He insisted that with an income of \$30,000,000 there was no valid reason why the streets should not be cleaned and lighted, the parks be opened, the police be properly supported, the schools be efficiently conducted, the water supply be rendered adequate and pure, the drainage canal be completed, the sewerage system



be rendered perfect, and all institutions be suitably maintained. Enormous expense could be saved by uniting under one centralized head the then existing seventeen taxing bodies of the county. Honesty was not the only desideratum. City and county needed consolidation of local powers; safeguards upon expenditures; centralized government; a system that would balance books every night; a certain plan that would stop leaks and waste; the abolition within the city limits of county and township governments with their clerks, collectors, supervisors and town boards; the establishment of one department of collection; the parks placed under a department of the city; the schools to constitute another department of the city; the same of the drainage board and county institutions; the legislative functions of the city government to be placed in the hands of a council composed of two branches like the Legislature; all assessments to be another department; the upper branch of the city government to be elected by districts and the lower by wards; the councilmen of both branches to be paid and made to work. The plan proposed by Mr. Healy, though revolutionary, was the most cohesive and feasible ever presented to the public of Cook county. It holds just as good in 1909 as in 1898. The *Tribune* alleged that Mr. Healy had on hand at that time two great schemes: One to crowd the city out of the city hall building and out of its right to occupy one-half of the public square for the inadequate sum of \$1,000,000, and the other as above described. The paper argued that little was to be gained by such a revolution. It believed that taxes would be increased, that decentralization could be carried too far as well as centralization; that the council, if unfaithful in a few things, would be more unfaithful in the many duties of the proposed system. It declared openly that neither the council nor the County Board had always been honest; that the school management had been criminally lax and extravagant; that the park boards had not been immaculate; that the Drainage Board had been suspected, and that therefore corruption under the larger power proposed by Mr. Healy would not only not be eradicated, but increased corruption might be expected. The *Tribune*, however, did not seem to consider duly that the proposed new form of government was patterned after that of the United States and that of the several states with their House, Senate and Executive to severally watch each other. Therein safety and purity reposed. Even upon the hypothesis that nearly all men are dishonest, the more there are of them in positions of responsibility the greater chance that one honest one will be found to check corruption. It is rare that all of any large body of men are dishonest. The honest ones, by public outcry, can always stir the people to prevent corruption. With two large coördinate bodies to watch each other, and an executive, usually honest, to exercise the veto power, corruption can be reduced to a minimum.

On December 5, 1898, President James C. Irwin of the County Board said: "Although we receive the charge of the County Board

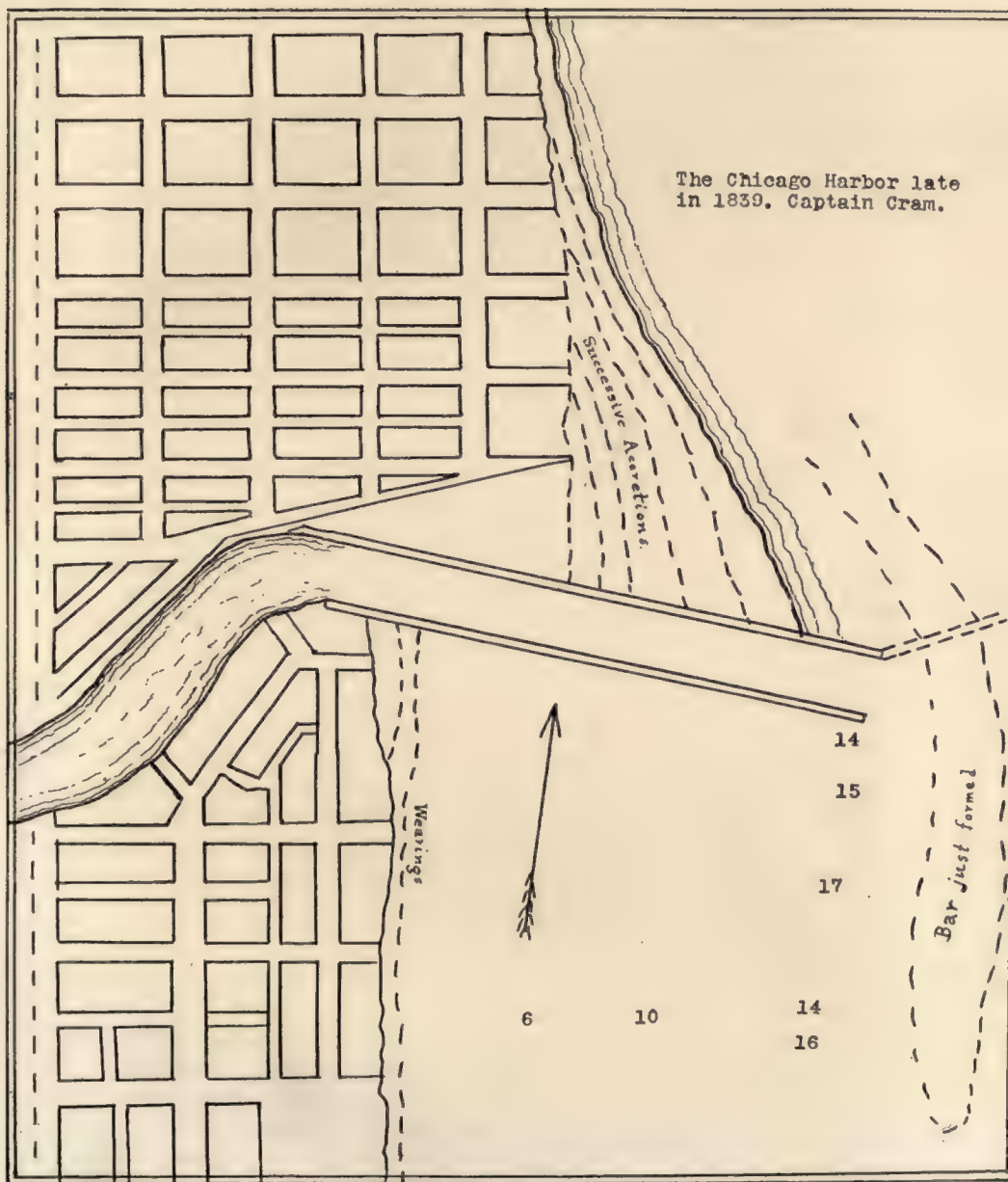


at a time when its affairs are in a condition of the highest excellence, when its finances are in perfect order and its institutions are in a splendid state of equipment and management, we have at the same time our work cut out for us in disposing of new problems and in continuing the satisfactory course that has marked the past four years of the county history. Our predecessors have been wise, careful, economical, far-seeing, prudent and businesslike." He stated that the County Board was confronted with two horns of a dilemma. First, to continue the policy of supplying the growing demands of the public charities and second to supply the necessary funds to operate properly the new departments added to the county budget by recent legislative acts. He said, "The county revenues for the next year have been seriously reduced by the failure of the local assessors and the State Board of Equalization to provide sufficient valuation upon which to base the appropriation bills. It will require genuine financial talent on your part, as well as the most conservative management on the part of the executive department, in order to prevent the issue of scrip during the coming year."

For the fiscal year ending December, 1899, the total valuation upon which the assessment was made was \$249,775,351. Under the law this assessment enabled the board to realize a revenue of \$1,875,315. All other resources increased the revenue to a working total of \$3,085,315. This sum was \$79,248 less than the revenue for the preceding year. It was realized that the expenditures of the previous year were augmented by the expenses of the new departments of Boards of Review and Assessors, the Jury Commission, etc., in the face of a less revenue. It was realized that in all probability to be more than self-sustaining could not be expected from the fee offices. The amounts required by the Boards of Assessors and Review and the Jury Commission could not be forecast with accuracy. While the bill was pending at Springfield the estimates of such expenses were fixed at \$250,000 a year. However, as it was the first year of the experiment the expense, it was thought, might considerably exceed that amount. The original cost of setting up the plants would have to be sustained, and unlooked for expense in getting started would have to be met. It was to be presumed that after 1898-99 the Boards of Review and Assessors would so increase the valuation as to cover these additional expenses, but this step could not be expected the first year of the existence of those departments. In the meantime the Board of Commissioners faced the dilemma of meeting a larger expenditure with less revenue. It was thought that appropriations for several of the departments might be reduced, and therefore possibly as high as \$100,000 could be gained for emergency expenses.

It was realized that any cut in the amount expended by the hospital service would be neither wise nor practicable. In view of all the circumstances it was thought that the total tax levy for 1898 would be

The Chicago Harbor late  
in 1839. Captain Cram.







\$1,873,315 against \$1,952,563 for 1897. It was believed best that instead of adopting a sweeping reduction in salaries and supplies it would be wiser to adopt rigid business methods of economy and expenditure. The Legislature was asked to relieve the situation in Cook county by cutting off expenses paid to certain institutions which should be paid by the state, as for instance the industrial schools, dieting persons at the House of Correction, the care of inmates of state institutions, and sums spent on the jury commissions—all aggregating a total of about \$95,900. It was believed that the expenses for the industrial schools, the asylums for children and for the adult insane, etc., were improperly fastened upon Cook county. It was further thought that the city of Chicago should pay the cost of maintaining the House of Correction, as it was almost wholly a city institution. It was recommended by the president of the board that due attention should be paid to proceedings that would secure necessary changes in the laws affecting the varied interests of Cook county. It was recommended that the present courthouse and county building should be enlarged. This was a matter that had been previously considered by the board, but soon it was realized some definite action must be taken. Several persons advocated two stories built on the top of the existing courthouse, and others advocated an entirely new building. Already the county at great expense was renting rooms outside of the county building. The president recommended the appointment of a special committee on legislation, whose duty it should be to give impetus and finality to the request of the County Board upon the Legislature. He further recommended that the people should favor a constitutional convention that would give to Cook county reforms so sadly and steadily needed and so unlikely to be obtained from the Legislature. He also favored the introduction of civil service into the rules of the county hospital. The regulation of the appointment, services and conduct of internes for the hospital were duly considered. A consumptives' hospital was demanded and projected at this date. In December, 1899, the committee on finance reported that in order to meet the current expenses it would be necessary to raise by taxation the sum of \$2,616,100. In addition, there should be levied \$75,000 to meet interest on the old indebtedness and \$233,900 to be levied for payment of principal and interest on the new debt.

In his address of December 4, 1899, President James C. Irwin stated that the year 1899, though filled with exacting difficulties, was successfully passed by the County Board. It was noted that the new law concerning assessments added a considerable sum to the fixed expenses of the county and that had it not been for the excellent condition in which the county finances were placed, and had not the administration during 1899 been conducted thoroughly according to business principles, the board might not have so successfully passed all obstacles. In passing the new revenue law the

Legislature failed to make provision for its maintenance, which burden thereupon fell to the lot of Cook county. The same was true of the new primary law. Notwithstanding all the obstacles the County Board grumbled not, but paid all obligations and at the end of the year made an excellent business showing. In order to accomplish this, however, the board found it necessary to eliminate the building fund, to reduce greatly the contingent fund, and to curtail to the minimum the ordinary running expenses of the county offices and institutions. The Boards of Assessors and Review cost over \$279,000. As there was a decrease of over \$100,000 in revenue over that of the previous year, making a total of over \$385,000 to be met in 1899, and in addition as the receipts fell short about \$300,000, it was highly to the credit of the board that all departments were carried on successfully, satisfactorily, efficiently and honestly throughout the whole year. However, it was recognized by everybody posted on county affairs that additional revenue was absolutely necessary, owing to the fact that expenditures were greatly increased and that only the strictest economy had enabled the board to weather the gale during the past few years. Various items in 1900 increased the expenditures by about \$500,000.

At the end of 1899 the total bonded indebtedness, old and new, amounted to \$3,766,000. During the year there was paid of the bonded indebtedness nearly \$200,000 in principal and interest. The County Board also refunded the \$750,000 courthouse bonds at 4 per cent instead of 5 per cent as before. All of the county institutions were admirably conducted and all kept within the reduced appropriations for salaries and supplies. The county agent accomplished better results than ever before with less revenue. With only \$110,000 he relieved a total of 36,138 families, of whom 4,946 were those of grand army veterans under the Bogardus law. The county hospital admitted 20,202 patients, and at the Detention hospital 2,229 cases were disposed of. Of the latter, 1,470 were insane and 659 were dependent children. At Dunning the institutions were likewise excellently conducted. The consumptive's hospital records showed 940 patients admitted and 470 discharged. The number admitted to the poorhouse was 2,001. In the insane asylum at that date were 1,396 patients. The average daily population in the three institutions at Dunning was 2,889. Many new minor improvements such as sidewalks, painting, fences, boilers, flooring, etc., were made at Dunning. Management of the office of county agent, the county hospital and the Department of Public Service could scarcely be improved, according to the statements of President Irwin. It was recommended that a separate building at the county hospital, to be used as a temporary habitation for children under treatment for juvenile offenses, should be constructed at once. Such children thus far were located either in the children's ward of the county hospital or at the Detention hospital, neither of which



was a proper place for them. It was stated that at least 100 more beds for persons suffering from contagious diseases should be provided. The records showed that there was a notable and alarming increase in the number of insane persons cared for by the county. There was need now for a new morgue and for improvements of the electrical plant at the Dunning buildings. It was thought advisable to have a separate building for epileptic children and adults. The president of the board recommended that the pay of members of labor unions be graduated upon the scale adopted by the union.

It was stated by the president of the board in April, 1900, that the reason why the bonds of Cook county were favored by purchasers was because of the system adopted of retiring them at the rate of one-twentieth each year and that the county for the past twelve years had paid cash on all its obligations. The bonded indebtedness at this date was about \$3,572,000. Under the law Cook county could issue bonds to the amount of about \$17,000,000. In 1900 an important question before the whole county was the consolidation of city, town and county governments.

In December, 1900, President Irwin stated that during the past two years the Dunning institutions and the county hospital were splendidly managed. Although the latter at all times was crowded it performed excellent service and was specially well conducted. The Dunning institutions were in excellent condition. Many improvements in discipline, economy and management of departments were inaugurated during 1900. The rate per capita cared-for inmates was reduced. The dieting and care of patients in the consumptive and sick ward were improved. It was stated by the president with pride that the institutions were looked upon by every state in the Union as models of their kind. Particularly was the Department of Public Service well, ably, successfully and efficiently managed. Improvements and reforms scarcely deemed possible were inaugurated and established from time to time as the year progressed. An expenditure system of competitive bids and of examining supplies and accounts was carried into effect, with the result that all favoritism, graft, fraud and politics were at least for the time absolutely eliminated from the department. The county agent during 1900 accomplished wonders in his difficult duties. Although he had the expenditure of a large sum of money, every dollar was legitimately spent and fully accounted for as a necessity and a benefit.

The act of President Irwin of the County Board late in November, 1900, in vetoing several public coal bills, met the approval of the newspapers and the public. It was shown that such bills had not been introduced by Superintendent Lange at Dunning nor by Superintendent of Public Service Healy. The importance of a step of this character was realized when it was announced that the annual coal bill of Cook county was about \$225,000. The object of this veto was to prevent the unauthorized acceptance of inferior coal on county contracts.



President Irwin about this time said that the town system was a cesspool of corruption, and that the object of an appropriation which he had recently vetoed was to support "crews of highwaymen who render no service whatever to the people." The newspapers deplored that the president of the board had not previously exercised his right to veto long before during his term, in order to prevent other and numerous acts of extravagance on the part of the County Board. Many salary grabs and improper contracts, it was alleged, could have been prevented by such powers exercised at an earlier date.

Early in December, 1900, the newspapers requested that President Hanberg of the County Board should refuse to identify himself with the Republican machine by reappointing the former men to the management of charitable institutions and the heads of departments in the county government. It was declared that the management of county affairs, while clean and honorable in most respects, had become contaminated by the bad influences of partisan spoilsmen and therefore should be purified. Upon such pledges, it was declared, Mr. Hanberg had been elected as president of the County Board. It was therefore right for the public to expect vast improvements in the management of county affairs.

In January, 1901, the Citizens' association announced that the City Civil Service commission had shown much greater efficiency during the year than had been shown by the County Civil Service commission. According to the reports the County commission had held but one examination during the year, while the City commission had held 109 examinations. The Citizens' association called attention to the fact that while the county commissioners were drawing each \$1,500 per year, they had accomplished nothing in this line of duty. The association threatened to go before the grand jury with the facts in order to secure an improvement in existing conditions.

The press thought that the course taken by the Citizens' association in attacking the County Civil Service commission prevented, in all probability, a reign of graft in county affairs. The County Civil Service commissioners were accused of jugglery and charged with attempts to defeat the civil service law, and to favor political supporters. There were 449 county positions under civil service appointment, and unless the Civil Service commissioners obeyed the law there might result—probably would result—a season of graft that would startle the community. The association publicly declared that the present commissioners were guilty of malfeasance in office. The County Board under Mr. Hanberg had made an honest effort to enforce the civil service rules. It was the determination of the Citizens' association to prevent in the Civil Service department any scandal such as had disgraced the county administration in the purchase of coal under contract.

In January, 1901, the Commercial club of Chicago took initial steps to establish a modern reform school. The committee to report

on this subject was as follows: William A. Fuller, chairman; E. G. Keith, J. H. Bradley, E. B. Butler, and C. H. McCormick. This committee made a thorough investigation of various institutions of this character throughout the country and recommended that Cook county should have such a school.

The County Board in February, 1901, authorized a total expenditure during the coming year of \$3,402,525. The estimated receipts for the year amounted to the same sum. The salaries of commissioners were placed at \$3,600. This appropriation bill had been deadlocked in committees for about six weeks. It cut 10 per cent from the salaries of all county officials and employes drawing \$3,000 a year or more. The salary of the chief clerk of the Board of Review was cut from \$6,000 to \$3,600. Two members of the board insisted that the salary of each commissioner should be cut down to \$3,000. Two members of the board voluntarily reduced their salaries to \$3,000. One commissioner agreed to accept in full for his year's services, \$2,400. The appropriation bill was prepared with the idea of reducing the expenditure \$350,000 more than it had been the year past. In 1900 the bill had been \$3,693,304.

The dieting of jurors and the management of their lodgings were faulty and criticised. The Board of Civil Service Commissioners, though hampered by prejudice and by open and bitter opposition, managed to effect a considerable advance over the previous year. The industrial schools were recognized as a great benefit to the county. They were materially assisted by the County Board. During the year 1900 the two issues of bonds, one for \$750,000 and the other for \$1,150,000, were refunded at a low rate of interest, thus saving annually to the county a large sum. As a whole, the county passed through the year in better shape than had been anticipated. Though the revenues were smaller than before and though the expenses were higher, rigid economy, pruning of salaries, curtailment of every unnecessary expense and the inspection of all legitimate outgoes accomplished a most successful administration of county affairs. At the close of 1900 among the important questions were, What provisions should be made for sustaining the Board of Jury Commissioners, Civil Service Commissioners, Assessors and Review, and also should there be a constitutional convention, and should town and city governments be consolidated under one head?

In December, 1900, President John J. Hanberg stated with some concern that from outside rumors it was to be inferred that the county was not in good financial condition. It was certain that the Legislature, perhaps unwittingly, had inflicted upon Cook county the burdens of new revenue and primary laws without providing for the expense arising under them. They had undoubtedly crippled the taxing power and curtailed the income without adding to the resources or revenue. However, retrenchment and economy properly and justly applied, it was argued, would no doubt carry the county



successfully through the coming year. Necessarily large sums would have to be spent to sustain the county institutions. Still greater efficiency under the merit system being persistently put in operation by the Civil Service Commission could and should be obtained.

In October, 1901, the County Board emphasized very strongly its request that the State Board of Equalization should increase the assessed valuation on railroad and capital stock over the assessment of the previous year. At this date they prepared statistics showing that the departments of Jury Commissioners, Civil Service Commissioners, Boards of Assessors and Review and Primary Law cost the county annually about \$400,000. In addition the general election laws were so changed as likewise to double the expense of conducting elections. In the near future, also, additional judges and increased judicial expense would add an additional cost of about \$144,000. As the county's income from fee offices had steadily decreased for five years, no relief could be expected from that quarter. It was therefore apparent that the needed revenue must come from an increased assessment or an increased levy. As already there was much complaint concerning the burden of taxation, any new levy, it was reasoned, should be placed upon untaxed railroad property and the capital stock of various corporations. It was the common belief throughout Cook county at this date that neither the railroads nor the corporations referred to were assessed as much as they should be under the law. It was shown that under the restoration of the 5 per cent limit the assessment of railroads and corporations was not increased proportionately with other property throughout the county. Should such a proportionate increase be made, the total assessment of railroad property would aggregate about \$10,000,000 more than contemplated, and therefore a sufficient additional revenue would be yielded to meet all legitimate county expenditures. One of the city railways, in 1901, was assessed \$7,000,000, and yet its total stock in New York on this date was worth in open market \$28,140,000. Why, it was asked, should not this corporate property be listed for assessment at its actual cash value just as the property of individuals was listed?

On January 6, 1902, President Hanberg said that a rigid examination during 1901 proved that for many years the county had been without sufficient means adequately to keep pace with the increased population and consequently with the public service. In addition there had been recently passed several enactments requiring large expenditures by the county without furnishing it the means to meet the same. To add to the annoyance the constitution prevented the county from increasing the tax rate, thus binding it hand and foot and rendering it practically helpless to meet expenses except through niggardly economy and unwise retrenchment. For instance, the average attendance at Dunning in 1895 was 2,637, while in 1901 it was 3,042. This necessitated a much greater expenditure, and to



meet the same the board accordingly was compelled to discontinue necessary building operations and former boards had been compelled to check progression along modern ideas of improvement. It was shown that in the face of increased expenditures to the amount of \$500,000, the previous board was compelled to abate \$443,000 of county taxes. But that was not all. That administration was compelled to hand over to its successor about \$244,000 of back bills, and hand over the county institutions in an impoverished condition so far as revenue was concerned. Therefore the administration in 1901 was compelled not only to meet these back bills, but likewise to provide relief and support for the county institutions. In order to be sure of the ground on which they stood the board made a searching investigation of every department. As a whole the affairs of the county could scarcely be in better condition. With a decreased revenue and an augmented expense, county affairs had been conducted with almost phenomenal excellence, but necessarily a few obligations were forced over to be met by the subsequent administration.

During the year 1901 the following was accomplished: The floating debt was reduced from over \$244,000 to \$156,000; the Civil Service board was reorganized and rendered much more efficient; the county hospital was reorganized and changed in management and system; the medical department of the hospital was reorganized and improved; supplies for the county institutions were inspected and rendered better than ever before; scientific specifications and contracts in the matter of coal deliveries were investigated and adopted; the soft coal contractors "gentlemen's agreement" was broken up; the county attorney forced the collection of delinquent taxes and in six weeks secured \$15,000; a new clinical laboratory and museum was established and equipped at the county hospital; a new boiler plant was established in the same institution; a revision of the system of management at Dunning was provided for; the county bonded indebtedness was reduced \$212,500. In addition, every department was investigated and the service thereof still further improved.

At the beginning of 1902 the following improvements and reforms seemed necessary: The construction of new buildings at Dunning or the improvement and expansion of the old ones; the insane asylum at Dunning was packed to its capacity and needed enlargement; the county should vote \$500,000 in bonds with which to construct new buildings and make necessary improvements at Dunning. It was a fact not generally known that the public institutions at Dunning were on a larger scale than almost any other similar institutions in the country. The state institutions containing Cook county inmates were crowded so far as this county's rights were concerned. It seemed absolutely necessary that new departments for the care of various and numerous diseases should be provided and should be iso-

lated from each other. It was recommended that every building at Dunning should be thoroughly inspected and that every available room and corner should be utilized. President Hanberg recommended that the board, without waiting for the bond issue to be voted upon soon, should proceed at once to accumulate as large a building fund as possible in order to meet requirements absolutely necessary to be made during the next few years at Dunning.

The number of accidental deaths at railways or grade crossings was called to the attention of the board. New elevators in the county buildings were required. Every assistance possible should be afforded the Civil Service commissioners to comply with the law. It was recommended that the county attorney should proceed at once to collect every dollar of delinquent taxes possible. President Hanberg advised that the County Board instead of being elected entirely at one time should be chosen at different times in order that the affairs of any preceding year might be in possession of at least one-half of each new board.

In December, 1901, the total bonded indebtedness of the county amounted to \$3,360,000 and the grand total of all county liabilities aggregated \$3,516,920.62. The total reduction of county liabilities during 1901 amounted to \$299,809.59. The president said, "From the above statement it is obvious that a singular paradox exists in county finances. We are retiring each year \$212,500 of bonded indebtedness while there exists a condition in county buildings at Dunning that can only be described as intolerable." The unwisdom of this state of affairs was clearly and ably pointed out.

During the year there was appointed a disinterested committee of prominent citizens to investigate thoroughly the condition and management of county institutions. Such investigation revealed numerous weaknesses in the management of the county hospital. The investigation resulted in the appointment of Daniel D. Healy as warden under instruction to thoroughly reorganize the management of that institution. It was immediately thereafter determined to make a similar investigation of the institutions at Dunning. It is probable that never before in the history of the county were such search and investigation of all county institutions and departments instituted and carried to completion. Many faults were revealed and many little improvements were thus accomplished. The office of the county attorney, under E. W. Simms, was conducted in a most successful manner. An investigation showed that during the past ten years \$7,000,000 in delinquent taxes was still on the books. Steps to collect as much of this as possible were taken. Important reforms in fee offices and in the public service were also instituted. As a whole, the administrations of 1900 and 1901 were successful and satisfactory. Delinquencies could be traced almost directly to a lack of revenue. However, the board of 1901 instituted numerous reforms in line with the impulse that had been given to reform during eight or ten previous years.



At the close of the fiscal year 1902 excellent progress was shown in every department of the county public service. On December 1, 1902, the following was the condition of the county: Total bonded indebtedness, \$3,147,500; floating liabilities, \$196,145.56; during two years there was a total reduction of county liabilities of \$472,994.65; never was the county in better condition; at last the officials were no longer in perplexity and doubt as to the outcome of any year's administration; although the revenues were still too small in the face of a rapidly advancing population and all its increased expenditures, the board at all times felt amply secure and able to successfully carry the county through any year with high credit.

President Henry G. Foreman on December 1, 1902, in his address to the new County Board, noted that there was a floating debt of several hundred thousand dollars and in addition about \$150,000 due to cover the expenses of the last election. Provision for the payment of this floating and additional indebtedness must be made. It was therefore necessary to make a considerable reduction in the expenditures of the various departments. There was recommended the appointment of a special attorney to look after the tax levy and do necessary work for the Boards of Review and Assessors and oversee necessary legislation connected with the office of county treasurer and collector. It was determined to make greater progress in clearing the criminal docket in order that expenses might be lessened and the rights of those charged with offenses might be paid proper regard. Improved methods of bookkeeping were recommended for various departments. Advisory boards in connection with committees of the County Board were deemed advisable. These boards it was thought should consist of broadminded, public spirited citizens who could be induced to devote time enough to the consideration of public affairs to benefit the county. It was recommended that one of the boards should be called the advisory legal counsel. The County Board, it was suggested, should be the arbiter of all salaries and appointments under its jurisdiction. The board thought that civil service should be expanded to a still greater degree. About this time it was determined to appoint a committee on legislation whose duty should be to attend each sitting of the Legislature for the purpose of securing needed laws of interest to Cook county.

On December 7, 1903, President Foreman of the County Board stated that the overshadowing problem of the past year was that of finance. The board encountered serious obstacles during the year 1903. This trouble had been anticipated and predicted by preceding boards for several years. A deficit that had grown into a floating debt amounted in December, 1902, to over \$500,000. This must be met, but how to do it was the problem. It was resolved to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,250,000 to wipe out this indebtedness and to prevent further accumulations of debt during the year 1903 ren-



dered certain by the lack of revenue. The next step was to increase the revenue by legislative enactment so that they could not again be involved in such distress. It was determined also to put the county abstract department in such condition that an income instead of a loss would result annually. In June, 1903, the people of the county voted upon the bond question and decided in its favor, and accordingly \$1,250,000 in 4 per cent bonds was issued and sold in two lots at a premium. This money was promptly used to discharge the floating debt and to inaugurate a system, so far as practicable under the circumstances, of doing business on a cash basis. Four laws were requested of the Legislature, as follows: The 2 per cent bill; the inheritance tax bill; the abstract bill and the bill to decrease court costs. The only assistance received from Springfield was the repeal of the law creating additional judges for Cook county. While this cut off expense, it likewise entailed great hardship upon the legal branch of the public service. The Legislature also passed the bill making the county directly responsible for abstracts issued by the recorder and creating a guaranty fund.

In November, 1902, the question of issuing \$500,000 worth of building bonds was answered affirmatively by the people. This meant the completion of additional cottages for the insane and for tuberculosis patients at Dunning and a separate building at the county hospital for patients suffering from contagious diseases. Another important innovation during 1903 was the appointment of several advisory boards of public-spirited citizens. A commission to establish an outer belt or parkways and preserves was appointed and set at work. A thistle commissioner was also appointed. During the year an immense amount of relief work was done, about 6,834 families being relieved. The county hospital and the institutions at Dunning were subject to close inspection and a number of radical changes found necessary from experience were instituted. The medical department at Dunning was a source of much perplexity, but was made satisfactory. The Civil Service department made excellent progress during the year. The people of the county and office holders generally came to recognize that the merit system was an inevitable sequence of modern civilization and progress. The county attorney's work showed greater system, better classification and more successful methods generally than ever before. A considerable sum in delinquent taxes was collected. The departments of Controller, Treasurer, Recorder, Coroner, Board of Assessors, Board of Review, Jury Commissioners and Superintendent of Schools showed progress along improved methods of management. The following progressive steps were advised: No floating debt should be created; the building improvements at Dunning should be rushed rapidly to completion; the abstract department should be reformed and expanded in accordance with the new law; all county buildings should be rendered fireproof or be supplied with fire es-

capex; antiquated machinery and plants of all sorts should be supplanted with up to date and improved patterns; the county agent needed larger and better quarters; the pathological department of the county hospital should be made more satisfactory; and the present efficient system at Dunning should be continued and still greater improvements should be made if possible.

In his annual message in January, 1905, President Brundage stated that the income of the county was insufficient to meet necessary obligations, and that under the circumstances there was little opportunity for improvement or retrenchment. The question before the board was how to obtain relief without assailing the Juul law. A year before this date the County Board faced a deficit, including disputed claims, of about \$518,000. Unable to meet this obligation, it frankly went to the county, which sanctioned the issue of \$1,250,000 in bonds. This sum, together with \$500,000 obtained from the building fund, enabled the board to conduct county affairs on a cash basis and to erect new buildings at Dunning and at the county hospital. However, the amounts thus obtained were insufficient to carry on county affairs, and by January, 1905, there were outstanding unpaid bills to the amount of \$538,876 and with only \$199,845 cash available. The figures thus indicated that more than \$700,000 additional over and above the present revenue was required annually to meet the expenses of the county. Not only that, but the running expenses were steadily increasing year by year without a corresponding increase in the revenue. The new Superior Court judges, the maintenance of the new Children's and Contagious Disease hospitals and the new cottages for the insane asylum required an additional outlay approximately of \$60,000 per annum. In 1904 the tax levy amounted to \$2,416,483, the county rate being only about 54 cents after being scaled down by operation of the Juul law. In 1905 both the total assessed valuation and the county rate were reduced, showing a shrinkage in taxation over the previous year of \$102,804. Thus it was shown that the county was undergoing an artificial existence and depending on the skill and audacity of its officers to successfully conduct its affairs through any one year. Either the skill of the officers, parsimonious retrenchment, or bond issues must be depended upon to tide the county over each year unless some radical changes were adopted. Generally, public opinion and the views of the board were against any change in the 5 per cent limitation section of the revenue law. It seemed necessary that the Board of Assessors must become more diligent in discovering taxable property, or that the fees of the various county officers must be raised.

With this situation to face, the County Board in January, 1905, favored legislation along the following lines: To enable counties to retain a portion of the money derived from taxation upon legacies, etc.; to reimburse counties for the cost of collecting taxes; to transfer the insane hospital at Dunning to the State government; to place



the attending staff of physicians and surgeons on a six year term of service; to extend the civil service to all employes of Cook county. President Brundage recommended that all these matters should be energetically pushed by the county committee on legislation.

It was noted at this time that the dockets of the Circuit and Superior courts were congested with more than 30,000 cases and that some measure of relief should be at once adopted. Special legislation to remedy this condition of affairs was recommended. Owing, however, to the financial stringency of the county it was not deemed advisable to secure at this date eight additional judges as was proposed. This would mean an additional annual expense of about \$240,000 which could not be borne by the county without great inconvenience. The judges were needed and it was a serious question, owing to the congestion of the dockets, whether these judges should be appointed and in some manner the expenses be covered, or whether they should remain unappointed and the courts be left to their existing conditions with dockets two years in arrears. It was thought that the new Municipal courts to be provided for in the new charter would, in a large measure, clear the dockets. One reason for the congestion in the courts was the disapproval of the decisions in justice courts by litigants owing to the iniquitous fee system which put a premium upon litigation. It was at once recommended that there should be reform in both practice and procedure in the county courts. At this date there were twenty-six Circuit and Superior judges. Of this number four sat permanently in the Criminal court and six in the Appellate court. Two were assigned to hear chancery cases in the Superior court. This left but fourteen judges to face the congestion of 30,000 law cases, with the knowledge that litigation was on the increase in proportion to the growing population.

President Brundage, in 1905, noted the following improvements: The superior classification of insane patients; the care of the physically sick insane; new quarters for working patients; the completion of the new building for the use of the insane, etc. It was stated that the hospital for the insane was not a prison, but was designed to remedy human defects. Many of such persons could be so improved as to be made self-supporting. In connection with the asylum should be workshops where brushes, brooms, shoes and other articles could be made by the inmates if able. The infirmary needed a rearrangement of its service. At this date the Home for the Care of Tuberculosis Patients showed excellent results, as the mortality rate was lower than before and the conditions better. There was needed a ward of the institution down town for the moribund cases. It was recommended that a visitation committee of five representative citizens should constitute a part of the administrative service at Dunning. At the county hospital a notable improvement in the attending staff of physicians and surgeons was made. It was recommended,



owing to the large amount of pathological material at the county hospital and the institutions at Dunning, that the medical staff connected with them should commence a system of scientific research along lines that would prove a benefit to the inmates there domiciled. The outdoor relief department was making a creditable showing. President Brundage declared, "The Civil Service law must be enforced in letter and spirit." He recommended that all intoxicated employes should be separated from the service. Considerable improvement on the courthouse and Criminal Court building was in progress. The office of the county attorney needed expansion.

In his annual message of December, 1905, President Brundage stated that the following large problems engaged the attention of the board during the year 1905: The new courthouse enterprise; buildings for the Juvenile court and allied service; simplification of court machinery; improvement of the Civil Service law and its extension to the staffs of the county hospital and to the probation officers of the Juvenile court; the non-scholastic construction of the county institutions' medical staffs; legislation to increase county revenue to be used in extinguishing floating debts, etc.; an expansion of charity administration and the improvement of buildings and equipments; and modernized office system for the office of State's attorney, recorder and coroner. The greatest work undertaken was the beginning of the new courthouse. This was a gigantic enterprise and required able and honest management to prevent graft and scandal. The construction of the building had been advocated for many years and now was absolutely necessary, as the old structure was steadily falling to pieces and was very dangerous. The special committee appointed to examine the condition of the old building and report on the advisability and wisdom of constructing a new one, reported in favor of the new building. The County Board concurred, the question was submitted to the public and authority to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for that purpose was carried by a majority of 38,445 votes. The work of planning the new building and securing temporary quarters was taken up at once. The citizens previously appointed to investigate the subject were continued as advisory members of the Board of Commissioners. The committee of the whole of the board, with Mr. Brundage as chairman, had general charge of all the operations connected with the erection of the new structure. In all cases the lowest responsible bid was accepted, though not until approved by the committee of the whole, which embraced the entire board, but by the advisory committee as well. Every means to prevent fraud and graft and to secure an honest and economical management of affairs was adopted by the board. Holabird & Roche were named as the architects and John M. Ewen was engaged as expert consulting engineer. Under excellent management and surroundings, with every plan and purpose rigidly scrutinized and investigated, the work of the new structure was commenced.

In the meantime it was necessary to secure temporary quarters for the various county offices. Room in different locations with offices widely separated was secured, but it was the best course that could be pursued and proved no serious hardship.

During the year 1905 a new building to serve both as courthouse and detention home was projected and commenced. Great improvement in the management of the courts was made. A return to the individual calendar system of the Superior court resulted in the more rapid accomplishment of work and in the gradual reduction of accumulated cases. The same progress was not made in the Circuit court, which refused to change its system. Amendments to the Civil Service law effected many improvements in the details of managing and successfully conducting the various county departments and institutions. One effect of the amendment was to give all employes the right of appeal to the Civil Service commission. Full provision for the investigation of all cases deserving the same was made. The law also made the appointment of probation officers a county function.

During 1905 the financial problem still seriously confronted the County Board. Before any relief could be expected it was necessary for the people of the county to understand the true condition of affairs. The Merchants' club of Chicago did much to explain to the people the necessity of improved revenue laws. A law fixing a minimum of 65 cents below which the county rate could not go was secured as an amendment to the Juul law. This amendment would supply the county annually thereafter with about \$500,000 additional revenue. It was believed that this sum would liquidate the annual deficit, but it did not provide for the liquidation of the floating indebtedness in existence, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000. Another law secured was an increase of the fees in the offices of the recorder, county clerk and attorney, the addition amounting annually to about \$100,000. An emergency liability requiring a special appropriation of \$105,150 was created during the year at the time of the teamsters' strike. During the year the payment of probation officers and the expense of publishing annually a statement of real and personal assessments were placed as additional burdens upon the county. Thus as a whole the year saw considerable improvement in the revenue receipts to be secured annually thereafter for the expenses of the county. Several very important bills greatly desired by the County Board and by many citizens failed to pass the Legislature.

The charity service throughout the county during 1905 was extensive and was wisely and ably managed. The county hospital service was improved in several very important particulars, especially in the new wards and departments. The county agent, to whom was recently assigned certain charity services, made a satisfactory report. He furnished outdoor relief to 7,713 persons. The institutions at Dunning were carefully and judiciously managed and the result



was a most satisfactory advancement at the end of the year. Many improvements were introduced and reforms instituted. During the year fourteen book typewriters were installed in the recorder's office. This system at the close of the year showed a considerable saving. The State's attorney's office, which for some time had needed attention, was considerably expanded and improved, placing that official in better position than ever before to conduct promptly and satisfactorily the important affairs of this office.

In his annual message of December 3, 1906, President Brundage said it was still his opinion that too much care and attention could scarcely be given to the charity work of the county. During the preceding two years many improvements in the physical conditions and professional services at the county institutions were introduced. In many instances entirely new and up-to-date equipments were established with most excellent results. At this date the County Board planned the development and improvement of the scientific side of the work at county institutions. It was proposed first to increase the efficiency of the pathological service. An expert pathologist was necessary in order to carry out this important step. There was planned a new morgue and a new pathological laboratory. Wide investigation was made with the result that the plan was found to be not only thoroughly practicable, but up-to-date and highly serviceable. A permanent X-ray department, to be a branch of the scientific system proposed, was favored. It was further advocated that non-professional employes should be required to live outside of the hospital. A psycho-pathologist for the institutions at Dunning was also proposed. Modern apparatus for treating the insane was installed at the County Insane asylum. Special study of this important subject by experts in the interest of the county was made. Other similar institutions throughout the world were visited and other systems and methods were thoroughly inspected and studied with the result that there was projected in Cook county one of the most important departures for the treatment of unfortunates ever undertaken in the history of the county. Scores of important details were laboriously, patiently and successfully put in operation. Alcoholic patients were duly considered; new buildings for consumptives were projected and created; a new location for the county infirmary was proposed and urged. It was strongly insisted that the insane hospital should become a state institution. An important improvement in the conditions surrounding all employes in the county institutions was made.

During the year a permanent home for the Juvenile court was projected. The building was designed to cost \$125,000, to accommodate about 130 children and to contain a court for the trial of Juvenile cases. It was shown that hundreds of families deserted by the husband and father had to be supported necessarily by the county. A workhouse was recommended as a necessity. Amendments



to the jury laws were suggested. In many instances weeks were consumed in securing juries to try trivial cases. A way of simplifying the method of selecting jurymen was devised. A still more rigorous enforcement of the Civil Service law in every branch of the county government was urged at this date. One of the greatest improvements in all departments of the county service was the introduction of new, simple, accurate and satisfactory official statements. The abstract books were largely completed and perfected. The amendment to the Juul law fixing the minimum tax rate in the county at 65 cents proved a great relief in the administration of county affairs. However, the former deficit of about \$1,000,000 was not provided for and necessarily had to be taken into account until payment could be made. The expenses of the county increased rapidly because people demanded better service. At the same time the Legislature steadily increased the county's obligations. Thus the same lack of revenue would soon be shown unless at the same time measures to secure additional money could be adopted. The Municipal courts entailed upon the county new and additional expense. A recent decision of the Supreme court lessened the receipts of the Probate office. Increased expense in operating the new courthouse had to be met. The publication of the assessment lists and numerous other unforeseen expenses added to the burden of the County Board.

During the past year many controverted claims were settled by the board and by the State's attorney. Satisfactory progress on the courthouse was made. A system of rigid investigation of all departments was pursued and carried out. At the close of 1906 Mr. Brundage recommended the following legislation: The compulsory installation of a uniform system of bookkeeping in all county offices and departments; the adoption of an inexpensive process of selecting jurymen; the extension of merit rules to all county offices; the prompt commitment of all insanity suspects; the transfer of all insane persons to the care of the state; additional revenue of the county for current expenses; and additional legislation to prevent wife desertion.

In April, 1907, President Brundage resigned as president and member of the County Board. He briefly reviewed what had been accomplished during his administration. The new courthouse was nearing completion; the Juvenile court building was practically under roof; plans for quarters to be occupied by jurors in the Criminal court building were ready; a new law of the Legislature provided for checking up the accounts of the various fee offices and for the inauguration of a uniform system of bookkeeping in all county departments; two consumptive hospitals had recently been built, one on the hospital grounds and one at Dunning; special apparatus for treating the insane had been installed at the insane hospital, and important improvements on the infirmary were under way. Mr. Brundage recommended an emergency hospital as a branch of the county hos-







pital, to be established within the loop district down town, and further recommended that the offer of the Iroquois Memorial association for a proposed site be accepted. Commissioner Busse, on behalf of the board, expressed the regret of the county commissioners at the resignation of Mr. Brundage and complimented him highly on the progress made and the efficiency shown in county affairs during the entire period of his administration. Immediately thereafter William Busse was elected president of the County Board.

On August 5, 1907, President Busse congratulated the commissioners on the effective work they had done during the past two years. The press and the public generally agreed at this time that in the construction of the new courthouse a new record for speed and honesty was attained. Mr. Busse said, "It is conceded that no public work of like magnitude in this country has been constructed with as great a rapidity, energy and business capacity, and that few private persons or corporations have equaled the record made by this board. . . . Not only in construction, but in its plans and architectural details is the present county building a new departure. It is a modern office building adapted to public business. The building has been planned and equipped with a view to the convenient transactions of business and the comfort and health of employes and the public. The County Board has demonstrated the proposition that a municipal corporation may successfully carry on a business enterprise on the same lines pursued by a private person or corporation. Too much credit can not be given the men who have had control of the work."

In his first annual message of December 2, 1907, President William Busse noted that during the past year the board had finished and moved into the new county building; erected and equipped the Juvenile court and Detention home and organized its executive force; prepared plans for the improvement of the county hospital service; made preparation for the care of persons suffering from contagious diseases and acute alcoholism; devised plans for an emergency, medical and ambulance service; made important progress toward the construction of the new county infirmary on the site at Oak Forest; reorganized the psycho-pathological department at the Dunning institutions; extended the interne service to the Detention hospital; put in service a new consumptive hospital with a full corps of physicians, nurses and employes and installed a free medical dispensary at the Juvenile Detention home.

The financial condition of the county was not satisfactory, but was improving. During 1907 over \$300,000 more taxes were received than during 1906, but the receipts from the fee offices and from the various court clerks showed a decrease of about \$280,000. An increase for the maintenance of nearly all of the county institutions was noted. Charity particularly showed increased and imperative demand for help. A deficit of \$1,500,000 had accumulated and

would have to be carried over until 1908. The cause of this deficiency was mainly due to the continued creation of new departments without any provision being made for their support. From 1903 to 1907, inclusive, the following departments showed greatly increased demands for revenue: Board of Assessors, Board of Review, Juvenile court, Detention home, Jury commissioners, Civil Service commission, Bogardus law, election and primary expenses and judges' salaries. In 1903 these departments required a total of \$512,850, but in 1907 required \$856,860. During the same time the county hospital, the Dunning institutions and the county agent increased their expenses from \$766,113 in 1903 to \$931,026 in 1907.

In December, 1908, President William Busse noted the progress in county affairs during the past year. Although the year was characterized by great financial depression, the deficit was no greater than it was the year before. There was a vast increase in the number of persons cared for at the various county institutions. The revenue act of 1898 contemplated a quadrennial assessment of real estate. The amendment of 1905 authorized the existing tribunals to make revaluations in any year. Acting under this amendment the existing body found the value of lands and lots, exclusive of improvements in Cook county, to be nearly \$26,000,000 less than that of the preceding year. It was suggested therefore that the amendment be repealed and the valuations be returned under the revenue act of 1898.

During 1908 various improvements were undertaken or suggested. One was to deaden the street noises which disturbed the court rooms. The new Juvenile home and Juvenile court for their first year were pronounced in satisfactory condition. There were received 2,641 children. A system compelling parents to take care of their children was adopted and put in execution. The Juvenile court dispensary conducted by the Children's Hospital society was a most important and useful appendage of the charitable institutions. Six sessions per week of the Juvenile court were held. Provision for a complete record of all children received in the establishment were made. The evils of wife and family desertion were on the increase. No doubt fathers and even mothers, believing their children would be cared for by the county, deliberately deserted them with that object and expectation in view. Steps to compel parents to sustain their children were taken. The Outdoor Relief department showed great expansion and improvement. More than 12,000 families probably by reason of the panic, applied for and received aid from the county agent in 1908. He assisted many unemployed persons to secure work. Special care of acute alcoholic patients was taken. Clinical apparatus for pathological work in the various wards of the hospital was needed. Conditions at the morgue were greatly improved. It was stated that the county hospital was richest in pathological material of any in the United States. A well equipped pathological laboratory was required. Work on the consumptive



hospital was well advanced. The early completion of this institution and of the new County Infirmary at Oak Forest was urgently demanded. The overcrowding of the county charitable institutions was earnestly considered with a view to improvement. By rearranging the county hospital and purchasing a strip of land on the Polk street side, space was secured for the new consumptive hospital. Many necessary improvements on the new infirmary grounds at Oak Forest were made. When this institution should be finished it was expected to be the most complete of its kind in the country. The adoption of a plan of administration at the new poorhouse puzzled the County Board. The citizens' or advisory committee, which during the last few years had so greatly assisted the board with advice, was asked now to coöperate in devising plans for the proper administration of the infirmary. The fight against the white plague was pushed as far as the means and advantages allowed. Previously the board cared for persons only in advanced stages of the disease. Now it was demanded that early stages as well should receive the attention of the county authorities. In April, 1909, the county voted as follows on the question of a tuberculosis sanitarium tax: For tax, 167,230; against tax, 39,410.

It was generally demanded early in 1909 that the feeding of prisoners in the county jail should be taken from the county sheriff and placed in the hands of the superintendent of public service. Later a law to this effect passed the Legislature. In June, 1909, the Cook County Historical society was organized, Jesse Holdom, John M. Ewen and J. Seymour Curry, being the incorporators. The new inheritance law gave to the county in June \$185,000. In June and July, 1909, for the first time in the history of Cook county, there was made a comprehensive attempt by the board of assessors to list for taxation the capital stock of Illinois corporations. It was shown by John C. Harding in June that thirteen big corporations here had evaded assessment to the amount of \$1,034,314,870. The total assessed valuation of real estate in thirty country towns of Cook county as returned by the assessors was \$30,801,437.

During the fiscal year, 1909, the county completed the Tuberculosis hospital; let contracts for nineteen new infirmary buildings; constructed sewerage, water systems and roadways at the new infirmary plant; made extensive improvements to the criminal court building and the county jail; installed a new ventilating system in the juvenile court building; made important alterations at the county hospital and the detention hospital; improved the nursing and interne service at the county and detention hospitals; established a library at the county hospital; improved the buildings at Dunning and put a new roof on the Consumptive hospital; united the State Free Employment bureau with the County Agent's office; established the Bogardus Relief bureau; founded two new branches of the County Agent's office; reorganized the medical service at the Juvenile De-



tention Home and furnished seed potatoes for one hundred gardens of the City Gardens association. During 1909 the admissions to the county and detention hospitals were 32,540. County affairs were in a satisfactory condition at the end of 1909.

On January 19, 1910, the County Board passed its annual budget, the estimated income being as follows:

Taxes .....	\$7,626,309.22
Fee offices .....	1,682,500.00
Sundry resources .....	427,037.89
Bonds and interest.....	66,587.88
New infirmary fund.....	645,580.15
Total.....	<u>\$10,448,015.14</u>

The actual appropriations amounted to \$7,086,337.08. Under the Juul law, which reduced the tax rate, the county lost \$3,140,244.06 from the estimated revenues, and it was estimated that \$221,434 would be lost in collecting the taxes.

## POLITICS OF COOK COUNTY 1866-1909

THE election of aldermen in the spring of 1866 was spirited and bitter. The terms "Union Men" and "Copperheads" were used unsparingly—the latter with unnecessary hate and severity. "Copperheads should not be permitted to hold office under the government they tried to destroy," was the slogan. Old soldiers were in high favor. The Democrats were quiet, and hoped by secretive measures to elect a majority of the council. All voters were required to register. There were sixteen wards, each having two precincts. The Eight-Hour party put a ticket in the field.

The Republican Union county convention met on July 19 in the Circuit court rooms and consisted of all "who are in favor of keeping traitors out of the halls of Congress and of assisting and maintaining the right of the people, through their representatives in Congress, to fix and determine the condition in which states lately in rebellion shall be permitted to participate in the government of the United States." "Out with the hereditary officeholders and give the old soldiers a chance," was the cry. In 1865 there had been a few soldiers and a few Copperheads on the Republican ticket. This ticket came near defeat. It was now proposed to nominate old soldiers for nearly all offices. The Democrats nominated Timothy Bradley for sheriff and shrewdly induced old soldiers to run on their tickets.

Lyman Trumbull, John A. Logan, Governor Oglesby, S. W. Moulton and Schuyler Colfax addressed an immense audience here in August, 1866. The reception to General Logan was a memorable event; his speech attracted the attention of the whole country. In the fall of 1866 many advocated direct voting for candidates instead of delegates at the primaries. There was an attempt to form an old soldiers' independent ticket made, but it resulted finally in a union with the Republicans.

Mr. Judd was the candidate selected to defeat Mr. Wentworth for the Congressional nomination. On October 17 Gen. B. F. Butler delivered a powerful union speech here concerning national politics, particularly concerning the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson. The Republicans nominated Dr. William Wagner for coroner, J. D. Ward for the state senate, and General Beveridge for sheriff. All voters were required to register in October, 1866. At the election the Republicans were victorious with every candidate, member of Congress, sheriff, coroner, senator and seven members of the Legislature. In the first Congressional district Judd received 15,247 and his opponent, General Wallace, 5,667.

The election of April 16, 1867, embraced a mayor, collector, treasurer, attorney, clerk of the police court and one alderman and one constable from each ward. During March, 1867, the Democratic party, led in the main by Connett, Chase and Comiskey, thoroughly organized and held a series of meetings in the wards. It was understood that the Cook county and city Democracy could expect no success whatever without perfect organization. The election of Democratic aldermen was declared to be imperative because it would herald resistance to the alleged despotism of Congress.

The Republican Union city central committee thoroughly organized for work late in March, 1867. On April 3, 1867, the Democratic party nominated Francis C. Sherman for mayor. Their platform stated little concerning national politics, but dwelt upon the inefficiency of the municipal administration of Chicago and asked the people to make a change. The Republican newspapers called this a Copperhead convention. Among those who took part were F. C. Sherman, Dr. J. A. Hahn, St. Clair Southerland, M. R. M. Wallace, H. M. Chase, Thomas Holt, J. L. Marsh, J. W. Horton, J. H. Winkelman and Capt. J. W. Connett.

John B. Rice was renominated for mayor by the Republicans. The total registration in the sixteen wards of the city in April, 1867, numbered 20,980. The election resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republican ticket. John B. Rice received 11,904 and F. C. Sherman 7,971, the majority being 3,933. A total of 19,875 votes was polled at this election. Two years before Mr. Rice had received for mayor a total of 11,078 votes and Mr. Sherman his Democratic opponent, 5,478. Democratic aldermen were elected in the Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards. The new council stood twenty-four Republicans to eight Democrats; thus the Republicans lost in numerical strength in the council. The judicial election in June, 1867, was one of the quietest and uneventful ever held in the city. Out of a total population of about 220,000 there were only 1,068 votes polled.

The political campaign in the spring of 1868 did not possess strong partisan features. A few aldermen, the treasurer, recorder and several others were involved in this issue. Here was to be nominated the Republican candidate for the Presidency. In fact, already preliminaries for the National Republican convention were in progress. The total vote polled was 23,655 against 27,079 at the last Presidential election. The Republicans elected ten of the new aldermen and the Democrats seven. The former still had a large working majority in the council. The popularity of Judge McAllister rendered his election over Colonel Smith, the Republican nominee, a foregone conclusion. The bar voted and worked almost solidly for Judge McAllister.

On October 25, 1868, Horatio Seymour, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, delivered a speech of great power in Chicago. An audience of fully 10,000 people listened to him. The speech was delivered on the courthouse square. Frank C. Sherman was chairman



of the meeting. The sentiments of Mr. Seymour received the warmest commendation of the Democratic press and politicians of this city. It was unquestionably a masterpiece of art, logic and brilliancy.

The campaign closed with brilliant processions and meetings by both Democrats and Republicans. All available halls and theaters in the city were used by the various partisans. The election held November 3, 1868, was noted for its excitement and enthusiasm and for the intense, concerted efforts made by each party to secure the success of their tickets. Even on election day there was much suppressed excitement at the polls. The Republicans did not win all of the old soldiers. Many of them joined the ranks of Democracy; in fact during the campaign it was clearly shown that principles and policies which had controlled public opinion during the war in no way actuated the voters now. New policies and principles had arisen, perhaps as a consequence of the war; the old soldiers divided on the new propaganda. As a whole, the election was orderly throughout the city and county.

On November 6 the Republicans of Cook county celebrated their success by an immense demonstration, probably one of the most memorable and brilliant ever witnessed in the city. The Democrats looked on with complacency, but did not do much shouting.

The total vote for Grant and Colfax in Cook county was 27,527; that cast for Seymour and Blair, 19,104. For Governor, Mr. Palmer received in this county 27,492, and Mr. Eden 19,141. The vote in Chicago was Grant, 22,300; Seymour, 17,029; Palmer, 22,265, and Eden, 17,064.

In June, 1869, an attempt to organize the People's party was inaugurated. Among those connected with the movement were J. M. Reynolds, Charles Bates, G. M. Salomon, Colonel Schaffner, Alderman Carpenter, Justice Summerfield, Dr. Wickersham, Henry M. Smith and Mr. Eddy. The latter was elected chairman. He said, "I am tired of that condition of things where two or three men have ruled this city and county for their own pecuniary benefit for several years past and have declared it their intentions to rule it so long as they live. The people of this city and county are sick and tired of this dynasty. It has ruled with an iron hand and ignorant rod for the last five, six or seven years—a blatherskiting, lick-spittal class of men who will enter into an alliance with any political organization which will afford them offices and emoluments."

At the election held in November the Citizen's ticket received the votes of a majority of the Democrats and Republicans of Chicago. The result was an unparalleled triumph for reform. It was a stinging rebuke to the corrupt ringsters and the incurable primary system which had ruled the city and county for nearly ten years. The election was orderly, but there was much fêting, and a great deal of beer and whiskey was consumed. On the evening of election day crowds assembled at headquarters to listen to the returns. The

Citizen's ticket supporters assembled at Farwell hall and were addressed by the various candidates amid much enthusiasm. When it became known that the Citizens' ticket had swept the county the supporters of that ticket were overjoyed and prepared an elaborate demonstration.

The total vote cast for mayor was 31,259. Mr. Mason of the Citizens' ticket received 19,878 and George W. Gage, Republican, 11,381, Mason's majority being 8,497 votes. About the same majority elected the other candidates of the Citizens' ticket. That party likewise elected a majority of aldermen. The county vote was shown approximately by that cast for county treasurer. Mr. Rexford of the Citizens' ticket received for county treasurer 22,796 and Mr. Ham, Cook county in October, 1870, was greater than at any time in the history of the city. They were as follows: Three State senators, twenty-two assemblymen, fifty-two town supervisors, twenty aldermen, thirty town clerks, thirty county assessors; thirty tax collectors, one sheriff, one coroner, town constables, highwaymen, city assessors, city collectors, etc. In addition there were numerous deputies, bailiffs, clerks and fuglemen, all of whom had to be provided for by the Republican, 13,147.

The number of officials to be chosen for the various positions in successful party. No wonder this was considered an important election. Both Democrats and Republicans exerted themselves as never before to elect their tickets. The Democrats, owing to recent defections from the ranks of the Republicans, believed they had an excellent chance to win. The Republicans, though disheartened, nevertheless entered the campaign vigorously and thoroughly organized throughout the whole county. The *Times* called it the "Tax-eater's campaign." It said, "The people of the county behold an army, or rather two armies, one city and one county, of official tax-eaters preying upon their substance, because 90 per cent of them are not needed." Although the new constitution provided for a Board of County commissioners numbering fifteen, it was necessary to elect supervisors under the old order until the constitution should be adopted or put into effect.

The Republican party of Cook county declared in October, 1870, that the candidates of its party for the state Legislature must be citizens "equal in ability and integrity to the Cook county delegation in the Constitutional convention." The reason was that the work to be done by the first Legislature under the new constitution was scarcely less important than the proceedings of the convention itself had been. The *Chicago Times* declared that Chicago and Cook county could furnish any number of men equal in ability and integrity to the delegates to the Constitutional convention. It cited the few following names to prove its statement: Charles Hitchcock, Clinton Briggs, Thomas Hoyne, Samuel W. Fuller, Aaron Haven, Wirt Dexter, M. W. Fuller, Mark Kimball, John B. Calhoun, E. B. McCagg, William



B. Ogden, Elliot Anthony, Grant Goodrich, Daniel Cameron, George L. Dunlap, S. S. Hayes, Joseph Medill, John Owsley, Richard T. Crane, John C. Haines, Carter H. Harrison, Charles C. Bonney and George A. Ingalls. Among the men mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congress were: W. F. Coolbaugh, James H. McVickar, David A. Gage, Wirt Dexter, James R. Doolittle, Thomas Hoyne, Samuel W. Fuller, and William B. Ogden. Here certainly was good material if the party could elect one of them.

As a whole, both parties presented strong tickets. Men of unusual ability, probity and integrity were placed before the people for their votes. Immediately after the conventions both parties entered upon a spirited campaign, putting more speakers out, probably, than ever before. The local interest was intense. The *Times* of October 27 said, "When the Citizens' ticket was elected in Chicago in opposition to the Barnacle ring the candidates were pledged openly or implicitly to such reform in the city and county offices as would secure their enormous fees to the people to whom they rightfully belonged. This was the main issue of the campaign. The gentlemen who went to the Constitutional convention were elected on this platform and gave the spirit of the purpose a practical embodiment in the instrument which was afterwards so enthusiastically adopted by the people. The Citizens' ticket, composed of Democrats and Republicans, joined in their agreement to the reform doctrine and appealed commonly to the People's suffrage on that basis."

The *Times* of November 7 said concerning the November election: "To the inhabitants of Chicago and Cook county it is of peculiar importance. It is an event that will determine the second stage in the popular revolution against political corruption that was initiated in this county last fall. The decision at the ballot box tomorrow will decide whether the good people of Cook county shall realize the benefits of your revolution or be remitted to the domination of political scalawags that manipulate the machinery of the party caucus, not to serve the public good, but to put themselves in official situations where they can grow rich at the public cost. The central idea of the citizens' movement last fall was that we want capable and faithful men in office more than we want Democrats or Republicans. The fact that some scalawags were elected to office last fall in spite of the popular effort to purge the public offices from such vermin detracts nothing from the vast amount of good which that movement accomplished. It placed in the Constitutional convention the ablest and best delegation that has ever represented Cook county at the state capital; it gave to Illinois the best organic law ever framed in America; it secured a basis for the most important reforms in our country and municipal organizations; it secured the future reduction in the vast emoluments of the county officeholders; it established the basis of future economy in our county administration; it saved \$100,000 in one year in a single fee office; it cut off a multitude of gross and



costly official abuses; and it established the foundation upon which a host of other gross and costly abuses will be cured. The central idea of the citizens' movement is as valid and as important now as it was then. We want capable and trustworthy men in office more than we want Democrats and Republicans. We want trustworthy men in town offices, city offices, county offices and the Legislature."

At the election of November 8, 1870, the regular Republican ticket was chosen generally throughout the county. Mr. Farwell for Congress defeated Mr. Wentworth by over 5,300 majority. For state treasurer, Mr. Ridgely, Democrat, received 14,232, and Mr. Bates, Republican, 21,264 votes. County Sheriff Kean, Democrat, received 14,970 and Mr. Bradley, Republican, 20,925 votes. That was about the majority for the balance of the ticket throughout the county.

The press declared that Republicans or Democrats were not wanted, but that able, conscientious and honest men were desired for municipal offices. There were to be elected in November, 1871, twenty aldermen and the mayor. The upbuilding of the city, it was realized, depended upon the character of the men thus selected. All wards were urged to choose honest and capable men for all important positions. Rice and Mason were candidates for mayor. It was insisted that there should be no change in the officials who had proved faithful thus far.

The Republican central committee conferred with the Democratic central committee with the object of naming a fusion ticket to secure in this fire emergency a non-partisan council and administration. Hundreds favored the combination ticket. The meeting adjourned to reassemble after hearing from the Democratic central committee. They spent an entire day in vain effort to agree on a fusion ticket. Accordingly the Republicans nominated their candidates for half of the offices as usual. Governor Palmer, who was here at the time, recommended strongly unity of action. Negotiations for a fusion ticket were continued. The Republicans were ready, but the Democracy desired further time for deliberation. On October 26 the Democratic central committee, having practically come to terms, nominated the other portion of the fusion ticket. On October 27 this ticket was completed by both parties and seemed satisfactory to the candidates, the people and the political organizations. The *Tribune* said, "It is the best ticket ever presented to the city and county." Joseph Medill received the nomination for mayor on the fusion ticket. On October 27 the Democratic and Republican central committees met to consider jointly the new ticket. The list of nominees was ready and the ticket as a whole was adopted. The committees issued a joint statement to the voters of the county, stating their reasons for thus uniting, and calling upon the people to witness the rectitude of their intentions. Both committees signed this address to the public.

However, all members of both parties were not satisfied with the

fusion ticket. Accordingly a Republican Cook county convention assembled at Rice & Jackson hall and were called to order by Mr. Dalton. The Cook county Democratic convention of malcontents also held a meeting on October 30. J. B. Atwood was chairman. They went through much of the same proceedings that the alleged Republican convention did. They effected a complete organization, and the two malcontent factions finally decided to operate together against the fusion or "fire" ticket.

For Congress Mr. Beveridge, Republican, received a total of 17,300 votes and Mr. Hayes, Democrat, 11,883. The majority for the "fireproof" ticket in the city was, in round numbers, 10,000. It was a sweeping victory and presumably meant good government and reform.

In the spring of 1872 the cry was, "Anything to beat Grant." On April 25 a large mass meeting assembled at Turner hall and was addressed by Herman Leib, General Stiles and Leonard Swett. The Democracy of Cook county was in a quandary as to the nominee of the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati. When Mr. Greeley was finally nominated the Cook County Democracy, though red in the face and considerably confused, made the best of the nomination and prepared to support the candidates. The renomination of Mr. Oglesby for governor and the nomination of Mr. Beveridge for lieutenant governor of Illinois on May 22, 1872, met the approval of the Republicans of Cook county. J. Y. Scammon was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican state convention. Horace White and D. H. Hammond of Cook county were members of the Liberal party ticket. A. C. Hesing was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for lieutenant governor.

On September 30, 1872, the Republicans of Chicago were addressed by General Hawley of Connecticut at Burlington hall. A large crowd was present and Lombard's Glee club supplied the campaign music. He denounced Mr. Greeley in the most scathing terms and declared that he was a renegade Republican who, without principle, had gone over to the Democracy for personal gain.

While the contest for Cook county offices in November, 1872, was not extremely important, still both parties prepared to make the nominations and actively to contest the result at the polls. The local offices to be filled were those of state's attorney, sheriff, circuit clerk, recorder, county clerk, coroner, six county commissioners, seven state senators and fourteen representatives.

During the Presidential campaign of 1872 the *Times* openly opposed the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency. At all times that paper ridiculed and abused the Liberal Republican candidates. It denounced the leading supporters of the Liberal Republican ticket, and particularly did it roast Messrs. McCormick, Harrison, Sutherland and Tuley. That newspaper declared that such men had sold out the Democratic party and hopelessly divided it so that success



at the polls was impossible. During this campaign Lyman Trumbull supported the Liberal Republican ticket.

For governor, Oglesby received in the city 25,510 and the Liberal ticket 16,196 votes. An important factor in local politics during this campaign was the movement known as the Personal Liberty league, supported and instigated by the saloon-keepers of the city. The city of Chicago gave Grant and Wilson 24,054 votes, Greeley and Brown 17,016, Grant's plurality being 8,038. Cook county gave Grant and Wilson a total of 31,318 votes and Greeley 18,836, the total being 50,154, and Grant's majority being 12,482. Oglesby, Republican candidate for governor, received 28,781 and his opponent, Coerner, 21,508.

The election of April, 1873, was a peculiar one. It was a victory of the Irish population of Chicago over the native Americans and the Germans. In the three towns composing Chicago the Irish carried the elections by substantial majorities. The victory in North Chicago was particularly gratifying to that nativity, because that division was the stronghold of the German element. In the South town and in the West town the results were equally marked by the success of the so-called Irish candidates. This was not the first nor the last time when the question of nativity was the deciding factor.

The political campaign in the fall of 1873 was confused, erratic, singular and more or less irregular. The Democratic and Republican parties appeared in strength, and at the same time were willing to make concessions to the powerful Irish and German elements that had cut so important a figure in several previous contests, and whose influence and support were desired. It was proposed that the Irish and Germans should unite against both the Democratic and Republican parties. Already by September they had practically formed a coalition and were prepared to nominate a complete ticket. The coalition leaders were called Nationalists and were led by Messrs. Hesing, O'Hara, Lieb and others. Previous to this date the Irish usually had been identified with the Democratic party. When the coalition was formed they desired that the old name, in part at least, should be retained and suggested the "Liberal Democratic Party" as the title of the new organization. On the other hand the German element, which had generally been identified with the Republicans, desired the new name to be the "Liberal Conservative Party."

The coalition organization was called by the *Times* the "Beer and Whisky party," the beer representing the Germans and the whisky the Irish. The coalition party assembled about the middle of September and nominated a complete ticket and adopted a platform or resolutions expressive of the principles and purposes of the new organization. Generally the resolutions denounced the administration of public affairs throughout Cook county and demanded a change in governmental affairs. The resolutions were a strange



commingling of Irish and German sentiments, aspirations, purposes and maudlin Americanism. Sentiments which were clearly antagonistic were adopted under a platform of alleged principles. Particularly did the coalition party denounce the management of the police department. A. C. Hesing was the holy father and savior of this incongruous movement.

About the middle of October all factions became active. The offices to be filled at the November election, 1873, were as follows: Judge Superior court, judge County court, clerk of Criminal court, county treasurer, clerk of County court, several county commissioners, superintendent of schools, and in the city, mayor, treasurer, collector, attorney, clerk of the police court and several aldermen. The spoils were worth fighting for, hence as there were no political principles involved, many factions appeared with banners and proclamations demanding the support of the public.

By October 24, 1873, local politics surged, effervesced and boiled. The feeling throughout the city was intense, owing to the sharp rivalry of the various cabals. Numerous conventions representing every shade of evanescent opinion and alleged principle were held, candidates were announced and an active canvass of voices was in startling progress. The greatest interest, of course, centered in the offices of the city government.

The so-called Eclectic ticket nominated L. L. Bond for mayor, and the coalition ticket, organized by Hesing and O'Hara, nominated H. D. Colvin for mayor. These two tickets were the principal ones before the people. The *Times* of November 1 said, "Chicago has been the center of many exciting political campaigns, but never of one so desperate as this, at least among professional politicians and their dummy retainers. Aside from the issues and stakes involved, this excitement is largely due to the uncertainties that always accompany new formations. Neither has measured the strength of the other. Each side is afraid of the other and both are keeping up their courage. The old parties in existence did not fear innovations and accordingly made a serious mistake. In an evil hour for the regular party lines a mutiny broke out in both camps and for a time there was a beautiful fraternization. By slow degrees political armies were again formed and without regard to previous organization. The leaders were divided, the soldiers were divided, and all of the old discipline went for naught, and now to all intents and purposes both sides are composed of raw recruits. The result will be a guerrilla warfare. The Germans now receive orders from Daniel O'Hara and the Irish obey orders from A. C. Hesing, the German. The same with the other factions of the old parties. All elements are antagonistic, so that the result cannot possibly be foretold." It was noted that on Sunday, November 2, the political excitement was so great that men took their politics to church and discussed measures at the close of the services.

The final tickets in the field were four: The Eclectic, with L. L. Bond for mayor; the coalition or Combined Bummer ticket, with H. D. Colvin for mayor; the Citizens' Union ticket, with L. L. Bond for mayor, but with the balance of the ticket different from that of the Eclectic ticket, and the People's ticket, with H. D. Colvin for mayor, but with different names for the other offices. The registration showed unusual interest for an "off-year" election. One of the speakers called all the tickets "Office Seekers' tickets," and this seemed to express the general opinion of the nominations by the various coalitions and factions. At the election the People's ticket throughout was elected by a majority ranging from five to ten thousand. This was the success of the Irish and German coalition. The *Times* of November 5 said "Now that the disgraceful and humiliating squabble for the local offices in this city and county is over, it is hoped that the managers on all sides will retire from the public gaze and devote some space of time to meditation upon their own folly and stupidity. There has certainly never been witnessed in Chicago an election contest exhibiting so many phases of gross mismanagement, eliciting from the various champions so much damnable nonsense, or provoking among rational and practical men so much genuine contempt for men professing devotion to something which they believe, or pretend to believe, to be right." That paper later in November said, "The excitement over the result of Tuesday's election was more intense on yesterday than it was during the voting day. The result as announced in the morning papers astonished everybody. Victory had been conceded to the People's party early on the previous afternoon, but no one expected that the rout of the other party would be so complete and thorough as the result afterwards showed it to be. On Yesterday morning it was developed that Mr. Colvin's majority was over 10,000 and that Mr. O'Hara's was little more than 100 behind him. The result was received with far greater satisfaction than had been looked for. The fact that a very large American vote was cast for the People's ticket did much toward relieving the result from the character of triumph of the powerful foreign influence. This fact also did much to develop a general confidence in the coming administration." The full vote cast for mayor was 47,284, and for city treasurer 47,299. The majority for Colvin was 10,257 and for O'Hara 10,065.

In April, 1874, the advisability of organizing a citizens' committee was considered at the Palmer house. The object of the organization as set forth in the preamble was as follows: To secure a more perfect administration of municipal affairs; to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the city; to protect citizens against the evil consequences of careless or corrupt legislation; to effect the prompt enforcement and execution of the laws; to protect and encourage business and commercial interests; to foster and maintain credit; to secure proper ordinances and laws; to kindle a more extended interest



in municipal legislation and administration; to correct existing abuses and prevent their recurrence. These principles, as announced, contained many repetitions and could easily have been comprehended in about four. It was another fanciful or factional movement along independent lines unhampered by party doctrines and restrictions. It was openly charged, and many instances were given to prove the statements, that the police department was in collusion with the gamblers of the city. In the summer of 1874 this fact was taken into politics and cut a considerable figure during the fall campaign.

The Citizens' association was active and was supposed to be influenced solely by the public welfare. It started out to reform politics during the fall campaign of 1874, but like many other reforms it did not accomplish all it undertook. There was now manifested a strong disposition to disregard the new factions and to follow old mandates and policies. The alleged reform movements were not believed to be all that was claimed for them. The Opposition party was considered to embrace all opposed to the existing city administration. Particularly the Republicans determined to nominate and support their regular ticket. Ward meetings held throughout the city showed by the sentiments expressed that Republicanism, after all, was believed by members of that party to be best for city and county management. At this time the communistic element in Chicago was so strong as not only to influence elections, but to dictate policies of the campaign. Now for the first time they took an independent stand and threatened violence if their demands were not satisfied. Early in October the Republicans were thoroughly organized. All other factions united under the head of "Opposition." Meetings of the Opposition party were held throughout the county and a thorough organization was effected. The principle consideration was over the offices of sheriff and coroner. William Onahan was chairman of the county executive committee of the Opposition party. Frank Agnew was nominated by them for sheriff. J. D. Ward was nominated for Congress by the Republicans and Carter H. Harrison by the Democrats. Timothy W. Bradley was nominated for sheriff by the Republicans.

This campaign was much more along old party lines than was that of 1873. Then all was confusion. Now to some extent national policies ruled and guided the voters to their old party standards. Every faction in the city was thoroughly canvassed and urged to side with the Republican or the Opposition. The *Times* stated that two-thirds, probably three-fourths, of all the candidates in Chicago for seats in the State Legislature were persons wholly unfit to be trusted in any legislative capacity whatever. It said that, "Most of them are political ignoramuses as well as scavenger politicians—men without culture, experience or even fair information in any branch or subject of public polity." This condition was the result of that volcanic period. The grand total registration was



announced as 53,966 a few days before the election. The three Republican candidates for Congress from Cook county were Sidney Smith, Jasper D. Ward and Charles B. Farwell. The Opposition candidates for Congress were Bernard G. Caulfield, Carter H. Harrison and John V. LeMoyne. The result of this election was favorable to Democracy, but there were many close contests. The Opposition made a better showing than had been expected.

In 1875 an important political question was whether the Chicago city charter should be replaced with a new and better one. At this date Hesing, Carl Clings and Alderman Campbell were proposed for the mayoralty. Under the proposed new charter the mayor could appoint the controller, corporation counsel, and commissioners of Public Works, Fire, Police and Health. The *Tribune* said, "The action of the Common Council in passing a resolution commendatory of the bill now pending before the Legislature for amending the general incorporation act in its application to Chicago was to be anticipated. It ought to be the best possible recommendation which the bill could receive either before the Legislature or when it comes before the people for adoption. The Common Council is the fountain head of all the corruption that has disgraced the city of Chicago for years, and it has been impossible under the present city charter for the people to protect themselves against the ring which has been formed." The fact that the Common Council was habitually chosen under the disreputable ward system of pot-house politics caused by the people of Chicago to demand a change. The question of ring rule was taken into politics and controlled party movements during 1875. The Citizens' association at this date did most excellent work.

The original bill for the new charter of Chicago was prepared by the Citizens' association. Early in April, 1875, it passed the Legislature and was signed by the governor. It went into force on July 1 of the same year. The *Tribune* of April 4 said, "The opposition to the passage of this law has been an extraordinary one. It has been bitter, malicious, defamous and mendacious." There were strange and artful combinations against it. The bill had for its object the reorganization of the city government upon a responsible and honest basis. It was designed to lift the city government out of the rut into which it had been sinking deeper every year. It dispensed with the various independent executive boards and established one executive and responsible head. At first the *Staats Zeitung*, of which Mr. Hesing was chief proprietor, opposed the charter, but later supported it. The *Times* caustically opposed it and declared it was planned in order to make Mr. Hesing mayor. The *Journal* and the *Inter-Ocean* opposed the new charter.

The town elections in April, 1875, were denounced in the severest terms by the newspapers. There was no registration and no check upon illegal voting. Loafers, gamblers, thieves, ward bum-

37<sup>th</sup>

8-Lake and Hyde Park 1889; 9-Gano  
1890; 10-South Englewood 1890;  
11-Washington Heights and West  
Roseland 1890; 12-Fernwood 1891;  
15-Part of Calumet 1895.

8

37<sup>th</sup>

10

11

12

107<sup>th</sup>

12

15

9

State St.

L. Calumet

Indiana





mers, saloon-keepers and generally the most disreputable class of the city managed these town elections and ruled matters with a rod of iron. The tax-payers of the city paid accordingly by not attending; the gangs were at liberty to fleece them and did not hesitate to do so. In the three towns large salary grabs were successfully carried into execution by the ring elements and the criminals.

Candidates for mayor in the fall of 1875 were in suspense until the Supreme court should decide whether the old charter or the new one was in force. This election of mayor depended upon the decision of the Supreme court. Accordingly all candidates were in doubt and so were all parties until after the decision was rendered. If the charter of 1872 ruled there would be no necessity of an election. A special election would be necessary under the new charter. The decision finally received postponed the election. The bulk of the city officials, including the aldermen, held over until the spring of 1876. This finality had been anticipated and had been vigorously sought by the city administration under Mayor Colvin. In fact before the opinion was rendered by the Supreme court the mayor and his friends in some mysterious manner became aware of what the decision would be and celebrated their victory before it was officially announced.

The new county courthouse became a partisan structure in 1875. The first contract for masonry was given to professional politicians and not to a mason. Two other lower bids from practical and experienced contractors were rejected. The foul condition of local politics and city government in the fall of 1875 occasioned the gravest apprehensions. The city was in the hands of a merciless gang that threatened it with the same shameful fate suffered by New York under Tweed. It made no difference whether the new charter was retained or not, the old, wolfish gang was sure to control the city. So outrageous, brazen and barefaced had been the frauds committed at the ballot box and so numerous were the instances of flagrant corruption in the administration of city and county affairs, that the people and the press felt the oppression and questioned whether it would not be better to break summarily the rule of the rascals and place the city again under the control of honesty and decency. The *Tribune* said, "We are not crying wolf before the wolves are here. They are already busily engaged in devouring the substance of honest taxpayers. It will be easier to throttle them now than a year, two years, ten years hence. Must we suffer as New York did before we clap our rulers in jail and administer our own affairs as she has done?"

The principal issue at the election of November, 1875, was the honest, decent and economical administration of city and county affairs. The Supreme court's charter decision rendered unnecessary a city election, but the county ticket and officials were regarded as no less important than those of the city. A ring controlled the

Board of Commissioners and plundered the taxpayers at every opportunity. The construction of the courthouse would give the ring a splendid opportunity to display its cunning and rapacity. Five new county commissioners and a county treasurer were to be elected. The opposition convention nominated Judge Gary and Judge McAllister for judgeships and A. C. Hesing for county treasurer. The nomination of Judge Gary was nonpartisan and no one of either party objected to Judge McAllister. The Republicans nominated Louis Huck for county treasurer and Gary and McAllister for judges. It was noted at the Republican convention that there was a determination on the part of all who participated to name the best possible men for the positions regardless of factions. There was a remarkable absence of wire pulling, log rolling, trading, partisanship, etc. Rousing meetings were held in all parts of the county. At no time since 1872 were the Republicans and Democrats so thoroughly awake to the necessities of the hour as at this time. They were determined to defeat the city and county rings.

The Jefferson club, a faction of the Democracy, concluded at first to place a ticket in the field. They did not like the opposition party which was managed by Mr. Hesing and was made up mainly of Democrats. The election committee of the County Board refused the demand of the Republicans for the appointment of a Republican inspector in each voting precinct. The Jeffersonian club likewise demanded to be so represented. On October 25 an immense meeting of the Republicans was held at Central hall, Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. Gen. John A. Logan delivered a speech on national issues. The Republican candidates were present and likewise addressed the audience. When it came to a finality the Jeffersonians joined the opposition party and did not nominate an independent ticket. Thomas Hoyne was one of the leaders of the Jeffersonians. Late in October a mass meeting of business men denounced the action of the County Commissioners in refusing to give each of the political parties a proper representation at the polls. Under pressure the board finally granted the request.

The election was hotly contested and resulted in the defeat of the opposition ticket. The entire Republican ticket was elected with the exception of two candidates. The *Tribune* said: "The city and county are at last redeemed from the burden of corruption which has so long weighed them down. This is glory enough for one day. For two years the city of Chicago has groaned under a government which has been administered largely under the patronage of the professional politicians, and which, putting public opinion at defiance, has catered to the interests of the criminal class. The worst feature of this whole business has been the attempted combination of all citizens of foreign birth and the criminal class in open and direct antagonism to the general public. This combination has possession of the city and county governments, and Mr. Hesing,



placing himself at its head, sought to make the domination perpetual and himself dictator." The Republicans elected their ticket by about 4,000 majority. The vote in Chicago was the largest ever cast in the city. Huck, Republican, received 25,237; Hesing, Opposition, 23,063; Keeley, Independent, 7,288; total vote cast for county treasurer in Chicago, 55,588. The Opposition was a coalition of the Irish and Germans who were bent on plunder and spoils.

The election of city officers in the spring of 1876 was considered important. Both parties decided to control the City Council. On the other hand the ring which had managed it for years did not propose to permit either of the old parties to remove them from their scene of plunder and power. Complete town tickets were put out by all parties in April. At town elections in the spring of 1876 there was cast a larger vote than ever before in the history of the county. Desperate attempts to stuff ballot boxes and otherwise perpetrate fraud were made at the polls by the bumner element. The election was so critical and so important that the best citizens of both parties joined hands to defeat the old wolves, rings and gangs. The outrages committed by the ringsters in the First and Second wards of the South division roused the people of the city. This was done under the eyes of the mayor and the city marshal. Several of the old gang succeeded in electing themselves to office for another year, to the disgust of honest Democrats and Republicans. They triumphed by reason of the most infamous frauds at the polls. Ballot boxes were stuffed, and honest voters were prevented from casting their ballot. On April 6, 1876, the Republicans nominated Clark Lipe for city treasurer and Caspar Butz for city clerk.

The Democratic convention was held at McCormick hall on April 8. M. W. Fuller was chairman. The convention nominated Clinton Briggs for city treasurer and Hans Haerting for city clerk. It is notable that the Republican and Democratic conventions passed resolutions condemning in the strongest terms ballot box frauds and demanding from the citizens of the county an honest vote.

The friends of Harvey D. Colvin made desperate efforts to reelect him mayor, but the Democrats and Republicans alike who were honest determined otherwise. Mr. Colvin pretended to be a Democrat, but was supported by the worst element of all parties. The Democratic city convention and the Republican city convention repudiated Mr. Colvin and his hungry and unprincipled crowd. A mass meeting of Democrats and Republicans was called to meet at the Exposition building on April 11, and the newspapers of both parties suggested that Thomas Hoyne should be nominated for mayor on that occasion. Mayor Colvin, however, was resolved to hold over another year. The *Tribune* said, "The next step to consider is how the people shall proceed so as to rid the city of Colvin's official presence and at the same time keep within the law. This is one of the questions to be decided by the mass meeting called for



Tuesday evening at the Exposition building. There will be 20,000 people at the meeting. There will be but a single sentiment, the time having passed for calling an election for mayor as required by the present charter, and the council ring having insolently refused to afford a lawful opportunity for the expression of the popular will, there seems to be authority provided by the charter for holding the election. The ring judges in some precincts may possibly refuse to count the votes for mayor." The mass meeting of April 11 was declared to have been attended by 40,000 citizens. It was one of the most notable gatherings ever held in Chicago. It was a spontaneous, courageous and effective movement against the outrageous administration of Mayor Colvin and against all ring rule and gang methods and fraudulent practices of every description. The meeting was called to order by Elliott Anthony. John Wentworth was chosen chairman. He delivered a strong speech explaining the object of the meeting and calling upon the citizens to redeem themselves from the rule of the plunderers. The committee on resolutions reported a series of the most stirring appeals ever made here in time of peace. The resolutions did not mince terms, but called robbers and plunderers by their right names. Thomas Hoyne, who was previously selected as the nominee for mayor, was called out and delivered a strong speech in favor of reform. Elliott Anthony also addressed the meeting. Thomas A. Moran, Leonard Swett, Arthur Mitchell, Mark Sheridan, Colonel Van Arman, Robert Collier, Judge Otis and many others delivered speeches either at this meeting or at one of the many branch gatherings held on this memorable occasion. The *Tribune* said editorially: "In point of numbers it far exceeded any assemblage ever witnessed in the West. The monstrous hall when the meeting organized contained not less than 25,000 persons. Though there were two stands, one at each end, a large part of the multitude could not hear and retired; still for two hours there was a constant stream of persons entering the hall taking the places of those passing out. It is safe to say that during the evening 40,000 persons, almost without exception voters, attended the meeting." The assemblage demanded the resignation of four objectionable members of the City Board. A committee was appointed to demand of Mayor Colvin his resignation. The meeting designated Thomas Hoyne to be voted for at the Tuesday election for mayor. Another committee was appointed to demand of the Common Council the appointment of honest election officers. Four men who it was declared had usurped town offices were requested to resign. Under pressure the Common Council partially revised the list of election judges. The Democrats and Republicans both nominated Thomas Hoyne for mayor, but kept intact the remainder of their tickets. Mr. Hoyne was elected mayor by almost a unanimous vote. Clinton Briggs, Democrat, was elected city treasurer, but the other offices of the city were filled by the Republicans.

B. G. Caulfield was elected to Congress by a majority of 408; C. H. Harrison by a majority of 8; C. B. Farwell by a majority of 186. The election was a surprise to everybody. Old party lines to a large extent were obliterated. The Republicans in Cook county unquestionably suffered more than they ever had at any previous election.

At the November election, 1876, three senators, two representatives from each of the seven districts, state's attorney, clerk of the Circuit court, recorder, sheriff, coroner, and five county commissioners were to be chosen. This ticket was sufficiently important to justify great effort by all parties to elect it. In addition the national campaign furnished unusual excitement and the two combined served to spur the partisan enthusiasm of all citizens. In October, 1876, the Democratic county convention named Egbert Jamieson for state's attorney; Charles Kern, sheriff; Dr. Quirk, coroner; John Comiskey, recorder, and Edward Rummel, clerk of the Circuit court, etc. This list of nominees was severely criticised by Republican newspapers. Nearly every one had made enemies, was more or less unpopular, and not a few of them had bad records as public officials. The Republican county convention nominated John H. Clough for sheriff; Luther Laflin Mills, state's attorney; Jacob Gross, clerk of the Circuit court; Emil Dietsch, coroner; Capt. J. W. Brockway, recorder, and named candidates for other offices. The men, as a whole, nominated by the Republican party were well known, untainted by charges of fraud and presumably honest and incorruptible. The Democrats divided their ticket almost equally between the Irish and the Germans, with two positions given to native Americans. The Republican convention gave the Germans a Congressman, the coroner, and clerk of the Circuit court. The Scandinavians were represented on the ticket, but Americans predominated.

For many years the citizens of cook county had been dissatisfied with the County Board. It was too often controlled by dishonest men, an immense debt had been created when it was thought wholly unnecessary, and it had vast power over the destiny and property of the whole county. Hence it was rightfully concluded in the fall of 1876 that a great effort to secure honest men for that body should be made. It was conceded that the existing board was ruled by a majority that was corrupt and that sought the position in order to make money through graft, presumably. As the new courthouse was in process of erection, honest men should dominate the County Board, it was argued. The candidates for both parties of the Legislature were about equal in point of merit and honesty.

That the Democrats were in earnest in their efforts to secure good and incorruptible men was shown by their selection of a committee of 100 citizens of Chicago, whose duty it was to purify the Democratic nominations for the Legislature and for county com-



missioners. The Democrats themselves admitted that their Legislative ticket was inferior if not worse. The Republicans also admitted that their Legislative ticket could be improved. Both parties made concessions to the disreputable element. Thus on the face of the returns both parties trifled with the public welfare by nominating inferior men. It was urged that the Republicans likewise should appoint a large committee to purify its ticket and present Chicago with a body of officials fit to be voted for. They did so.

On October 21, 1876, an immense meeting of the Republicans at the Exposition building was addressed by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in his usual eloquent and brilliant style. The *Tribune* stated that at least 50,000 people were packed in the Exposition building and that this was the second time the building was filled. Frank Lombard's famous Glee club furnished the music. They sang "Old Shady" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" with splendid effect. Andrew Shuman introduced Mr. Ingersoll. As the distinguished orator arose to address the vast audience he was greeted with tumultuous applause that lasted for ten minutes. Frequently he attempted to speak, but was interrupted by the applause which burst forth again and again. His speech was audacious, argumentative, logical, picturesque and highly ornate. He held the vast audience entranced for an hour and a half. His speech was published in full in the newspapers and used as a campaign document during the rest of the season.

On October 17, 1876, Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana addressed a large audience at Farwell hall. His fame had preceded him and one of the most enthusiastic assemblages of the campaign listened to his ringing words. On the platform were John Wentworth, Elliot Anthony, James P. Root, and George P. Bogue. In point of logic, patriotism and wisdom this speech was not surpassed in this city during the campaign. It was published in full by the newspapers.

The Democratic legislative nominations were given to the Bummer element as it was then called, to repay them and win their assistance and coöperation. When the committee of 100 was appointed to cleanse this ticket, the action immediately encountered opposition from the faction represented by those men. Very little change was made, because any alteration meant the withdrawal of that element from the Democratic ranks. The Democratic nominee for Congress, Mr. Hoxie, was not the mental or moral equal of Mr. Aldrich, the Republican candidate.

On October 28, 1876 James G. Blaine addressed an immense audience at the Exposition building. The audience was not so large as the one which listened to Mr. Ingersoll. It was estimated that 25,000 people were present. He delivered a masterful address two hours in length.

During October, 1876, Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, the Vice-Presidential nominee, appeared before an immense Chicago audience.



As many turned out to hear him as went to hear Mr. Blaine. His speech was the best delivered here in the cause of Democracy during the fall.

The vote for state's attorney in April, 1876, was as follows: Tuthill (Republican), 27,348; Adams (Democrat), 23,003. The Greenbackers organized and had a partial ticket in the field, but generally split and usually joined the Democracy for a concession.

At the presidential election on November 7, 1876, the Tilden electors received in Cook county a total of 39,302 votes. The Hayes electors received a total of 36,898 votes. The vote for governor was as follows: Steward, Democratic, 38,178; Cullom, Republican, 37,977. For state's attorney Jamieson received 35,914 and Mills 40,124. For sheriff Kern received 40,832 and Clough 35,099. At this election the following townships cast a majority of votes for the Tilden electors: Lake, Lemont, Niles, Norwood Park and Palos. All the other country towns of the county cast a majority of the Hayes electors.

The result of the election was nearly a clean sweep for the Democrats. The Republicans accordingly were shrouded in gloom. At first it was reported that the Republican national ticket was lost. The next papers contained hope, and subsequent issues gradually brightened the situation. Then there was the long wait before the result was finally announced. The *Tribune* of November 12, 1876, said, "Since Grant's campaign of the Wilderness there has not been experienced here a week of such excitement as that through which we have just passed. The vote in the city was the largest ever polled. When news was received of the loss of New York, Hayes' stock fell flat and the Democrats exulted in their triumph."

The *Tribune* of December 4, 1876, said, "The Board of County Commissioners is no longer worthy to be dignified by that title. It has come to be simply an organized ring for plunder and has grown so bold that it hesitates at no outrage which is regarded as an auxiliary to its mercenary purposes."

On April 2, 1877, Abner Taylor, candidate for mayor, withdrew from the race. He said, "The first public act leading to a nomination is what is known in modern politics as a primary. These meetings the business element as a whole do not attend. The worst politicians, the idle and criminal classes, all do so, the leaders of tens, twenties, and fifties bring along and deliver their followers for pay, and thus many of the delegates to the conventions are chosen. In theory, Republican primaries are attended by Republicans and Democratic primaries by Democrats, but as a matter of fact the dangerous classes double up and attend both primaries and get twice paid. The delegate ticket thus chosen is largely bad and when the conventions are held there are many dangerous and notoriously bad characters thus in conspicuous places. After the nominations are made the better class of voters adhere to their politics in order to maintain a standing and influence with the leaders."

The city taxes prior to the election of Mayor Heath and the existing city government were about \$6,000,000 per year. During his term Mayor Heath and his council introduced retrenchment so as to bring down taxes by 1877 to \$4,000,000 a year. In other words, Mayor Heath's administration saved taxpayers \$2,000,000 annually. Accordingly the Republicans renominated Mayor Heath and also nominated a list of aldermen who were pledged to support his retrenchment policies. The reelection of Mayor Heath was declared to be much more desirable than the election of Mr. Smith, and it was equally important and desirable that the City Council should be able to act with the mayor. Therefore, Democrats and Republicans were urged to unite and make a clean sweep of the municipal ticket. The Republicans nominated Monroe Heath for mayor; C. R. Larrabee, city treasurer; R. S. Tuthill, city attorney, and Caspar Butz, city clerk. The Democrats nominated for these offices in the order named, Perry H. Smith, Clinton Briggs, William J. Hynes and Rudolph Rhubaum. The Municipal Reform club was active in investigating the character of candidates and in making recommendations to the voters. Aldermen from all the wards were to be elected. Sidney Smith in a speech just before this election said that, "The April election, 1877, is more important to the taxpayers of Chicago than was the election for President last fall." The *Chicago Times* said, "Of the eighteen aldermen nominated by the Democrats there is but one who is a respectable man and fit to be trusted with the responsibility of serving in the council."

At the election in April, 1877, the Republicans made a clean sweep of all the municipal offices, electing Mayor Heath by a majority of about 12,000. The majority in the council was Republican, and in minor offices the Republicans gained considerably. In every precinct of the city, according to newspapers, repeaters were in evidence. There being no registry, they were unusually bold. The newspapers contained the names of a score of more of men who were caught in the act of repeating. How many more were guilty was problematical, but must have been very large. As a matter of fact the Democrats suffered severely at the spring election, 1877, not only in the aldermanic contests, but also in the town elections. The town meetings in the South, West and North divisions were controlled by business men and taxpayers, with the result that better officers in these towns were elected than probably ever before. The system of retrenchment adopted by the Heath administration received the approval of the people at the ballot box. At this time there was pending in the Legislature the Robinson bill, which proposed to legislate the present corrupt Board of Cook County Commissioners out of existence and authorize the people to choose an entire new board. It was recommended that this bill should be pushed through the Legislature at once. Eighteen aldermen were elected. It was stated that twenty-nine or thirty aldermen were



reputable men and might be depended upon to preserve the interests of the city.

In June, 1877, the grand jury returned fourteen indictments, among which were those against Periolat, Kimberly, O'Donnell, Sweetzer, Johnson, McCaffrey, Carroll, Carpenter, Forsyth, Hinsdale, Mehlick and Walker. They were charged with crimes all the way from conspiracy to perjury.

The election of November, 1877, was important because a new Board of Commissioners was to be chosen to take the place of the rascals who had been turned out. Both parties nominated full tickets, but in no instance was proper care taken to secure the best men; partisans put through slated tickets with the usual result. The importance of the election was realized when it was known that the board for the coming year would have the expenditure of an immense sum of money, and that the people would be asked to vote \$500,000 nominally for courthouse bonds, but really for extras and other ulterior purposes. It was shown by the grand jury investigation that the Board of Commissioners for years had made a corrupt alliance with contracting parties whereby the county was robbed and its poor dependents were deprived of food, clothing and medicine paid for by the county. The stolen amounts were used by the ring in the County Board. The facts showed that seven hold-over members of the new County Board were members of the old ring, and that they numbered only one short of a majority to rule. As five new commissioners were to be elected it was necessary that all of them should be upright and honest or the same deplorable and desperate condition of affairs would again be experienced. For the past three years there had been an almost perpetual scandal growing out of the rapacious proceedings of the County Board. Law suits, injunctions, trials, perjury, fraud, indictments, contracts, claims, salaries, treble the number of officers, excessive taxation, immense floating debt, public credit nearly gone, were the topics repeated over and over again by the newspapers and orators until people were sick of the terms and the corruption. Every necessity for reform was manifested. The office of county clerk was declared by the press to be a nest of corruption. The election was announced to mean the continuation or the downfall of the county ring. The same reform was now demanded in the county administration that was accomplished eighteen months before in the city government. The newspapers branded the men who stayed away from the polls enemies of the public welfare. There was every indication that ballot-box stuffing would be practiced and every trick worked upon the people by the unscrupulous ring to secure a new lease of power.

There were to be elected at this date a county treasurer, clerk, judges of the Superior, Circuit and Probate courts, clerk of the Criminal court and five county commissioners. The result of the



election was the complete success of the Republican ticket. This was taken to mean the deathblow of ring rule in the County Board. The county ring received a deathblow. The Greenbackers and the workingmen were strongly represented during this campaign. There were really four tickets in the field: Republican, Democratic, Greenbacker and Communist. The latter made a better showing than was expected. The Republican majority on the various candidates varied from three to nine thousand. The bond issue was defeated.

The *Tribune* said: "Thus after a long season of notorious official plunder and robbery, bad municipal government, city and county were rescued from the hands of public enemies. That it cost this fierce struggle to accomplish the change is another proof of the tenacity with which official robbers hold on to office of which they get possession. It cost two years of desperate struggle to get rid of the Colvin administration. The indifference of so many business men to the power of caucuses strengthened all kinds of corruption in office." The main surprising feature of the local election was that the Communist ticket polled between 6,000 and 7,000 votes in the city. As election day approached it seemed to be forgotten that there was any such ticket in the field. Newspapers paid no attention whatever to it. The campaign committees ignored it. It was generally supposed that all the strength of the workingmen's movement had been squelched by the Democrats. The result was due to a union of the Industrials with the Communists on general principles and not in details. The convention was held under the name of the Industrials. Finally this faction cemented with the Communist ticket. The vote of the Communists was confined largely to the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards where the Irish and Bohemians resided; also to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards where the Germans and Scandinavians dwelt. The total vote cast in Cook county at this election was 57,584. On the question of a state house appropriation tax the vote was as follows: For the appropriation, 12,779; against the appropriation, 44,805.

In the spring of 1878 many disreputables were named for places in the City Council. Never were more stringent and earnest efforts made to get rid of them than at that election. In all of the down town wards the clans and cohorts of the vicious element marshaled their forces and fought desperately for the success of scheming candidates. They depended to a large extent upon the apathy of honest voters. They hoped that upright men, disgusted with their mud-slinging tactics, would permit elections to go by default, and to some extent their judgment was right. However, there never was a more earnest effort made to weed out bad men than on this occasion. Speakers and newspapers urged in glowing terms that citizens should vote for honest men regardless of party affiliations. But the wolves and rascals of every hue were active and vigorous, particularly in the First and Second wards. They did not hesitate

to name for the council men of known dishonesty. The same was true of the town tickets. The South side Nationals largely joined the Democrats. There was much trading of candidates. One faction, upon consideration of having their candidate supported, promised support to the candidate of another faction. Perhaps more than ever before was this practice indulged at this election. As a whole it was an active, vindictive and aggressive campaign, full of disgusting personalities and squabbles and replete with lurid tales of factional differences patched into respectable shape. It should be said to the credit of the newspapers that they advocated the election of the best men regardless of party considerations. The action of Commissioner Senne of the County Board in an endeavor to reduce county expenses was taken into politics and its wisdom was thoroughly discussed. The question of a new issue of city scrip was a political subject at this election.

The result of the April election, 1878, was a disappointment to the better element of citizens regardless of party. When the smoke cleared away it was found that scalawag aldermen, disreputable assessors and unscrupulous supervisors were chosen, owing mainly to the apathy and lukewarmness of the voters. The vicious element showed greater energy and deliberation than ever before and succeeded. The Socialist ticket was well supported. That body had drawn largely from the old parties during the last few years until now a comparatively strong showing was made. It was at this time that their candidates adopted more than ever before the tactics of addressing large crowds of working people on the streets. The ringsters did not hesitate to use large sums of money to corrupt voters and the ballot box.

In the South, West and North towns and in Hyde Park practically the same conditions prevailed. As a whole, the election was quiet and the vote comparatively small. The contests were almost wholly local because there were no general city offices to be filled. Four tickets were in the field, Republican, Democrat, National and Socialist. There were several independent candidates for alderman and the Nationals and Democrats generally united. In the South town the Republicans elected their ticket with one exception. In the West town the Democrats elected all of their candidates, and in the North town two Republicans were elected and all the others were Democratic. The Socialists were jubilant over their election of one candidate and their further success in nearly electing two more. The Greenbackers elected a few town officers and polled a creditable vote in the South and West divisions.

In April, 1878, it was acknowledged that the Communists had a strong organization in Chicago—one that embraced from 7,000 to 8,000 men. They openly advocated a division of property and the overthrow of the competitive system of labor. Their object was to unite the laboring class against the capitalistic class. It was known



that they were regularly drilled in what they called circles, and further that they were armed. It was recognized that Socialism and Communism were practically the same, so far as that element in Chicago was concerned. Parsons, Schilling and McAuliff were the leading Socialists. Prominent members of that organization admitted that the movement was a general war against property.

In October, 1878, the people were asked to vote bonds to the amount of \$750,000 to assist the County Board out of its difficulties. Generally, the newspapers opposed this step. They declared that it meant an indorsement of the outrageous extravagance of the county administration. All parties during October made unusually strong efforts to elect their candidates. The Greenback party was strong, aggressive and enthusiastic. They met, organized and finally ratified the Democratic nominations with few exceptions. The election of commissioners a year before had not proved all that was hoped. Ring methods still ruled the County Board. It was therefore urged with great persistence and vehemence that the county government should be purged and purified. The city government had been thoroughly overhauled and improved and was at this date fairly creditable. Now it was urged the attention of the citizens should be directed to the complete renovation of the County Board. The newspapers unhesitatingly called the County Board an unscrupulous gang of tax devourers. Cook county was urged to do its duty in selecting clean, able and honest men for the national Legislature. Members of the Legislature, upon whom would devolve the election of the next United States senator, were held up to public inspection. The office of sheriff was involved in this contest and five new commissioners were to be elected. Both of the old parties were too nearly being dominated by the irresponsible not to say vicious element within their ranks. The parties in strength being nearly equal resorted to various tactics more or less unscrupulous to secure the support of irresponsible and disorganized factions, and doing so were compelled to grant them political favors. It was well known that for years the irresponsible element of both parties had in a large measure dictated the selection of candidates for Congress, the Legislature and the city and county governments. Particularly was Sheriff Kern denounced for his coöperation with irresponsible and vicious elements. His defeat was urged upon the people. He would receive every vote dug from the slums and the pest houses of crime, vagrancy, pauperism, drunkenness and vice.

The campaign of October, 1878, was bitter, personal and relentless. The enemies of honest government concerted in a desperate attempt to secure prizes at the polls. Every concession, whether fair or unfair, that would secure the coöperation of the vicious classes was adopted by all party organizations. Partisan newspapers supported with great acclamation and gusto the nominees of their parties regardless of their personal unfitness and bad records. The



Communists were particularly active, vigilant, insinuating, bold, deceptive and wide-awake. Every indication showed contemplated repeating and ballot-box stuffing on election day. Accordingly the honest factions of both parties, while winking at their own shortcomings, denounced in unsparing terms the conduct of other factions not in accordance with their views. The Greenbackers made a considerable showing, but in a large measure were absorbed by the other parties, to whom were offered plums of considerable value. The newspapers tore to tatters the ambitions and hopes of irresponsible candidates and exhibited in lurid colors their dishonest pretensions. The work of political clubs was particularly noteworthy at this time. Every ward had its Democratic, Republican or other club. Sundays, when the laboring element was idle, were devoted near the close of the campaign almost wholly to political purposes. The Socialists on that day gained more than any other party. There was a Temperance ticket. It seems to have been an attempt to divide the strength of the Republican party.

The success of the election November, 1878, was generally with the Republican party. They elected the sheriff, coroner, two county commissioners and three congressmen by ample majorities. They likewise made a creditable showing on the state ticket. The citizens voted for the issue of \$750,000 worth of bonds despite the recommendations of Republican leaders and the press. Aldrich, Davis, and Barber, Republicans, were elected to Congress. Hoffman was elected sheriff by about 4,000 majority. The Greenback vote was comparatively small. The Socialists made a better showing, electing several of their candidates. The greatest sufferers were the Democrats, although they succeeded in electing several of their most prominent candidates. It is probable that never before in the history of Chicago politics did any newspaper here descend to such depths of abuse, misrepresentation, vilification and calumny as did the *Times* in its attack on John Hoffman, Republican candidate for sheriff. The *Tribune* was equally severe in its attack upon Mr. Kern, the ruling sheriff. The mistake made by the Democrats at this election, and the principal reason for their overwhelming defeat, was in nominating objectionable men for office.

An important political question in April, 1879, was the election of satisfactory town tickets. A desperate fight to secure good aldermen was made in March. All parties and all factions of parties carried on spirited, vindictive and memorable campaigns. In every ward activity in political affairs took the place of nearly all other important events. The Republican newspapers demanded the defeat of Carter H. Harrison for mayor. His record in Congress was thoroughly analyzed and held up for inspection. He was popular with all classes, even with the Republicans, although generally he was denounced by the Republican press. The Democrats enthusiastically supported him, and in the end many Republicans voted for

him. A. M. Wright was the Republican candidate for mayor. All parties, through their vicious factions, practiced more or less fraud at the polls. Repeating was a common pastime of the disreputables of all parties. The Republican press declared the election of Mr. Harrison to the mayoralty meant that the old Colvin gang of thieves and disreputables would again rule the city government. The Democrats pointed with pride to Mr. Harrison's conduct in Congress and to the administration of city and county affairs here.

The election of April, 1879, was a complete Democratic triumph. It was a rebuke to the Republicans for being too partisan and for having named a number of undesirables for office. The entire city government passed under the control of the Democrats. The Democratic majority was approximately 5,000. The Republicans were faulty and unconcerned, while their vigilant and aggressive enemy lost no opportunity to influence every faction to assist them. The heavy Socialistic vote was lost to the Republicans. Particularly did the Democrats gain in the Irish wards. The Republicans won in the South town, but the Democrats won in the North and West divisions. As a matter of fact, the popularity of Mr. Harrison occasioned in a large measure the success of the entire Democratic ticket. Mr. Harrison was elected mayor; William Seipp, treasurer; J. S. Grinnell, city attorney; and P. J. Howard, city clerk. Mr. Harrison received 25,401; Mr. Wright, 20,060; and Mr. Schmidt, Socialist, 11,818. The immense Socialist vote astonished everybody. The Republicans elected nine aldermen, the Democrats six, and the Socialists five. The day was unusually quiet, but there was considerable trading and wire pulling all day at the polls. The Democrats held a great jubilation over their success when the results were known. The Socialists were elated, because they had been permitted to carry measures without interruption or interference during the campaign. The vote in Lake was the largest ever polled, being 2,665. The Citizens' ticket, as the Democratic ticket was called, was elected by a large majority. It was particularly noted that there was an immense falling off in the vote of the Republican wards and a large increase in the majority of the Democratic wards. The question of how the City Council would be organized became at once important. The Lawler-Tuley coalition was all-powerful, it was thought. The design of this coalition was to control the appointment of council committees, but Mr. Harrison had something to say on that question. The advent of Mr. Harrison and his party meant numerous changes, and consequently the clamor for office among the Democrats was widespread and persistent.

The election of judges in June was considered an important event. The Democratic candidates for the Circuit bench were Rodgers, McAllister, Moran, Burnam and Tuley, and for the Supreme bench Judge Dickey. The Republicans nominated for judges Williams, Booth, Reed, Rosenthal and Buell. Thomas Dent was nominated



for judge of the Supreme court. The Democrats elected their judicial ticket by a considerable majority. For the Supreme court Dickey's majority over Dent's was 7,884. The Communists voted with the Democrats. The excellence of the Democratic nominees was the occasion of their success.

In the fall of 1879 both old parties worked with the object of securing such a victory as would make an impression on the Presidential campaign of 1880. Carter H. Harrison, assisted by Judge Trumbull, led the hosts of Democracy and in a stirring campaign demanded of the people the success of his party at the polls. Mr. Harrison further won approval of his management of city affairs since last spring. The Republicans were not the least backward in making the fight along national issues. It was realized that it might have an important bearing upon the national election which way Chicago and Cook county went in the November election of 1879. An interesting contest during the campaign was that of Mr. Adolph Moses against Sidney Smith for the Superior court judgeship. So important was the election considered that the banks and the Board of Trade resolved to close on election day. Many merchants permitted their help to leave long enough to vote. A petition signed by hundreds of merchants to this effect was circulated. Carter H. Harrison was a skilful politician and an adroit campaign manager, probably one of the most able, artful and successful politicians in the history of Chicago and Cook county. One of his tricks to gain support and popularity was to pay off policemen, firemen, etc., in gold coin a few days previous to election day. On this occasion North and West Chicago were called upon to vote on the question of consolidating the three park towns of South, North and West Chicago under one set of officers.

At this election the county was required to vote on the question of refunding county bonds to the amount of \$1,150,000 bearing 7 per cent with a new issue of 5 per cent bonds. It was recommended by the parties that this measure should be carried. Carter H. Harrison was criticized sharply for his arrogant control of city affairs, for his numerous small mistakes, and for the snubs and insults he had given respectable men in public affairs. He intimated to the police, fire and other departments that they would be expected to vote and work for the Democratic party. Mr. Harrison at this election was the most imposing figure before the people of the city. Both parties, while guilty of questionable methods themselves, took extraordinary means to prevent fraud by the other party. Stuffing ballot boxes, false registration, voting on fictitious names, repeating and swearing in illegal votes were the means practiced by all parties to win success.

The result of the election in November, 1879, was a Republican triumph in both city and county. In the city the Republican majority was about 4,500. W. T. Johnson was elected county treasurer, Sidney Smith, judge of the Superior court; J. J. Healy, clerk



of the Superior court; Alexander Wolcott, county surveyor. Four Republican county commissioners were elected. The questions of issuing county bonds and of consolidating the park districts were carried by large majorities. The Republican success was no doubt due largely to the general excellence of the nominations. The whole county went to the Republicans by about 10,000 majority. Smith's majority over Moses' for Superior judge was 11,051 and Johnson's majority over Guerin's (Democrat) for county treasurer was 8,970. For county treasurer Altpeter (Socialist candidate) received a total of 4,065 votes in the county and 3,939 in Chicago. This election was exactly the reverse of that held seven months before. It was notable now that the Socialists were materially checked in their development. Their vote for Schmidt, candidate for mayor in April, 1879, was 11,818. This was taken to mean that the Socialist propaganda had spent its force. The Citizen's League did much good service during this campaign in holding up to public gaze the character, record and general fitness of all candidates. They paid particular attention to the suppression of the liquor interests in political affairs. On the other hand the Saloon-Keepers' association was alert, active and influential.

At the spring election, 1880, the Socialists made an elaborate exhibition. The contention was for aldermen. Both Democrats and Republicans conducted vigorous campaigns. A local newspaper said, "The aldermanic scramble has already become, so to speak, red hot. Persons who were thought to be politically dead years ago have been resurrected and their acts have arisen with them to instruct, alarm and warn the public. The sublimity of human hardihood has been achieved by at least a few of those whose names are infamously gilded by the corruption of other years." The saloon element during this campaign made herculean efforts to win success. As a matter of fact this election was between the reputable and disreputables. The better class of citizens called for ability and personal integrity, and it must be admitted that the opposing elements were nearly equal in point of strength. In spite of themselves the best element of both the old parties in order to win success were forced into disgraceful and dishonorable compromises with the disreputable element. The *Times* and other newspapers published the names of from fifteen to twenty alleged bad candidates for the City Council. There were five Republicans, eight Democrats, two Socialists and two Independents who were pronounced bad by the leading papers. The disreputables were sorted and labeled like bad eggs or rotten ears of corn. They were classified as "always reliable," "generally reliable," "mixed" and "bad." This gave the citizens an opportunity to select the kind of a man they desired for the City Council. There were seven good men who held over and thirteen men to go out in April. In order to hold the balance of power the citizens were called upon urgently to elect twelve good men. It

was seen that the Socialists were likely to hold the balance of power during another year. The shameful corruption in the City Councils of the past was held up as a frightful warning of what might be the result of neglect to attend the polls and vote. The newspapers appealed to the people to end what they called the "scalawag dynasty." The Gage defalcation of \$500,000 and the Van Hollen steal of a large but unknown amount, were pointed to with a finger of warning. The immense and unnecessary increase in the city debt was called repeatedly and vigorously to the attention of the voters. This was called a scrub race, involving no politics and being throughout a scramble for spoils. The result of the election as between the three parties was to give the Republicans a little the advantage. Three alleged bad men were elected, Lawler, Cullerton and Hildreth. The Republicans won in the South and West towns and the Democrats in the North town. As a whole, the election was quiet. The twelve men wanted were not elected and the citizens again settled down to see their clouds and fancies dissipated in the corruption, graft and dishonor that succeeded their trustful anticipations.

The fight made for the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency early in June, 1880, roused the people of Chicago and of the whole country. To begin with, an immense mass meeting, the call for which was signed by hundreds of the most prominent citizens, was called for May 31 as a preliminary to that contest. It was advertised that Conkling, Carpenter, Woodford and Storrs of Chicago would address the meeting. This was called in the interest of General Grant. For nearly a week preceding the opening of the national convention committees and delegates were here making their preliminary fight. The Grant forces were admirably organized and thoroughly disciplined. On the other hand there was a powerful feeling against General Grant's renomination. An anti-Grant mass meeting was held May 31, on the White Stocking baseball grounds. About 15,000 people were present. Among the speakers were Shuman, Moore, Hassaurek, MacVeagh, Dittenhoeffer, Hubbard, Hall and Posey. It was alleged that opposition to a third term was inspired by an Illinois faction in the convention. Blaine, Sherman, Cameron, Edmunds, Windom and Garfield were real or dark-horse candidates before this convention. Hannibal Hamlin was in the city. The convention opened on June 2, in the vast Exposition building, which was crowded to the doors. The hall was appropriately decorated and presented a brilliant scene when the convention opened. The hammer wielded by the chairman was made from a log in the home of Abraham Lincoln, and the handle from a tree at the home of George Washington. Robert G. Ingersoll was in the city. The first two days were consumed in preliminary work. The chief supporters of General Grant were Conkling, Cameron and Logan. The latter held the solid Illinois delegation for General Grant. Mr. Conkling claimed to have 300 delegates at the start



pledged to General Grant. The Blaine leaders were particularly active and confident. Garfield was neutral, but everybody liked him. William E. Chandler managed Mr. Blaine's fight. After twenty-eight consecutive ballots no result was reached. General Grant led the list, but could not gather enough votes to secure the nomination. Blaine received the second largest number and Sherman the third. The first vote for Mr. Garfield came in the thirtieth ballot, when two votes from Pennsylvania were cast for him. On the thirty-fourth he received sixteen from Wisconsin, and on the thirty-fifth, twenty-seven additional ones from Indiana. On the thirty-sixth there was a general flop to Mr. Garfield, who received a total of 399. Mr. Conkling, who had so gallantly supported General Grant, immediately moved to make the nomination of General Garfield unanimous. The nomination of Garfield was followed by applause which shook the building and lasted for many minutes. This great convention was a notable event and still further added to the reputation of Chicago as a convention city. Chester A. Arthur was nominated for Vice-President. Nobody had anything to say against the Republican candidates.

The campaign, both national and local, in the fall of 1880 was one of the most enthusiastic ever conducted in Cook county. All parties made desperate efforts to win success. Chicago, with a population of 503,053, was looked upon with interest from all parts of the country. All parties expected the people here would roll up a large majority for its candidates. The primaries of the old parties were conducted with great spirit and unanimity. Many local questions of importance were before the people. Among them was economy in county government. There were to be nominated four judges of the Superior court, a state's attorney, sheriff, recorder, coroner, clerk of the Circuit court, and five county commissioners—four from the city.

The Communists of Chicago in October, 1880, attempted in revolutionary style to reform the existing system of municipal government. At a large meeting on October 10 they passed resolutions providing for a general overhauling of the city ordinances. Some twenty amendments to existing ordinances were demanded. On October 15 John Sherman of Ohio delivered a memorable speech on national issues in this city. The meeting occurred in McCormick hall, which was packed to the doors. Mr. Sherman was popularly denominated by the Republicans "Old Resumption" and Old Prosperity." At a large Democratic meeting held at McCormick hall on October 23 the principal speakers were Carter H. Harrison and Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky. A. F. Seeberger was chairman of the meeting.

During the campaign of 1880 Mr. Harrison usurped the duties of the Democratic campaign committee and conducted party affairs to suit himself. This was a step that had never before been accom-



plished by any candidate in Chicago. It proved his popularity and power, not only with Democrats and the discontented, but with Republicans as well. No man ever before dared to pervert the city departments for the use of partisan objects as he did during this campaign. There was much trading by both of the old parties with the Greenbackers. Both exhausted every effort to gain adherents. Mr. Harrison was denounced as dictator by the Republican press. Even the Democrats, although they supported him, objected to his dominating tactics. As a matter of fact, Mayor Harrison compelled the entire city government to work in behalf of the Democratic party. The police affairs of the city particularly were under his domination and control. Many instances of their high-handed proceedings were noted in the newspapers. At a large meeting by the Democrats on October 29, 1880, James R. Doolittle, John F. Farnsworth and Lawrence Harmon were the principal speakers. The total registry of the county of October 31, 1880, was 89,330. This large registration proved the remarkable interest taken in the outcome. Just previous to the election Mayor Harrison commenced suit against the *Tribune* for \$50,000 damages for alleged libel in charging him with having counseled the tearing down of the polls on election day. There was sharp contention from the judges and constables who were to serve at the polls on election day. Judge Drummond, Judge Rogers and Judge Moran were called upon officially to take recognition of the differences.

The result of the election on November 2, 1880, was a Republican triumph throughout. It was a solid North against a solid South. The national Legislature was made Republican. The result in Chicago exceeded the most sanguine expectations and hopes of the Republicans. There was a majority approximately of 5,000 in the city and 10,000 in the city and county for the Republican ticket. It was taken to mean that the citizens wanted good government in local affairs and desired the success of the Republican party in national affairs. It was also considered by many as a rebuke to the pretensions, ambitions and policies of Carter H. Harrison. To sum up the results, there were a majority of about 10,577 for Garfield, a like majority for the Republican state ticket, the election of three Republican Congressmen and of all the Republican candidates for the General Assembly, a Republican Board of County Commissioners, a Republican sheriff, coroner, recorder, circuit clerk, state's attorney, and four additional justices of the Supreme court. The victory was so decisive that the Republicans held a large meeting to celebrate the result. The vote was so large and there was so much scratching done at the polls that it took several days to announce definite results in Cook county. On the night of the election the streets were thronged with excited people and pandemonium reigned until long after midnight. The Greenback ticket received an inconsiderable vote, as did also that of the Communist or Socialist. The

total vote cast in the county was 82,250. The total vote for Garfield was 54,886; for Hancock, 44,309; for Weaver, 1,141; for Cullom, Republican candidate for Governor, 53,930; for Trumbull (Democratic), 44,719; Streeter (Greenbacker), 1,141.

In the spring of 1881 Mayor Harrison was called by the Republican newspapers "Non-enforcement Harrison," because of the fact that he adopted the policy of promoting official success by refusing to enforce the city ordinances in order to gain the favor and support of the vicious element. Mr. Harrison himself in one of his speeches practically stated that he would not enforce the exacting regulations against the objectionable elements. At this time vice in the extreme flourished throughout the city, and unitedly that element supported and sustained Mr. Harrison in all his measures. This was one of the features in the election in April, 1881. Open gambling was permitted and the police were in league with vice and crime. He was candidate for reelection at this time and conducted his campaign with his usual skill and ability against all opposition and in the face of fierce criticism and invective. He met all the charges against him with his usual adroitness and effectiveness. His skilful manner of appealing to the saloon and gambling fraternities and his insinuating methods of securing their support regardless of party, contributed not a little to his success and to his popularity with that class of people.

At the Saloon Keepers' convention, held in September, 1880, an organization along political lines had been effected. Mayor Harrison on behalf of the city on this occasion welcomed the delegates to the convention and dextrously praised the object of their organizations. The real issue was approval or non-approval of Mr. Harrison's policy of the non-enforcement of ordinances against crime and immorality. It was now that the moral strength of Hyde Park, South Chicago, Calumet, Pullman, Grand Crossing and a dozen other towns and villages were felt by the citizens of Chicago. The Republican executive committee issued a powerful address to the voters of the city, detailing and presenting a vivid picture of the reign of vice and crime under Mayor Harrison's administration. His reelection was declared to be a menace to every home in Chicago and Cook county. The laws, if executed, were sufficient to suppress all vice. For mayor, the Republicans nominated John M. Clark, a business man of high character who had been a member of the Common Council. For mayor, the Socialists named George Schilling, and the Greenbackers, Benjamin Sibley. A faction of the Socialists nominated Tim O'Meara. The town tickets were considered important, and the contests were fought out along partisan lines as well as spoils lines. The support of colored voters was fought for. Every ward was thoroughly organized and desperate efforts to defeat Harrison were made by the Republicans. The Democratic central committee conducted an aggressive and resolute campaign. There was much personal abuse, misrepresentation and libel.



In spite of the utmost efforts of the Republicans, Mayor Harrison was reelected by a majority of about 7,000. As a matter of fact many Republicans voted for Harrison as they had done in 1879. Apparently, the people wanted public gambling and immorality, judging from the results of this election. The Democrats carried their main tickets in the three towns of the city. The new council was composed of eighteen Republicans, thirteen Democrats, two Independents, and three Socialists. The total vote cast for Mr. Harrison for mayor was 35,723, and for Clark (Republican) was 28,703. It was a fact that with the exception of the *Tribune*, the Republican press was not enthusiastic over the Republican candidates. In other words, they damned the Republican ticket with faint support. A remarkable event of the campaign was the number of colored voters who peddled Democratic tickets and shouted for Harrison and the city administration. Likewise the Jews of the city voted almost unitedly for Harrison. The swarms of city officeholders, the keepers of saloons, gambling and sporting resorts, together with the disaffected from the Republican and other ranks, caused the defeat of the Republicans and the success of the Democrats.

It was late in October, 1881, before the Executive committees of the various parties took up actively the campaign for the November election. The proceedings of the county commissioners were so satisfactory that little objection was made to the existing board. The tax-eaters and disreputables had been eliminated almost wholly from that body. People were urged not to permit the conditions existing a few years before to again rule the County Board. The present board was declared to be the most economical that had ever administered county affairs. It was solidly Republican, but the better element ruled the weak cases. The Republican central committee issued a strong address to the voters of the county. A complete accounting of Republican management was exhibited, and although faults were shown still to exist, the county government was proved to be better and stronger than ever before. Previous to the election the apathy of the Republicans was such as to cause comment by local newspapers.

At the November election, 1881, there were to be selected a judge, criminal court clerk and five county commissioners. Both parties united on Judge Gary for the judgeship. The importance of selecting good men for commissioners was the only important feature of this short and uneventful campaign. The election was called the dullest and most spiritless ever held in Cook county. The total city vote was nearly 60,000 below that of November, 1880. Two democratic county commissioners were elected. The total city vote was only 24,209. One Democratic commissioner outside of Chicago was also elected. Thus the Democrats won three out of five new county commissioners.



The newspapers in April, 1882, confessed that all parties had carelessly nominated doubtful or disreputable men and consequently advised that voters should exercise their preferences regardless of party affiliations. This condition of affairs brought out an unusually large number of independent candidates. Many came out so late in the campaign that it was difficult to gain in time a knowledge of their past history and character. The newspapers of all parties warned voters to be on their guard because numerous scalawags were endeavoring to capture the prizes. This election involved the choosing of assessors in the several towns—a very important duty at this time. Beware of leaving the voting to the roughs, toughs and vicious element. It was recognized that indifference on the part of reputable voters opened the gate for disreputables. A feature of the campaign which should not be overlooked was the anti-Cullerton demonstration instituted by representatives of all parties. The contests in the various wards were bitter and personal. The election of April, 1882, had little political significance, but the Democrats as a whole were benefited more than any other party. Out of the eighteen wards the Republicans were successful in only five; the Democrats elected their aldermen from twelve. The irrepressible Cullerton was elected as an Independent from the Sixth ward. The Democrats were jubilant and held a large and enthusiastic demonstration to celebrate their victory. In the towns the tickets were split. The Democrats easily carried the North town. Although the Republicans in the West town had an excellent ticket it was generally defeated by a small majority. In the South town the two leading parties split on the candidates. The result was to change completely the complexion of the City Council. It was clear that the scalawag and tax-eating elements of both old parties were in the majority. Accordingly the newspapers announced that the people might expect a saturnalia of bribery, fraud and corruption in the administration of city affairs. The Democrats had the council, the mayor, in fact the whole city machine. The new council consisted of fourteen Republicans, nineteen Democrats, two Socialists and one Independent. The Democrats had a clear majority over all others. The committees were organized by the Lawler-Hildreth element. Cullerton was in evidence quietly and influentially. Mr. Lawler announced that it was a Democratic council and that the majority intended to aid the mayor in giving the people good government.

In the fall of 1882 the Prohibitionists put an entire ticket in nomination. There was also put in the field a so-called Anti-Monopoly ticket. There were so many factions that it was humorously suggested that there should also be a Communist, Anti-Masonic, Woman's Suffrage, God in the Constitution, and other tickets. It would make the election more diversified, interesting and lurid. The Republicans denominated the Democratic ticket, "Mike McDonald's ticket." As a matter of fact the vagaries and theories of partisans in a large

measure ruled this campaign and election. It was a time for conflicting opinions, reforms of every description were in the air, and people generally were not satisfied to plod along after the banner of the old parties, but preferred to wave different flags and herald different doctrines. Michael C. McDonald and James Burke, next to Mr. Harrison, were probably the leaders of the Democracy at this date. The former endeavored not only to gain complete control of the city government, but of the county government as well. His dictum concerning gambling houses was final. The roughs of the city were subject to his orders and obeyed him implicitly. But Mr. McDonald could have done nothing without the countenance and approbation of Mayor Harrison. The policy of the party at this time was to win success by keeping in line regular party voters and at the same time win all disaffected, vicious and troublesome elements with the sop of immunity. It was found necessary to make concessions to gamblers and to the vicious elements in all parts of the city. The city administration did not hesitate to grant such favors and immunities. Mr. McDonald controlled the Democratic machine, organized the primaries, directed the conventions and named the candidates. Mr. McGarigle was the Democratic candidate for sheriff. Both parties made strenuous efforts to win the Irish, German and disaffected votes.

Having the city government under their thumbs, it was now determined to place the county government in the same subservient predicament. Legislative candidates, congressmen, and county commissioners were to be elected, and as a whole this was one of the most important elections held for several years. The campaign showed Mr. Harrison at his best and to the greatest advantage. He was the recognized power not only in the city but in the county. To defeat him it was necessary for the Republicans to work unitedly, continuously and intelligently until the close of the polls. Immense meetings were held by both parties and their leading orators appealed to the people to support their tickets. A notable incident of this campaign was the splendid canvass made by Captain John F. Finerty in the Second congressional district. His oratory was a revelation to the people and was listened to by immense crowds. His opponent was Mr. Sheridan. A mass meeting at Central Music hall was addressed by General Logan and E. A. Storrs. General Stiles also spoke there. This meeting was apparently contradictory in politics and the speakers confined themselves mainly to the question of good government by the selection of honest men. It was a question between orderly people and the criminal classes. The *Tribune* declared that Mayor Harrison was the tool of Mike McDonald and that the latter was the real boss and dictator of city and county Democracy. On the other hand Mayor Harrison and Mike McDonald and their supporters on the stump and through the press announced their determination to conduct city and county governments along honest



lines and to permit no Republican disreputables to interfere with decent and orderly government. But the menacing feature of this campaign was the fact that the Democratic ticket had the support of the vicious classes and unquestionably yielded important concessions and immunities to gain their support. This did not mean that the Republicans were free from blame. No question they themselves would have secured such following could they have done so.

It was stated in the newspapers of October 31 that within less than ten years Charles B. Farwell, a Republican, Marshall Field, then a Democrat, and scores of other wealthy men of both parties were compelled to raise \$1,500,000 to rescue the city of Chicago from bankruptcy. After the reign of Colvin's gang it required that sum to put the city government under Mayor Heath in proper financial order. This fact was emphasized during the campaign of October, 1882. It was now declared that an infamous cabal was in possession, not only of the city government but probably of the Democratic and the Republican organizations as well, with the design of corrupting municipal politics and government as they had been under the Colvin administration. During the campaign Mayor Harrison appeared in numerous public speeches in all parts of the city and his course was declared to be undignified and improper. He addressed audiences in saloons and in front of bar-rooms. It was well known that Mr. McDonald was a gambler and saloon supporter. The Citizens' association did its best to influence voters to support good men regardless of party. It was powerless to overturn or circumvent the cunning, ability and success of the gang leaders. The newspapers denominated Mike McDonald as the Boss Tweed of Chicago.

The *Times*, usually independent, supported Mr. McGarigle, the ticket of the Democrats and the principles of Mike McDonald generally during this campaign. The *Tribune*, on November 6, said, "If the people of Cook county are not confronted with a most threatening and dangerous emergency no local political situation ever presented one. The Republican who fails to see clearly that the interest of the county and the interest of his party are absolutely identical must be politically blind. In brief the question is, Shall the government of Cook county be controlled by reputable citizens or shall it be handed over to the tender mercies of the disreputable classes? In the fate of the county ticket is bound up also that of the Congressional and Legislative tickets. It is not improbable that the complexion of the State Legislature may be determined by the Cook county election." The *Tribune*, on November 7, election day, said, "The local campaign ends just where it began—upon the single issue whether or not Mike McDonald shall be the Boss Tweed of Chicago and Cook county."

In Cook county the Republicans elected five new Republican senators. It was Mayor Harrison's plan to carry a majority of the Cook county delegation in order to control the Legislature and elect him



United States Senator. The election defeated his plans. John F. Finerty was elected to Congress. The Democratic machine did everything in its power to defeat him, but failed. The election of the Republican candidate for sheriff was considered the defeat of the McDonald-Harrison organization. As a matter of fact the newspapers scared the people of the county, and even Democrats voted against the gang machine, fearing they would go to extremes in their enthusiasm and ambition. The Republicans rejoiced greatly at the defeat of McGarigle. It meant a body blow to the city hall gang by the people of the county. McGarigle was defeated by about 4,000 majority. The Democrats had counted on his election by from 6,000 to 8,000 majority. This election in a large measure defeated Mayor Harrison's ambition and hope for future state and national prominence and power. However, he was yet the boss of the city government and the City Democracy. The State Legislature was Republican, and hence Mayor Harrison had no hope for the senatorship. This was one of the first and most notable victories of the Chicago suburbs against the ring-rule of the city government.

In the spring of 1883 a mayor and eighteen aldermen were to be elected. As the city was controlled by a gang of ringsters and grafters, this election was regarded as highly important. Reform was insistently demanded by the better element of all factions and parties. The Republicans declared that the existing city government was the creature and shadow of Mayor Harrison. Even Harrison himself publicly admitted that the majority of the council at this time was more or less corrupt. He claimed that he could not help it. He was a candidate for reelection. The Republicans nominated Eugene Cary for the mayoralty. This campaign was one of reform, spontaneously instituted by all parties that desired improvement in the city administration. The reform candidates were called the Citizens' Union ticket. At an immense meeting held by its supporters at Battery D hall, Mr. Cary declared that the existing city government was a mere party machine. Mr. Harrison a few days before had said that if reelected he would run the city government in the interests of the Democratic party, which elected him, and that Democratic success was of the greatest importance, owing to the near approach of the national campaign. In reply, Mr. Cary said, "The city of Chicago was not organized to be the machine of any party. The people of the city of Chicago are not taxed to support a political machine, and if I am elected mayor the city's government shall not be made the machine of any party." Harrison was denounced in the severest terms during the campaign. He was called dictator and demagogue, and was declared to be aware of the open gambling and vice rampant throughout the city. The people were called to rally against his administration and reelection. Rousing meetings were held by the Citizens' ticket supporters in all parts of the city. Eugene Cary was their candidate for mayor; Denis O'Connor, city treasurer; Emil

Dietzsch, city clerk; B. F. Richolson, city attorney. The Democratic ticket was Carter H. Harrison for mayor; John N. Dunphy, treasurer; J. G. Neumeister, city clerk; and J. S. Grinnell, city attorney. The Union League club was so interested in the result and so determined to have a fair election that it offered \$300 reward for the apprehension and conviction of any person voting illegally. On Sunday, April, 1, every minister in the city denounced the Harrison administration, declared it the friend of vice and crime and begged the people to end its existence. It was declared by them that Mr. Harrison had released from the Bridewell in one year over 600 persons convicted of all sorts of crimes. The following Monday Mr. Harrison in vigorous terms paid his regards to the preachers who had noticed him so caustically on Sunday. But the efforts of the Fusionists and of the ministers were unavailing. Mr. Harrison was reelected by a majority of about 10,000. The entire Democratic ticket was chosen. An analysis of the election showed that in all probability the Stock Yards, pork-packing and street railway interests were the chief causes of the success of the Democratic ticket. A remarkable feature of this memorable campaign was the speech delivered by Mr. Harrison on the night after the election. He abused in his characteristic style all who had opposed him. The Democrats held a rousing ratification meeting. In the new council were sixteen Republicans and twenty Democrats. No doubt the question of high or low license cut an important figure in this campaign.

The recent success of the Democracy throughout the county betokened their possible success in Cook county in November, 1883. The Democratic machine was extremely arrogant, independent, artful, able and strong. Four candidates for the County Board were to be chosen from the city and one from the outside districts. The Republican county convention was held November 1. John M. Smyth, chairman of the county central committee, called the convention to order. Joseph Medill, who was present, was called upon for a speech and complied, describing the condition of city and county politics. He said among other things, "What is involved in this election is the control of the government of Cook county and the administration of its large affairs. If you elect your five commissioners you will retain that control and with its retention you will be sure next year at the presidential election of having honest and capable men for judges and clerks throughout this county." The Republicans nominated a full ticket for the vacant offices. The Democratic convention, which was held the same day, did likewise. Michael McDonald and Joseph Mackin were conspicuous at the latter. The Citizens' League was active during this campaign. Captain Rumsey was president of the latter.

It was a notorious fact that in April, 1883, gross, numerous and palpable frauds were perpetrated throughout the city, not alone by the Democrats, but by the Republicans, though this was particularly



true of the Democrats, who were determined to retain their power regardless of measures or consequences. Particularly in the Ninth ward were the frauds numerous and flagrant. The election of November, 1883, resulted in the selection of four Democratic county commissioners and a Democratic Superior court judge by about 3,000 majority. This was a serious damper to Republican hopes and prospects.

It was seen now that the polling places in Cook county at the presidential election in 1884 would be controlled by Mike McDonald, Mayor Harrison, Joseph Mackin and their supporters. Henry M. Shepard, Democrat, was elected over John A. Jamieson, Republican, judge of the Superior court, by about 3,400 majority. The Democrats likewise elected Commissioners Leyden, Van Pelt, Hannigan and Niesen within the city limits, but the Republicans elected Lynn in the district consisting of Hyde Park, Calumet, Worth and Thornton.

In March, 1884, an investigation showed that the registry lists had been doctored. Each party charged the fraud to the other. Mr. Harrison had been so roundly abused for his administration, or mal-administration, of city affairs that in sheer desperation during this election he declared he would terminate and close every gambling hole in Chicago. Immediately his friends, Joe Mackin and Mike McDonald, became his enemies. It was thus a contest between the mayor on one side and these distinguished, or extinguished, gentlemen on the other. Mr. McDonald himself conducted a gambling house which he called a store. There were many set-tos between the parties and before long was a straight-out fight between the two machines. The interest in this election was concerned in the selection of aldermen who would rule in the interests of the party. Eighteen aldermen were to be chosen. The town elections were also important. The newspapers and associations, as soon as the candidates were announced, investigated their characters and standings and forecast their probable behavior in the City Council if elected. The result of the election generally showed little change in the political complexion or moral character of the city government. There were surprises and unlooked for changes, but practically the council remained as before, in control of the same old gang. Cullerton, Hildreth, Lawler and Colvin, known as the "big four," were there in unbroken and undismayed unanimity. The coming council contained twenty Democrats and fifteen Republicans and there was one vacancy caused by death. The ring ticket swept the North town. In the West town the Democrats elected their tickets. In the South town the Republicans won with one or two exceptions. In Lake the Citizens' ticket was elected. The taxpayers' ticket won in Hyde Park. It is probable that had not the differences arisen between Harrison on one side and McDonald and Mackin on the other, the Democrats would have made a much better showing.



The Republican leaders were grossly ignorant, careless and incompetent at this time. The *Tribune* said, "We imagine that if the taxpayers of Chicago and the members of the Republican party can endure the ills which must inevitably flow from the domination of the elements which have lately controlled the Republican party, the active workers in the party can also submit to the infliction. There will be no purification of the city government until the men whose pockets are directly affected by rascality shall realize the wrongs that are being committed against them and shall rise in some citizens' movement as earnest and well directed as that of ten years ago. Certainly the municipal administration is now sunk in a slough of corruption and vice such as it has never before wallowed in." The success of the old aldermanic gang was expected. Perhaps that was why the Republicans were so apathetic and unconcerned. A desperate effort to defeat Cullerton in the Sixth ward resulted in failure. The majority in the City Council were known to be reckless and corrupt. They did not care how much the taxpayers were plundered nor to what extent blackmail and dishonesty extended. They were mostly ignorant ward heelers without a single aspiration higher than the saloon or the brothel.

The Democrats inaugurated their national campaign at an immense harmony banquet held by the Iroquois club about the middle of April. Among the speakers were J. Sterling Morton, George H. Pendleton, Governor Glick of Kansas, Carter H. Harrison and others. These men voiced the policies of the Democracy for the coming campaign. This was a year in which Cook county was prominent in the state conventions of both parties. The Republicans nominated Richard J. Oglesby for governor, John C. Smith of Cook county was nominated for lieutenant governor; Hon. Burton C. Cook of Chicago was appointed delegate at large to the national convention and instructed to vote for General Logan, the favorite son of Illinois, as long as he should remain in the field. Thus Cook county people were represented on the state Republican ticket.

The Republican national convention was held in Chicago. Preparations for that important event began to be made in April. The people had not forgotten how well the convention of 1889 advertised the city. At this time Carter H. Harrison was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. Theodore Roosevelt was a delegate at large to this convention. The leading Republican candidates for President were Blaine, Arthur, Edmunds, Logan, Sherman and Hawley. On May 14 the combined Anti-monopolists, Women's Suffragists, Bourbon State Rights Democrats, Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, Trades Unionists, Knights of Labor, Eight-Hour Law men and miscellaneous other factions assembled at Hershey hall in this city and nominated for President Benjamin F. Butler. The national Republican convention was held in the Exposition building on the lake front. Everybody believed that Mr. Blaine

would receive the nomination. He came with a strong delegation and many supporters. Edmunds, Hawley, Sherman and Harrison were here to secure the nomination if possible. The supporters of Blaine favored the nomination of Logan for Vice-President. Sunday was conceded to be a Blaine day. He seemed to have it all his own way. John B. Henderson was elected temporary chairman of the convention. Many prominent Republicans throughout the country were present and addressed the public in the various halls and in the convention chamber during the preliminary proceedings. On June 6 the convention nominated Mr. Blaine for President and General Logan for Vice-President. This had been anticipated and caused no surprise. The Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency at an exciting convention in this city. The appearance here of Mr. Cleveland during the campaign was a notable political event. The demonstration was immense and brilliant.

In October, 1884, the Citizens' association took steps to perfect the enrollment of voters and to prevent fraud and false registration. The Republicans and the Democrats prepared early for a vigorous campaign on national, state and local issues. The full strength of each party was called into play during the campaign. As the County Board was under control of the same machine as the City Council and as the leader of the latter was dominated and controlled by the McDonald-Mackin gang, the citizens had no great difficulty in seeing what might be the result. The Republican committee recommended a list of judges, but the partisan County Board refused to appoint one of them. Carter H. Harrison was the Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois. It was at his instigation that the Republicans were excluded from representation among the election judges of Cook county. The various conventions met in October and nominated candidates for Appellate court clerk, recorder, Circuit court clerk, Superior court clerk, coroner, state's attorney, surveyor and several county commissioners. This campaign was one of the most brilliant and enthusiastic ever held in the county. The Democrats were particularly confident and aggressive. They thoroughly organized and resorted to all tactics necessary to win victory. The Republicans were little behind them in efforts to achieve success. The location of numerous voting places in saloons was denounced vigorously by the best newspapers of the city. This led to a change in the location in most cases. The first registration was 29,226—not one-half of what was expected. So much pressure was brought to bear upon the Democratic machine that finally Harrison, McDonald and Van Pelt, with other leaders of that party, promised to place a Republican judge in every precinct. Mr. Blaine arrived in Chicago October 25 and delivered a speech to an immense audience. One of the most brilliant processions that ever passed through Chicago streets greeted his visit. The scene in front of the Grand Pacific hotel where he stopped was brilliant in the extreme. Over 50,000



people and a procession 20,000 strong, accompanied with banners, fireworks and torches made the locality of the Grand Pacific a scene of splendor rarely surpassed. His reception was one of the most notable in the history of Chicago. The *Tribune* said, "The procession was not only the largest that has ever turned out in the history of the city, but one of the greatest popular uprisings that has ever been known in this country. The sight in front of the Grand Pacific was one to be remembered for a lifetime." The last registration day was October 28. The newspapers frantically appealed to voters to attend and register their names. The importance of the local ticket was not lost sight of in the enthusiasm with which the national ticket was received. Republicans and Democrats alike took great interest in the city nominations and fought vigorously to win success. The Temperance party had a ticket in the field. Mr. Butler's chances were thought to be fair. The Mugwumps were in evidence and numerous other factions and cabals appeared before the public for their countenance and support. The Democrats were particularly active in trading in such a way as to secure the election of Carter H. Harrison for governor and the selection of a strong Democratic representation in the next Legislature. On Saturday, November 1, the Republicans made another large demonstration and parade. For county officers Democrats and Republicans nominated candidates for state's attorney, coroner, recorder, Superior court clerk, clerk to the county surveyor, five county commissioners and three candidates for the state senate. The total registration was about 113,000. Many of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature pledged the Saloon-Keepers' league to vote for the repeal of the Harper law should they be elected to the Legislature. Many of the Republican candidates did likewise.

The first announcement of the result of the election was unfavorable to Blaine and occasioned great depression in the Republican ranks and intense joy to the Chicago Democrats. The national contest was still undecided in the newspapers of Thursday morning. On the whole, Chicago did better than the rest of the country. It gave Blaine a majority of about 2,000. The whole county gave him approximately 7,000. This result was attained notwithstanding the cunning system practiced by the Democratic clerks and judges. It was alleged that the Van Pelt-McDonald machine cheated the Republicans out of fully 2,000 votes in the county. The Republicans were aroused to indignation at the announcement that in New York attempts to cheat Blaine out of the nomination were being patched up. The vote for Garfield in 1880 was 54,886; Hancock, 44,309. Cook county in 1884 gave Mr. Oglesby for governor, 65,362; Harrison, 65,070. Harper, 302; Hobbs, 769. It gave Blaine 69,251; Cleveland, 60,633; Butler, 812, and St. John, 996. Chicago gave Blaine 51,420; Cleveland, 48,530; Butler, 542; St. John, 484.

In the spring of 1885 the city hall gang made a determined effort



not only to retain and increase its power, but also to extend its influence and domination to the town tickets which were intrusted with the assessment and collection of taxes. The city hall people contributed means and efforts in the three principal towns and did everything in their power to win those subdivisions to their control. The Republicans were not behind them in similar efforts. Probably the fiercest fight at this election was over the officers of the three towns. Each of the two leading parties denounced the other in acrimonious terms and charged it with all variety of fraud, misrepresentation and corruption. In a large measure the charges of both were correct.

Many people at this time demanded a change in the city government. Harrison had controlled city affairs for six years. As the Democrats in the fall of 1884 had demanded a change in the national government, so now, declared the Republicans, there should be a change in the city government. It was thought necessary to count the money, examine the books, inject new blood into the arteries of municipal management, and the Republicans accordingly went into this fight determined and confident. On the other hand the Democrats, confident of having, as a whole, ruled well, again demanded the support of the people. The *Tribune* said, "The people of Chicago have had enough—too much—of Harrison. They have had too much of Mike McDonald. They are tired of the scandals which have disgraced the city hall during the last two years. They demand a change of administration; a new broom is needed; higher ideas of responsibility to public opinion must be established in the Mayor's office and the council chamber; Harrison and the gang must go." The newspapers of both parties insisted that voters should disregard partisan considerations and select honest men regardless of party affiliations. There was such a strong feeling against Mr. Harrison and the city administration and in favor of a change that the Democrats themselves became alarmed and apparently lost nerve in the exciting closing scenes of the campaign. Among the Harrison speakers were Lawler, Hildreth, Wasserman, McGurren, Van Pelt, McDonald, Winston, Rehm, Kerwin, Weeks, Mackin and others. The Democrats concentrated all their strength to secure the reelection of Mayor Harrison. They slashed tickets to the utmost to accomplish this result. The Police and Fire departments, shovel brigade and all the supernumerary gangs under control of the administration contributed to this supreme object. The saloons assisted the cause to the utmost. The clubs and associations as well as the newspapers critically examined every phase of the local situation, studied every possible chance for fraud and gave widespread and continuous publicity to every step of the campaign. The committee on public safety offered a reward of \$100 for information that would lead to the conviction of any person guilty of illegal voting, fraudulent registration, repeating, or any violation of the election law.

They issued circulars or dodgers and spread them broadcast over the city to this effect. Particularly did they direct their attention to the cheap lodging houses of the down town wards. The registry lists were scrutinized and investigated with a thoroughness never before seen here. Both parties levied heavy campaign contributions upon their supporters and members. The Republican and the Democratic campaign committees never worked with greater determination and desperation. Strong organizations of fighters in every ward were perfected and set at work. Both old parties made strong efforts to secure the united support of the Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, native Americans and every other faction in the city. In a speech addressed to the Scandinavians Judge Sidney Smith said, "I have been in Chicago for twenty-nine years and have witnessed many campaigns, both national and local, but have never in my life seen such earnestness, determination and enthusiasm as at present. A ring has ruled Chicago for six years and now asks for a continuance of power. When General Grant was proposed for a third term the people said 'No.' Washington set the example of two terms, yet the ring proposes to have a fourth. If they are allowed to succeed this year, God save Chicago. The people will never get rid of them. The ring call themselves the Democratic party; that is a misnomer. The great majority of the Democrats of Chicago are decent, honest and law-abiding citizens, but they have no more to say in the Democratic organization than have the Republicans. The same frauds are now likely to be repeated, with which the ring has controlled the city for six years. The title of the present mayor is tainted with fraud. Harrison can not deceive the people this spring. His time has come. The rousing meetings all over the city indicate unmistakably that the people are awake and ready to act." The campaign committees, committee on public safety and the various political clubs thoroughly investigated the registration lists and arrested numerous scoundrels for false registration, etc.

People at this time had great confidence in the Committee on Public Safety. It was a non-partisan body composed of leading Democrats, Republicans and others and was established for the purpose of securing purity at elections and honest men for local government. It particularly desired to prevent fraud at the polls and to punish persons guilty of that serious offense. This committee was thought necessary owing to the disgraceful conditions permitted under the Harrison administration. Its weakness was shown by the ring that ruled Chicago in spite of its utmost efforts. An important feature of the campaign were the open letters signed by leading citizens and addressed to the voters beseeching them to improve the city administration. The Republican ticket was as follows: For mayor, Sidney Smith; treasurer, John F. Finerty; city clerk, C. Herman Plautz; city attorney, Hempstead Washburne, and eighteen aldermen.



The election gave Mr. Harrison a majority of 375 votes. In the spring of 1883 his majority was 10,223 and in the fall of 1884 4,655. The vote now was so close that the Republicans prepared to contest the election. These results show how close was the contest and how narrowly the city government which had ruled for six years with a rod of iron came to being totally extinguished. The Republicans swept the West town by a majority of from 1,500 to 1,700 and the South town by a majority of from 137 to 1,785. The Democrats elected their North town ticket by a majority ranging from 255 to 1,628. The election was followed by serious charges of ballot-box stuffing. The committee on public safety prepared to make a thorough examination. It was stated in the newspapers that \$25,000 was promptly subscribed to enable the committee to make a thorough investigation of the charges of ballot-box stuffing. The official canvass of votes announced about the first of June, 1885, gave Harrison a majority of 375 over Smith; Devine, a majority of 1,541 over Finerty; Plautz, a majority of 190 over Neumeister, and Washburne a majority of 1,986 over Ellert.

On the first of June the citizens voted nearly two to one against the issue of \$1,000,000 in county bonds. In October, 1885, the Republicans nominated Garnett and Magruder candidates for the bench. The judicial election resulted in favor of the Democrats. At this election was submitted to the people the question of a new city election law. Generally the Republicans favored the law.

Both parties demanded the election of honest commissioners at the approaching November election, 1885. That was the all-important object of this election. Serious fault with the County Board was found. Its proceedings were characterized by the newspapers as fraudulent and dishonest. Both of the old party county committees prepared to conduct the campaign vigorously late in October, 1885. Reform was demanded by both parties and it was a matter of doubt which was strongest in such demand. The discovery of frauds in previous elections and the extravagance and corruption of the city and county administrations appealed to the better element of all parties and occasioned a general demand for improvement and reform. The Democratic managers themselves determined to retire four of their county commissioners—Ochs, Wasserman, McCarthy and Leach. In their place four better men it was believed were nominated. There were also to be chosen at this election a Supreme court judge. The Democratic county convention refused to indorse the proposed new election law. The gang particularly were venomous concerning the law. It meant too great an interference with their methods of conducting elections. The Republican county convention, before this date, by unanimous vote had declared belief in the election of Judge Smith to the mayoralty of Chicago. The Democratic convention had paid no attention to the resolutions of the Republican convention, nor did it assert in counter resolutions opin-



ion in the lawful election of Mr. Harrison. At this date eight members of the County Board were Democrats and the remainder Republicans. Accordingly both parties made strenuous efforts—the Democrats to keep control and the Republicans to win it. Both parties nominated good men as a whole. This was demanded by the citizens in terms that could not be misunderstood. The Republicans made the strongest fight in their history to sustain the new election law. They urged by circulars, speakers and through the press the importance of alterations in the old methods.

The result of the election of November 3, 1885, was the adoption of the new city election law by an overwhelming majority. Unquestionably thousands of Democrats of the better class voted for the law and no doubt many ringsters among the Republicans voted against it. It really was a question of the ring against the honest people, and the latter won. Before this election the County Board consisted of eight Democrats and seven Republicans. The Republicans now won a majority of the county commissioners, and therefore had a majority of that body. Thus, as a whole, the election was a Republican success because they won the election law, elected Judge Garnett, and reversed the majority on the County Board.

The total vote for the city election law was 32,129 and the total against it, 14,628. Hynes, Democratic candidate for judge, was defeated. The town of Lake at this election adopted the new election law. The Englewood Citizens' association contributed largely to this result.

The important consideration in the spring of 1886 was the elections in the three towns. Strong candidates were nominated by both the old parties. It was believed that the nominees were better men than had been named for many years. The aldermanic nominations for the city of Chicago were not so good. Both parties named objectionable men. Accordingly it was a question with honest voters how to scratch the tickets in order to accomplish the best results. As usual, every artifice known to modern politics was adopted by the partisans to achieve success. Under the new election law many improvements had been made. Polling places were removed from the doggeries. Honest clerks and judges composed of representatives of both parties were appointed. New hours were chosen so that the voting could be done in daylight. Effective provisions to prevent stealing or tampering with ballot boxes were taken. This rendered it certain that with proper vigilance and care from the best citizens, regardless of party, the result would be the selection of honest men for the new City Council. The newspapers of all parties pleaded with the citizens to cleanse the city government at this election.

The complete registration as announced on election morning, April 6, was 81,602. The new election law, it was announced, had been drawn up by skillful Republican and Democratic lawyers and had received the sanction of the Supreme court. This made the

law absolutely operative, so that all good citizens were now asked to act under its provisions and elect the right men. Rarely ever was a stronger appeal made to the citizens by the press and leaders of all parties than at this election. The demand was for purity in the government of Chicago.

The result in the South, West and North towns was the election by the Republicans of ten out of twelve candidates for office. In Hyde Park the Citizens' Independent ticket was successful over the regular Republican ticket. In Lake the anti-administration ticket was successful. The old Second and Ninth wards, so long controlled by the gang, were swept by the Republicans. Twelve Republican, five Democratic, and one Independent aldermen were elected. It was hoped, though not certain, that this meant an improvement in the City Council. The new council consisted of twenty-five Republicans, ten Democrats and one Independent. The better class of Democrats were as pleased over the results as were the better class of Republicans. All believed it to be a victory for honest city government, purity in politics and the control or suppression of vice.

Over two-thirds of the successful candidates were Republicans. The new election law was tested and vindicated. It was by far the best and cleanest election ever held in the city. This was true despite the fact that there was every inducement for the gang to resort to any device to win success. It was noted particularly how the new law expedited the election. Everything was conducted like clock work and there was no confusion or crowding in line at the polls.

In October, 1886, the undoubted, manifest and colossal stealing by the County Board ring was admitted and deplored. The newspapers denounced the county ring in the most open and scathing terms. The city ring, they declared, never was worse than the existing county boodlers' ring. This was the strongest feature of the fall campaign of 1886—to get rid of the gang or ring on the County Board. The newspapers and associations repeatedly named the rascals, pointed out their criminal doings, and demanded a change. The Union Labor people nominated a ticket and prepared to contest for the various offices. The Socialists were likewise active and were supposed to be strong at the polls. Carter H. Harrison accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress and accordingly was named for that position. He deemed it unwise to run again for mayor. The "Reds," as the anarchists were called, had for the last year or two exercised considerable power in the county. The Haymarket riot put an end to their preposterous operations and sent several of them to the gallows. This was the period when the cry against capitalism was strongest. The working classes, the discontented everywhere, were arrayed against the capitalistic class and the factory lords, as they were termed. Working people were called "wage slaves," and generally socialism, communism, etc., were merged into anarchy. The dissatisfied elements were in considerable power and



accordingly the old parties sought their support, even to the extent of making dangerous and humiliating concessions to them.

It was argued by the ablest lawyers in October, 1886, that the General Assembly had full power to oust the entire County Board and to provide for the election of their successors whenever it should be deemed proper to do so. The election of upright county commissioners at the coming November election was deemed all important. Again as before, the citizens were appealed to by every influential element to purge the County Board as the City Council had more than once in the past been clarified. At this election the new election law was voted for or against in Hyde Park, Lake View, Cicero and Jefferson. The United Labor ticket was strong. The laboring classes, discontented with the old party treatment, united and named a good ticket. An effort to drag religion into politics was made. The Democratic and Republican press denounced this attempt to blend religion with the dirty politics of Chicago and Cook county. They resolutely opposed this attempt to make religion a test of local or national politics. At this election state candidates, state senators and a full county ticket were voted for. The Republicans nominated Canute R. Matson for sheriff; George R. Davis, treasurer; Henry Wulff, county clerk, and Albert G. Lane superintendent of schools. There were also to be elected five county commissioners and four congressmen.

The election showed a clean sweep on the county ticket by the Republicans. They also elected the five county commissioners and two of the Superior court judges. The United Labor party showed unexpected strength. They elected Gleason to Congress in the Second district, but the Republicans elected Dunham, Mason and Adams elsewhere. Judge Prendergast and two other judicial candidates of the Democracy who had the indorsement of the Labor party were elected. The Knights of Labor and Trades Unionists in large numbers supported the Republican ticket, in the towns particularly. One of the pleasing features of the election to the Republicans was the complete success of their Legislative ticket. The McDonald-Harrison-Weeks coterie cut an important figure during the campaign, but their efforts resulted in failure. It was charged that the Socialistic ideas and teachings of Karl Marx were largely responsible for the growth here of the Socialistic movement. Their vote was largely German, Polish, Bohemian and Irish. The Socialists at this time were stronger than they had been for seven years when they ran Dr. Schmidt for Mayor and polled a total vote of about 11,500. A total of about 16,000, of which probably not 1,000 were Americans or Americanized foreigners, was polled in the city now by the Labor party. In the fall of 1885 the Democrats had elected four members of the County Board. Three of them betrayed the men who elected them, leaving the board under the control of Van Pelt and his boodle ringsters. In the fall of 1886 the Democratic nominees for county



commissioners were good men, but the party was feared by the citizens. It was believed that Democrats elected would be influenced by the old Democratic ringsters there on the board. This probably led to the election of the entire Republican commissioners' ticket in November, 1886. It was a movement to reform that board regardless of partisan considerations. The leading man elected was J. Frank Aldrich, from the Hyde Park district, who became president of the new Board. Van Pelt, Lynn, Neisen, Leyden and Hannigan were voted out of the County Board. The new election law was adopted by the towns of Lake View, Cicero, Jefferson and Hyde Park.

On March 31, 1887, the grand jury returned indictments against the following county commissioners: George C. Klehm, Chris. Geils, R. S. McCloughrey, Chris. Cassleman, R. M. Oliver, Daniel J. Wren, J. J. McCarthy, F. A. McDonald, and against the following ex-county commissioners: M. R. Leyden, John Hannigan, Adam Ochs, C. J. Lynn, John E. Van Pelt, Michael Wasserman, Patrick McCarthy, and also against W. J. McGarigle, warden of the county hospital; Harry Varnell, warden of the insane asylum; Charles L. Frey, warden of the infirmary; and against fourteen contractors and other business men involved in the frauds of the County Board. The charge in most of the indictments was conspiracy, and nearly all of the commissioners and ex-commissioners were likewise indicted for bribery.

In the spring campaign of 1887 the Democratic committee of fifty was an important feature. Carter H. Harrison had been defeated for Congress in the fall of 1886. This disappointed his ambition and hope and kindled his wrath. In March 1887, he was brought forward again as candidate for the mayoralty, but at the last moment, seeing defeat probably inevitable, owing to the sentiment against him and to the movement for reform, he refused to head the Democratic ticket. The committee of fifty tendered the nomination to him, but he declined to accept.

At this time Mr. Harrison was in favor of the election of the Socialist candidate, Mr. Nelson, to the mayoralty. It was claimed he took this position out of revenge and wounded pride. The Socialists, believing they had a fair chance of success, did everything in their power to prevent the Democrats from nominating a separate ticket and to induce them to support Nelson for the mayoralty. Undoubtedly the object of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Rubens and nearly all other Democrat leaders was to throw the Democratic vote to the Socialist ticket, and in order to do so to fail to nominate an independent ticket. John A. Roche was the Republican candidate for mayor. It was clear that his election would result unless the opposition should unite on some strong man. The Socialist ticket was so strong that Harrison realized the Republican ticket was likely to win in case the Democrats nominated an independent ticket. Ac-

cordingly, he advocated throwing the entire Democratic vote to the Socialist ticket and thus to defeat the Republicans in the contest. Jonathan P. Taylor, who was a candidate for the mayoralty before the Democratic organization, was rejected by Harry Rubens, mainly at the instigation of Mr. Harrison. It thus came to pass that the real issue of this campaign was between the destructive theories of Socialism on one hand and the American ideas of law, liberty and security on the other. Mr. Nelson represented the former and Mr. Roche the latter. "Now choose your candidate," said the press.

The peculiar conditions of this campaign were almost unparalleled. The Democrats, by refusing to take any action, left their members to vote either the Socialist ticket, the Republican ticket, or to remain away from the polls. The Republicans, in this emergency, were wise enough to believe that the leading Democrats throughout the city would rather vote for Roche, a Republican, than for Nelson, a Socialist. It was upon this basis that they conducted the campaign. During the fall Stephen A. Douglas said, "Carter H. Harrison has been for eight years the head of the Democratic party in Chicago, has been mayor, chief of police, city clerk and everything else, and has got mad because he can't hold all the offices any longer, and so he is going to turn over his party to the Socialists and then, like Sampson, pull the temple down about him and let them all go to hell together. I am not against Mr. Nelson because he is a molder. I am against him because he is either a knave or an ass. He is going to run this city without police. How can he do it? Why, since the Garden of Eden was closed for repairs there has never been a time when policemen were not needed." On the same occasion Judge Sidney Smith said, "This is a peculiar campaign. I never witnessed anything like it. I firmly believe there is only one ticket running. Why, it is like a man kicking at an empty bag. The Democratic organization of this city has wholly collapsed. The processes which brought this about are natural enough. The Democratic party has been led to destruction by the most egotistical and most unreliable man of whom I have ever had any knowledge. He has utterly ruined the Democratic party and now wants to hand it over to the party of anarchy and confiscation. He can't do it. The majority of the legal voters of the Democratic party are good, law-abiding citizens. They disagree with us politically, but in all questions of law and order they will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans or any other party which upholds the institutions of the country. Mr. Harrison secured the nomination for mayor, and then discovering the feeling of the people he crawled back into his hole and tried to pull the hole in after him. The gopher, you know, throws up dirt all around the hole when he is in hiding. Mr. Harrison is throwing dirt around the hole and on everybody and it won't stay. The proper thing to do is to vote the whole Republican ticket from top to bottom, whether Republican or Democrat."



The gravity of the situation was not lost sight of. People realized after the bomb-throwing at Haymarket square that the disorderly elements were bent on rule or ruin. Anarchy, though down flat, was fighting here under its red flag and its redder purpose. Mr. Harrison made no concealment of his intention to support the Socialist ticket. It is doubtful if any man ever deserved and received greater denunciation and scarification than did Mr. Harrison during the fall of 1886 and the spring of 1887. Scores of Democrats denounced him and openly stated their intention of voting for the Republican candidate for mayor. The newspapers published long lists of such Democrats. It was called to the attention of the citizens that the platform of the Socialists, drafted by Thomas Morgan of Hyde Park and adopted by the late convention, announced the following doctrines: That all unoccupied lots should be taxed to the full limit; that the municipal government should become the owner of and operate all street railway lines, gas works and mains, electric light plants and telephone lines; that all railroads should enter the city by one common trunk line. The remarkable fact about this subject is that at a later date Republicans and Democrats alike advocated almost every point then supported by the Socialists. Even unoccupied lands, particularly of corporations, are now taxed; and the railroads have a few common depots or stations.

The result of the April election, 1887, was a triumph for the combined Republican and Democratic tickets. John A. Roche was elected mayor; R. S. Tuthill, Circuit court judge; C. H. Plautz, city treasurer; Hempstead Washburne, city attorney; and D. W. Nickerson, city clerk. Roche's majority over Robert Nelson, the Socialist candidate for mayor, was 27,858. Thirteen Republican, four Democratic and one Socialist aldermen were elected. The Republicans also elected their town tickets. There was a general vote for the annexation of Lake View, Hyde Park, Jefferson and Lake. The combined Republican and Democratic ticket was called "Law and Order," and the Socialist ticket was called the "United Labor." The result of the aldermanic contest was to give to Mayor Roche an excellent working and honest council.

"Cook county presents a spectacle unique and unprecedented. For the first time in the history of civilization the public affairs of a million people are in the hands of jail birds who refuse to reform or resign. The County Board and the chief administrators appointed by that body are under indictment, and were it not for the right of bail they would today be behind prison bars. We have hoped for relief from the board itself. Seven of the fifteen have steadily pulled together for reform and one of the other eight has not been indicted. The indicted hoodlars and crooks now feel that they are masters of the situation, and so they are unless the General Assembly comes to the rescue of the plundered people. The thing to do is to ask the Legislature to provide that at the June election an entire



new board throughout shall be elected. This can be done with but little expense at the same time the six judges are to be elected. As it now stands the indicted crooks have the drawing of the petit jury to sit upon their own trials. Will the Thirty-fifth General Assembly allow such a mockery of justice?" said the *Tribune* of April 6. Mayor Roche's majority was 27,348. He received a total of 51,266 and Mr. Nelson 23,918. The Prohibition ticket received nearly 400 votes.

The jury commission bill before the Legislature in May and June, 1887, was wanted by 90 per cent of the people of Cook county irrespective of party. It was opposed only by the boodlers, by the vicious and criminal classes, by those unfaithful to their public trusts, by shyster lawyers and others concerned in jury-fixing and bribery. The result of the June election was the triumph of good government and honest political methods over the combined efforts of demagoguery, disorder, anarchy and political corruption. The Socialist vote declined heavily. Under the new law the county elected an entirely new County Board throughout of fifteen members. The Republicans nominated fifteen—ten from the city and five from the county, and nominated Henry C. Senne for president of the board. It was declared by the *Tribune* that this commissioners' ticket was not surpassed by any since the new constitution of 1870 was promulgated. The newspapers congratulated the citizens of the county on the strong tickets for commissioners put up by the Republicans and the Democrats.

On November 8, 1887, the citizens were called upon to vote concerning the annexation of several suburbs to Chicago. The people generally favored the annexation. Many within those sections of the county were opposed to it, fearing the influence of city politics and dreading to lose their own political town identities. The majority in Hyde Park for annexation, as shown by the election of November 8, 1887, was 721; Central Park, in Cicero, 543; Brighton, in Cicero 703; Lake, against annexation, 1,207; Jefferson, in favor of annexation, 408, and Lake View, against annexation, 1,066.

The November election, 1887, was an overwhelming victory for the Republicans. The entire Republican commissioners' ticket was elected. The jury commission law was carried by a small majority. The South, West and North towns voted in favor of the admission of the petitioned territory—Lake View, Lake, Hyde Park and Jefferson by substantial majorities. Cicero, Hyde Park, Central Park, Crawford and Section 25 of Jefferson were included in the petition for annexation. The additions were to be attached to the three divisions of the city where they were located. Hyde Park included Oakland, Forestville, Grand boulevard, Wabash avenue, Hyde Park Center, South Chicago and Irondale, also parts of the Stockyards and Englewood districts. This annexation of Hyde Park extended the boundaries of Chicago to the Indiana state line for the first time.

The people voted by an immense majority to issue \$1,000,000 in county bonds required to pay off the old county indebtedness.

In the spring of 1888 both Democrats and Republicans grew careless and permitted the nomination of undesirable candidates for aldermen. There were several independent candidates. For the town offices special Citizens' tickets were nominated and were composed of Republicans and Democrats who desired the best government possible. The United Labor party put a ticket in the field. In Hyde Park there was a Citizens' ticket; also in Jefferson and South Chicago. The United People's ticket in Lake was headed by Elmer Washburn. There were to be elected in April, 1888, thirty out of forty-eight aldermen. The importance of this election was urged upon the people by the press. The party machines were somewhat lukewarm and the danger of such apathy was pointed out. There was a consolidation or a division of parties in order to secure good men. In the Twenty-second ward, for instance, the Democrats and Republicans of the better classes were so disgusted with the party candidates for aldermen that they resolved to support the Radical Labor candidate. At the election of April, 1888, every town officer was elected by the Republicans. They also swept the city. The Radical Labor party cast a still lighter vote than before. Of the aldermanic candidates the Republicans elected nineteen and the Democrats eleven. This gave the new council thirty-two Republicans, fifteen Democrats and one Socialist. The total vote in the city approximated 54,200. The Republicans cast nearly 30,000 and the Radical Labor party 3,600. In Hyde Park a split ticket was elected. In Lake there was a sharp, close contest. The United People's ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 150 to 700. In Evanston, Jefferson, and Cicero the Republicans or People's and Citizens' parties won victories. In Lake View the Republican ticket was largely elected.

Early in June, 1888, preparations for the Republican national convention at the Auditorium were in progress. The opening day was June 19. For four years the country had been in the hands of the Democracy and it was now demanded that the Republican should be returned to power. An interesting incident of the convention was the introduction to the audience of John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President. Fred Douglas, the colored man, made an impressive speech during the opening ceremony. The leading candidates for the Presidency were Gresham, Harrison and Sherman. Other names were mentioned but these three were the favorites. Mr. Estee was elected permanent chairman of the convention. On the first ballot Mr. Sherman led in the number of votes. On the fourth ballot General Harrison jumped from less than 100 to 217 votes. On the eleventh he had 278, and on the eighteenth 544, which nominated him. Levi P. Morton was nominated for Vice-President. As a whole the nominations suited Illinois Republicans.



Both parties in October, 1888, prepared for a vigorous campaign. The first registration day was October 9. The Labor convention, which was held here on October 6, voted solidly against any fusion with the Democrats or other partisans. At this meeting the Union, Unity, Industrial Reform and Radical Labor parties united. They nominated an independent ticket. Early in October Melville W. Fuller took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the United States under the appointment of President Cleveland. The total registration of the old city, excluding the towns just added, was on the first day 89,804, and in the city, including the towns just admitted, which were Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, Jefferson and Cicero, a total of 114,675. Throughout the city clubs, committees and organizations carried on a stirring campaign, both on local and national issues. The death of John Wentworth in October, 1888, occasioned great regret. An immense Republican meeting held here October 17 was addressed by John M. Thurston and others. The registration for Chicago and its recently annexed towns aggregated a total of 172,138. The registration of the city of Chicago was 133,937. This registration met the highest expectations of all parties. Mr. Blaine appeared here on Saturday, October 20, and was greeted by an immense audience at Battery D. His reception and his speech were one of the most notable events in the history of this city. Mr. Fifer, Republican candidate for governor, and General Palmer, Democratic candidate, addressed Chicago audiences in October. The speeches delivered by General Palmer greatly pleased the Democracy. The result in Chicago was mortifying to the Republicans. They had promised 10,000 majority to the Harrison national ticket. Two years before the Labor candidate for state treasurer received 25,000 votes in Cook county, the Democratic candidate 26,000, and the Republican candidate 43,000. The coalition of the Democrats and the Fusionists now caused a great change. Cook county gave General Harrison a majority of only 497. The county more than offset the Cleveland majority in the city, and thus gave the county to the Republicans. Owing to the Socialists' influence, there was a majority of more than 4,500 against Joseph W. Fifer for governor. The Republican candidates for county commissioners were defeated. The delegation from this county to the next General Assembly was Republican by more than two to one. The Democrats did not get a single state senator. Of the forty members of the General Assembly from Cook county, twenty-six were Republicans, thirteen Democrats and one Labor man. The representation in Congress remained practically unchanged. It was conceded that the fusion of the Democrats and the Laborites in Chicago was the cause of the practical defeat of the Republicans.

The spring campaign of 1889 was one of the most spirited ever conducted in the city. Both parties were thoroughly united and determined to succeed. Germans, Irish, Swedes and other nationali-



ties were industriously sought and urged to vote either the Republican or the Democratic ticket. The Central Labor Union was influential during the campaign. The Democrats nominated Dewitt Cregier for mayor. The Republicans renominated Mr. Roche for mayor. A few days before the election it was known that the result would be close, although it was believed generally that the Republican ticket would win by a small majority. The Republicans themselves thought they would have about 10,000 majority. The Republicans claimed that the fight was really in favor of law and order as against the gang rule which had ended in the Haymarket massacre and the conviction of the boodlers. The Democrats claimed that the Republican administration was weak and inefficient and that the reforms promised had not been carried out. There was more enthusiasm shown among business men than ever known before. Many local questions figured in this campaign. Rapid transit, prohibition, Sunday closing and high license were the deciding subjects in this campaign. The result was that the Democrats not only received their full party vote but also received the large floating vote opposed to any restriction as regards Sunday closing or the sale of liquor. Mike McDonald had charge of the Democratic campaign. The league between Mr. Cregier and the gamblers was well understood by every one familiar with the situation. This campaign was really an attempt of the disorderly and saloon elements to gain control and resume the power, liberty and immunity they had previously held under Mr. Harrison. Mayor Roche was detested by the vicious elements, owing to his rigid enforcement of the ordinance against gambling and immorality. No stone was left unturned by either party to secure the support of any and every race, faction or religion that could be influenced in the city. In this respect the campaign was notable. It was acknowledged just before election day that no campaign had ever been more thoroughly or enthusiastically conducted. The skill of Mike McDonald as an organizer and campaign manager was abundantly shown during this campaign. Probably at no time in the history of the city were the Democrats so united, determined and confident as during this campaign. Every intrigue or scheme likely to win votes was adopted regardless of its character or consequences otherwise.

The result of the election was the success of the whole Democratic ticket. The combination of the rank and file of the Democrats with the laboring people and the gambling element was sufficient to win success. Evidently the people did not want a rigid enforcement of the law such as Mayor Roche carried into effect. The South town elected Republican officers, but the West and North towns were carried by the Democrats. In Hyde Park the Republicans were defeated and the candidates of the Citizens' party were elected. In Cicero the entire Republican ticket was elected. The People's ticket succeeded in Jefferson. In Lake View and Lake the Republicans were successful.

One factor which contributed to the Republicans' defeat was conceded to be the weakness of their aldermanic ticket. The most of the nominees for that important position were men of small caliber, named by one-sided caucuses and unsupported by the mass of thinking and intelligent Republicans. The party was rent by intrigues in almost every ward. Local jealousies and other considerations named the weak men. No honest man could find fault with the Roche administration. It was just, fair, clean, honest and able. It suppressed vice more than had been done before for a decade, but in doing so encountered the hatred of the elements that were compelled to obey the law. Cregier's plurality was 12,058. The city clerk, Amberg, Republican, was elected by a majority of 133. The new council had twenty-five Republicans and twenty-three Democrats. The new aldermen elected were thirteen Democrats and thirteen Republicans. For governor, Fifer received 58,107 and Palmer 65,912 votes.

In the fall of 1889 the new primary law was put into effect and was pronounced successful. The law took from the committeemen their previous autocratic power. The most important object of this election was the selection of fifteen candidates for county commissioners, ten from the city and five from the county. There were also to be elected a recorder of deeds, judge of the Circuit court, and judge of the Superior court. The fight was good men against incompetents. Michael C. McDonald conducted the Democratic campaign. His ability, skill and experience were necessary to Democratic success. The boodle claims figured in the contest. It meant a great deal whether honest men or dishonest men were elected county commissioners, because upon them would rest the decision of whether to fight or not to fight such claims. Mr. McDonald made a strong fight to secure the election of his candidates for the County Board. A strong attack upon President Senne of that body was made by his opponents. Nearly all charges were denied and shown to be false. The Republicans and Democrats divided the victory at the November election. The Republicans elected their recorder, Circuit judge and five of the county commissioners. The Democrats elected their candidate for Superior judge, president of the County Board, and ten of the county commissioners.

The importance of the April election, 1890, was duly recognized. Both parties organized and conducted spirited campaigns. It was thought by many that the City Council was a more important body to Chicago than was the State Legislature or Congress. All realized that the city fathers had immense power over fortunes and happiness. The problems at this time were clean streets; smoke nuisance; good drinking water; separation of police department from the vicious and gambling elements; the proper handling of city funds; absence of boodling; preparing the city for the World's Fair; control of gambling and vice; extension of city improvements; good schools; control of the city by men of such honesty and good charac-



ter as would create a good impression during the World's Fair. The elections in the towns were not lost sight of. Town officials were usually extravagant and were paid high salaries. Accordingly there usually were vigorous fights for those positions. Personal interests and considerations ruled this election. There was a multiplicity of candidates. In most wards there were three—Republican, Democrat and Independent. The Democrats swept completely the three town tickets. The Republicans won in Hyde Park and Lake View and only partly in Lake. This was the first time for many years that all three old towns were controlled wholly by the Democrats. The Democrats had thirty-four members of the new council and therefore held a slight majority in that body. The total registration at the April election, 1890, was 149,441.

The campaign in the fall of 1890 was one of the most enthusiastic and bitterly contested ever conducted in the city. The Democrats held their convention on the last of September. It was one of the most turbulent, disorderly and riotous ever held in the city. The contending factions fought to a finish before the ticket was finally selected. Numerous fist fights on the floor of the convention hall occurred. As a whole the nominations were those of strong, able and presumably honest men. During the campaign General Palmer, Senator Cullom and other prominent men assisted their friends in this county with speeches and influence. The campaign committees were particularly active in seeing that no portion of the county was neglected and in making every attempt to secure factional votes. The Civil Service Reform league issued an interesting campaign document to which very little attention was paid. The Republican papers roasted Mr. Lawler, Democratic candidate for sheriff, and declared him to be a demagogue and friend of the gamblers and plug-uglies. The Citizens' committee of one hundred, representing the British American Council, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America and other organizations named a full ticket at this election. Both old parties during the last week of the campaign held parades and ratification meetings throughout the city, and particularly in the down town districts. There was much trading done. The Democrats strained every nerve to secure legislative members. There was nominated at this time what was called an Independent ticket for county commissioners. It was issued in the interests of a non-partisan board based upon a business platform. A number of the most prominent men in the city were connected with this movement. It was conceded that this contest was not one for political advantage, but was in the interest of good and honest government. The result in many instances was so close that it required the official count to settle who had the majority. The Republicans secured six of the ten city members on the County Board, including the president. That number, with the five county members, gave the Republicans the majority on the County Board. As a whole, it was a Repub-



lican victory. James H. Gilbert, Republican, defeated Mr. Lawler, Democrat, for the office of sheriff. Hull, Republican candidate for county treasurer, was defeated by Kern, Democratic candidate. The new delegation in Congress was three Democrats and one Republican. Wolfe, Republican candidate for county clerk, defeated Haerting, Democrat, by a substantial majority. Lane, Republican candidate for superintendent of schools, defeated Mrs. Mulligan, Democrat, by a large majority. Frank Scales was elected County judge over the Republican candidate, Mahert; Kettelle defeated Ball for Superior judge; Brentano defeated Garnett for Superior judge. For state treasurer, Cook county gave Amberg 72,291, Wilson 77,904 and Link 920. Wilson was a Democrat and Amberg a Republican.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Harrison desired the nomination for mayor, but was unable to induce the Democratic convention to think likewise. They nominated Dewitt C. Cregier for that office. This so incensed Mr. Harrison that he prepared to oppose savagely the election of Mr. Cregier. He secured the nomination for mayor on the Personal Rights League ticket on March 16, and immediately began a bitter denunciation of the management of city affairs by Mayor Cregier. He pronounced the administration of the latter the most shameful and corrupt in the history of the city. He charged the mayor with having 500 men on the pay roll in one ward, 700 in another, and about 1,000 in another—all for election purposes, and demanded to know out of what fund these men were paid. The Cregier faction succeeded in capturing the support of the Trade and Labor party.

Among the questions before the people during this campaign were the Sunday closing ordinance, the union labor question and the movement against gambling. Frank Lawler, the right-hand man of Mr. Harrison, stumped the city against the Cregier and Republican tickets. The Republicans nominated Hempstead Washburne for mayor and in their platform demanded the following: No increase of indebtedness; every dollar to be accounted for; public inspection of accounts; publication of the city pay roll; day labor system in place of contract system; eight-hour day; no one but citizens on the city pay roll; suppression of public gambling, and divorcement of the police from politics, etc. The city hall (or Cregier) faction of the Democracy during this campaign practiced the most objectionable methods in order to secure the success of their ticket. They colonized voters at lodging houses, padded the registration lists and in some instances on election day stuffed the ballot boxes. The old gang were determined to win. The business men of both parties united against the Cregier ticket and administration. An immense mass meeting of non-partisan business men was held at Central Music hall on March 21. Mr. Washburne addressed the audience.

The Democrats in their platform supported the following principles: The eight-hour law; the streets are the property of the people; legislation for the masses; the city to do its own work and not through contractors; the enforcement of the factory and tenement laws; the city treasurer to be paid a fixed salary; the interest on deposits to belong to the city treasury. The Republicans made the most of the attacks of Harrison and Lawler upon the Cregier administration. The Socialist-Labor party nominated Thomas Morgan for mayor and the Citizens' committee and the Prohibition party nominated Elmer Washburne. Thus there were five mayoralty tickets in the field. The Democratic State Central committee decided that Cregier was the regular Democratic nominee. This further complicated this unique, abusive, rascally and thrilling campaign. The speeches of Stephen A. Douglas and John Finerty in support of the Republican ticket were witty, sarcastic and brilliant. In every ward there were sharp, personal contests. All parties paid particular attention to the question of non-partisanship of the police force. A remarkable fact connected with this campaign was that although Cregier and his supporters in their speeches and documents stated substantially the facts, they were not believed, but were ridiculed, condemned and finally ignored. The Republicans declared at this time that the County Board, under Mr. Edmanson, had been guilty of graft, corruption and scandal almost every day in the year. Among the policies advocated by the Citizens' party candidates, headed by Elmer Washburne, were the closing of saloons, the non-opening of parks to the public, and the stoppage of street cars on the Lord's day. The platform was called a Sabatarian one. The newspapers referred pointedly and sarcastically to "Cregier and his family trust." Thus savagely the factions approached election day. Hempstead Washburne received for mayor 46,857, Cregier 46,421, Harrison 42,170, and Elmer Washburn 23,596. For the City Council the Republicans elected fifteen members, the Cregier Democrats sixteen and the Harrison Democrats three. Charges of cheating, fraud, false registration, colonization, and stuffing ballot boxes, were as numerous after the election as before. The elections in the various towns were vigorously contested. The North, South and West towns and Lake, with slight exceptions, went Democratic. Hyde Park, Like View, Cicero, Jefferson and Calumet, with a few exceptions, were carried by the Republicans.

On September 26, 1891, the Democrats named Jonas Hutchinson for Superior judge; Charles E. Babcock, superintendent of schools; L. E. Cooley and W. S. Bogle, drainage trustees; John S. Cooper, president of the County Board, and fifteen county commissioners. The factions of the Democratic party united in this convention. The Harrison wing and the Cregier wing held separate caucuses and even sat apart in the convention, but finally united on the above ticket. The preparation of the platform was left to the campaign



committee. The Republican county convention was held on October 1. The ticket was as follows: Theodore Brentano, Superior court judge; Orville T. Bright, county superintendent; William Boldenweck and B. A. Eckhart, drainage trustees; J. M. Green, president of the County Board, and fifteen commissioners. The Republican newspapers boasted that their ticket was the strongest and best that had been nominated for several years. It was a cut-and-dried slate ticket. A special committee of seven selected these candidates in advance of the convention. The People's Trade and Labor party nominated Michael Healy and C. G. Dixon for drainage trustees; Robert Nelson, president of the County Board; Homer Bevans, county superintendent. The Prohibitionists organized and put a full ticket in the field. Early in October the campaign committees on all parties began active work. The new Australian ballot was to be used and the newspapers contained full descriptions as to how it should be voted. The registration lists were purged, lodging houses were inspected everywhere throughout the city, and efforts to secure a pure and untrammelled vote were made. On the other hand the ringsters and wolves were as busy as ever. There was graft on the County Board and graft in the City Council. Boodlers seemed to be everywhere. The Republican newspapers singled out Mr. Cooley as the object of their attacks. Adolph Kraus, Frank Wenter, Austin Sexton and Thomas Gahan were among the leaders who prepared the Democratic platform. During this campaign city and county consolidation was considered. Mr. Cooley's deep canal plan was thoroughly discussed. It received unlimited abuse from the Republican newspapers. They declared that if his plan were put in operation it would mean enormous taxation. At the election in November the Republicans were successful. A Republican Board of County Commissioners was chosen. Boldenweck, Cooley and Eckhart were elected drainage trustees. On the balance of the ticket the Republicans swept the county with majorities running from 7,000 to 14,000.

In March, 1892, voters were urged to study the character of aldermanic and town candidates. The leading newspapers said there was ten times more aldermanic corruption than at any time since 1871-72. One paper said, "In 1871 aldermen were paid for getting places for policemen, for allowing bay-windows to be constructed in violation of the ordinances, and for permitting a railroad to lay down a switch track. Today they sell franchises to gas and compressed air companies. They sell rights of way to trunk lines and force elevated and street railroads to pay tribute to them. There should be investigations, indictments and convictions." That paper urged the grand jury to make an immediate and thorough investigation. It was declared that the boodlers and bribe takers of 1871-2 were bunglers, and that it took some time for aldermen to learn how to conceal their crimes. The council of 1876 was overwhelmingly



honest. Almost every man was absolutely incorruptible in official duty. People, then determined on reform, deliberately selected good men. Why then in 1892 should not the present council be selected from the ranks of well known and honest citizens regardless of party? In twenty-eight of the thirty-four wards of the city there were from three to five candidates for each aldermanic vacancy. In each of the other six there were two candidates. This gave the citizens plenty of material, such as it was, from which to choose. Everybody liked the Australian ballot. It became popular from the start. The existing council was Democratic and was likely to remain so, but there was no reason why it should not be honest as well as Democratic. The city authorities at this time made vigorous and praiseworthy war on poolrooms and bucket shops. That was one item to the credit of the city administration.

About the middle of March, 1892, the Grand Jury returned indictments against the following aldermen: Cremier, W. J. O'Brien, Jackson, Dorman, Gosselin, D. R. O'Brien and Gorman. These men protested their innocence. They were charged with bribery in the granting of franchises. It was argued at this time that both givers and takers of bribes should be punished. Why let a wealthy corporation be free to tempt aldermanic candidates? As high as five hundred new citizens were turned out of the naturalization mill in two days about the middle of March. All parties, whether they obtained honest men or not, were doing their utmost to achieve success. The Democratic newspapers demanded to know why Republican aldermanic boodlers had not been indicted as well as Democratic aldermanic boodlers. Thus far indictments had been returned against the latter only. They insisted that the state's attorney, for partisan purposes, was proceeding against Democrats only, and demanded the whole truth regardless of fear or favor. The newspapers and the federations demanded day after day that the registry lists should be thoroughly purged of all fraudulent names. At this time as never before did both parties covertly attempt colonization plans in different portions of the city. In the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth wards, where the registration was unusually heavy, such schemes were revealed. That they existed in the down town wards all admitted. The free silver discussion cut an important figure. The laboring people appeared upon the scene with a full ticket. Street cleaning by special assessment was considered.

When the grand jury finished its labors about the first of April indictments had been found against nine aldermen and one member of the Board of Education. The newspapers, as usual just previous to the day of election, published lists of men whose selection as aldermen they thought most wise. These lists were regarded with suspicion. The newspapers themselves were partisan and therefore made the support of party nominees the first consideration. The town and the aldermanic contests were fought from a partisan stand-

point, though each party made honest efforts to secure good men. The result of the election was more satisfactory to honest citizens than had been anticipated. Several of the most pernicious members of the council were retired to private life. The success of getting good men of both parties for aldermen was particularly noted and gratifying. Of the thirty-four aldermen whose terms expired, only nine were reelected. Thus about twenty-five of the old aldermen were retired from office. It was thought that the twenty-five new men could do no worse for the city than had the twenty-five who went out. Twenty of the thirty-four were Republicans, two Independent Democrats and eleven straight-out Democrats. In the West town the Republicans swept the field. The Democrats carried the North town and there were split results in the South town. The Republicans carried Hyde Park and Lake View. There were mixed results in Jefferson and Lake. The vote to annex the town of Cicero showed in the city a large majority in its favor. At this election the total number of names on the revised registry lists was 208,021, but the total number of votes polled was only 133,257.

Early in October, 1892, the newspapers declared that the frauds committed during the spring election of 1891 were gross in the extreme and should not be permitted again in this city. There were four full tickets and one partial ticket in the field in the fall of 1892, namely, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's, and People's Trade and Labor. John P. Altgeld was the Democratic candidate for governor and Joseph W. Fifer the Republican candidate. There were to be elected state officers and judges, and in Cook county were to be chosen senators and representatives, several judges of the Supreme and Circuit courts, state's attorney, recorder, coroner, county surveyor, drainage trustees, several clerks of the courts and a full quota of county commissioners. A sample Australian ballot was published in the newspapers. At this time Chicago was enjoying the greatest building boom in its history owing to the World's Fair. The dedication of the World's Fair buildings in October was an important event, although unconnected with politics. On October 23, Senator Sherman of Ohio delivered a powerful speech on national affairs in Central Music hall. There was considerable excitement in October, owing to unlawful instructions sent to the election clerks. These instructions were finally withdrawn.

The campaign for the governorship was one of the most exciting in the history of the state. In this city particularly were state issues, national issues and county issues thoroughly discussed and torn to tatters. Mr. Altgeld brought into politics the question of native born Americans and foreigners and succeeded in creating much interest and sharp discussion concerning the character and nationality of men chosen to office. The free silver problem and the labor situation were fully explained during this campaign. The total registration in the city by October 28 was about 270,000. This



list it was admitted would have been considerably larger had it not been for the new law requiring a longer residence in precincts.

Both parties in October continued strong and vigorous campaigns, particularly in behalf of the national and state tickets. Perhaps never before was there shown such a strong disposition to disregard the importance of local politics as at this time. The newspapers themselves dwelt almost wholly on national issues and neglected local interests in a large measure. Six judges of the Superior court and two judges of the Circuit court were to be chosen. It had been the custom for many years, in order to remove the judgeships from politics, for the two old parties to divide the candidates for those important positions. At this election both parties departed from procedure and nominated full partisan tickets for county judgeships.

Governor Fifer was here early in November and delivered a series of speeches throughout the city and county.

During this election there was a strong demand for speakers, stronger in fact than the supply. People demanded arguments and facts and accordingly immense quantities of printed campaign matter were distributed. Governor Fifer and Governor Altgeld made aggressive campaigns. Fifer's visit to Chicago the week before election greatly improved his chances. He particularly addressed German audiences. He stated that if reëlected he would secure the repeal of the Edwards law and the passage of the compulsory education law. During the campaign the Republican newspapers unsparingly lampooned Judge Altgeld. He was called a disgrace to himself and to his party. Altgeld ignored the charges brought against him and continued his effective work with the people whom he thought most inclined to support him. Both parties struggled hard to secure the Legislature with the expectation of redistricting the state. Both had strong tickets in the field. At this election Mr. Lorimer was candidate for clerk of the Superior court. He was fiercely attacked by the Democratic press and speakers. The compulsory education law was discussed and torn to pieces during this campaign. Its objectionable features were laid to the responsibility of Governor Fifer. As a matter of fact it transpired that the Woman's club of Chicago was the first to agitate a compulsory school, and that John P. Altgeld, as attorney for the club, probably assisted in the preparation of that law. During the last few days of the campaign hundreds of inflammatory pamphlets were circulated by the anarchists among the followers of that class of people. It was presumed that anarchy was dead in Chicago, but this act proved that it only slumbered.

The result of the election was a surprise to Chicago and Cook county. The election of Mr. Cleveland was wholly unexpected even by the Democrats themselves. The state of Illinois was swept by the Democrats. The whole state ticket and nearly the whole county



ticket were elected by that party. The Republicans were not disheartened by this defeat. They felt that Governor Fifer had conducted a strong and brilliant campaign. He had been fiercely and venomously attacked, but his administration was not shown corrupt nor inefficient. Mr. Altgeld's phenomenal campaign attracted the attention of the whole country. He did not touch a single topic which he did not misrepresent. Cleveland's majority over Harrison was 31,748; Altgeld's majority over Fifer was 30,389. This was one of the most notable victories of Democracy ever won in Cook county. The party swept almost the entire county. The Republicans elected but one Congressman.

The feature of the spring campaign, 1893, was the candidacy of Mr. Harrison for the mayoralty. It was his ambition to be the World's Fair mayor, and accordingly, to secure the prize, he made the most desperate effort of his life. Many Republicans liked Mr. Harrison. They admired his methods, and all admitted that his personal reputation and character were above reproach. Thus Mr. Harrison made a strong bid for votes of this class of Republicans. The Democratic city convention adopted a platform devoted mainly to a description of what they desired in the management of city affairs. They took the position against the granting of any franchises without full compensation to the city. It was shown that Mr. Harrison during his former mayoralty had given away several valuable franchises without due compensation. But this was true of other former mayors. Now the party took a different tack. The platform declared that the police force should be non-partisan, that the special assessment system should not be abused, that loss of life at grade crossings should cease, and ended by saying, "the largest measure of personal liberty consistent with the common good" was necessary to the city. This was understood to mean concessions to vice. The party announced that owing to the great honor conferred upon Chicago by its selection as the place for the Columbian Exposition, the city should respond by furnishing a superior administration and by exhibiting to the world the high character of Chicago men and the magnitude of local business enterprises.

It was noted at this time that the presidential campaign of 1892 had been one of the most dignified ever conducted in Cook county. It was further noted that the spring campaign of 1893 was the reverse. Mr. Harrison had many bitter enemies who did not hesitate to attack him with all the venom which real or supposed injuries could summon. As a matter of fact many leading Republicans who usually would not think of supporting a Democrat for any ordinary position, quietly favored the election of Mr. Harrison as World's Fair mayor. Voters did not lose sight of the importance of electing good aldermen on this occasion; and the newspapers, clubs and associations made numerous appeals and all made thorough exposition of the character and qualifications of men nominated for important positions.

Unquestionably Mr. Harrison was the leader of the Democracy of Chicago at this time. In almost every ward, although he had bitter opponents, he succeeded in routing them and winning nearly all the contests. He fought particularly hard to secure a Democratic city council, knowing how vital the character of that body was to his own administration. The power of Mr. Harrison was shown by the fact that the Republicans were on the defensive. They even went so far as to beg Mr. Harrison to see that honorable Democrats were elected to the City Council. It was declared by the *Tribune* early in March, 1893, that one-tenth of the convention which nominated Mr. Harrison for Mayor had been in the penitentiary, the bridewell, or the jail. Washington Hesing opposed Mr. Harrison. He stated that if he could have secured forty more delegates in the convention he would have had a majority and that those forty were offered to him for from \$500 to \$20,000 a head.

Popular opinion selected Lyman J. Gage as the Republican candidate for mayor. He was regarded by many as an ideal man for the World's Fair mayor. There was also a strong demand that Samuel W. Allerton should become the Republican nominee for the mayoralty. He was liked by business men throughout the city. The importance of the town offices was kept in view. Both parties made vigorous fights to secure these prizes. The Republicans held their convention on March 15, and duly nominated Samuel W. Allerton for mayor. They left to the city central committee the selection of acceptable Democrats to fill the positions of treasurer and attorney. Thus the ticket was really non-partisan, being made up of Republicans and of all Democrats who would not support Mr. Harrison. Mr. Allerton was nominated by acclamation. The discussion of candidates which had continued for two weeks culminated in the demand for his nomination. Both parties nominated full spring tickets, but the Democrats were particularly unfortunate in naming for aldermen many men of inferior character and qualifications. Both parties in their platform demanded reform in the city administration. Whether both meant it or not was another question. The Republicans nominated Bernard J. Neibling for city treasurer and James C. McShane for city attorney, both Democrats. There were four tickets in the field, the Citizens' non-partisan, composed of Republicans and anti-Harrison Democrats; the Harrison ticket, the United Citizens' or Cregier ticket, and the Socialist-Labor ticket. There were several aldermanic candidates of excellent character and several independents.

On March 21 the Republicans held an immense ratification meeting at the Auditorium to celebrate the candidacy of Mr. Allerton. Many of the best speakers of the city were present. Mr. Harrison conducted one of the ablest, most aggressive campaigns in the history of the city. Although his administrative record was considered **bad** he managed by adroitness, skillful evasion and artful presenta-



tion of what he had actually accomplished to satisfy a great many Republicans. The newspapers particularly vilified, criticised and bespattered him without mercy. If everything concerning him could be believed he was no more fit to be mayor than any criminal. People did not believe this, however, because all knew Mr. Harrison to be personally a man of high character and knew that while he might shield vice, he would still give a fair administration of municipal affairs. His attitude on all city affairs, particularly franchises and immunities extended to vice, was thoroughly examined and held up for public inspection. It was well understood that Mr. Cregier's candidacy was due to his wish to be revenged on Mr. Harrison for having run independently two years before. A volume could be employed in recounting the charges, countercharges, abuses, vilifications, intrigues, misrepresentations and falsehoods in this nauseating and memorable campaign. It was a time when friends turned against friends, when revenge, spite and hatred cut a great figure. Mayor Harrison was in a large measure responsible for this villainous and mendacious campaign.

The result was an easy victory for Mr. Harrison. The Harrison disaffection manifested throughout the campaign shrank to an inconsiderable vote on election day. The few Democrats who did not vote for Mr. Harrison were replaced by Republicans who did. The candidacy of Mr. Cregier turned out what it was known to be—a farcical, frantic, spiteful attempt to divert as many votes as possible from Mr. Harrison. The Socialist-Labor ticket was probably run with the same object in view. Mr. Harrison received a total of 113,929, Allerton 92,761, Cregier 3,019 and Erenpries 914. The Democrats elected their city attorney, treasurer and clerk. Rogers Park and West Ridge were annexed to Chicago by this election. This gave the city two additional square miles of territory and about 3,500 population. The Republicans elected a majority of their aldermanic candidates. The new council was composed of about twenty Republicans, twelve Democrats and three Independent Democrats. The Democrats elected their entire West town ticket by a large majority. They also carried the South town and partly the North town. This was a great victory for the Democrats, and they gave one of their most enthusiastic celebrations to voice their ecstasy over the results.

In September, 1893, the *Tribune* said, "The present County Board has been as reckless and extravagant as any that has controlled since the Van Pelt-Klehm combination of boodlers. It has obstructed good work begun by the last excellent board and has outrun the appropriations. It has existed in an atmosphere of suspicion and jobbery. The majority of the present board should be got rid of this fall. Capable, honest and experienced men should be elected from the city districts that the county affairs may be honestly administered. The Edmanson-O'Connell administration of county affairs should be ended as soon as possible."



A scheme for redistricting the city was considered by the election committee of the council in September, 1893. It was admitted by all authorities that the present representation on the City Board was unfair and disproportionate. It was said that the Twelfth ward, with 14,000 voters, had but two aldermen, while the First and Seventeenth wards, with an aggregate effective vote of only about 7,000, had four aldermen. The same disproportion was true of other wards. A change was desirable.

In September, 1893, a certain newspaper stated that for the last three or four years the character of the Cook county judiciary had steadily deteriorated. That paper declared that small bore lawyers, political pettifoggers and wire pullers had been swept into office before their true character and qualities were known. Several were without character or conscience and had never written a brief and were without legal ability or legal knowledge. As nine judges were to be elected this fall the newspapers generally insisted that a combination of gamblers, groggery keepers, demagogues and anarchists which had lately been formed should not be permitted to name judges or to defeat good men intended by honest citizens for the bench.

Both parties, not being able to agree, decided to nominate full party judicial tickets. The best members of both of the old parties argued publicly the importance of nominating honest and capable men for county commissioners on an anti-salary grabbing and economical platform.

Mr. Hesing had fought Mr. Harrison's efforts to secure the mayoralty nomination, but the latter was successful. Disagreeable personalities were resorted to by both men during the campaign. Mr. Hesing did everything in his power to prevent the election of Mr. Harrison. Now, in October, 1893, when Mr. Hesing desired to be postmaster Mr. Harrison opposed his appointment, probably owing to the bitter remembrances of the former mayoralty campaign.

The Bar association, anxious to secure good judges rather than partisans, selected in September eight persons, four of each of the old parties most conspicuous for judges, to be voted for at the coming election for their legal ability. One of these men was Judge Gary, whom all were willing to see elected.

At their county convention the Democrats renominated the ten serving Democratic city commissioners and the five county Republican ones. The following day the Republicans nominated their judicial and commissioners' tickets. Judge Gary was renominated by acclamation, the entire delegation or convention rising and cheering his name when it was presented. George Struckman was named for president of the County Board.

Governor Altgeld opposed the reelection of Judge Gary, owing to his attitude in ruling against the anarchists during their trial.

But the Democratic party of Cook county endorsed Judge Gary in spite of the attitude of the governor. Mayor Harrison favored the reelection of Judge Gary. There was a concerted fight made against the reelection of Judge Gary by the Socialists and anarchists headed by Messrs. Schilling, Morgan, Neebe and others. On the other hand upright citizens of all parties made a determined fight for his return to the bench. The Gary ratification meeting was one of the most notable and complimentary ever held in Chicago. Judge Gary in his speech said that it was the first time for thirty years he had appeared before a political gathering. On four different occasions he had been the non-partisan nominee for reelection. On this occasion he made no partisan appeal, but stated simply that he was a candidate for reelection. However, the attitude of Governor Altgeld against the reelection of Judge Gary rendered it necessary, so it was thought by his supporters, that a fight of unusual strenuousness should be made in his behalf. Governor Altgeld himself appeared here late in October to speak against Judge Gary, and generally to oppose the Republican ticket.

The assassination of Carter H. Harrison, the mayor, on October 28, 1893, shocked the city, the county and the whole country. He had been so conspicuous here for many years, and particularly was so well liked by men of all parties, that his sudden and violent death occasioned profound and sincere sorrow throughout the county. This was regarded generally as one of the resultants of the anarchistic movement. Mr. Harrison himself had been largely instrumental in permitting it to reach a strong standard of power. At this time there were thirty-eight Republican aldermen in the City Council and thirty Democrats. The vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Harrison was filled temporarily by the City Council. On November 2 thirty-five of the thirty-eight Republican aldermen met in caucus and nominated Alderman George B. Swift to fill the vacancy. On November 3 the thirty Democrats of the City Council met in caucus and agreed to support Alderman John McGillen for mayor. The latter was chairman of the Democratic county campaign committee. On November 4 the council struggled over the appointment of a new mayor. The *Tribune* said, "The council chamber has been the scene of many riotous and disorderly proceedings, but the scene enacted yesterday by the Democrats who sought to seize the mayoralty was the most disgraceful ever witnessed and the most scandalous in the history of Chicago. There was no regard for law, order or civic decency. The Democratic minority of thirty tried to usurp the functions of the majority of thirty-eight. Every step in the Democratic program was taken in defiance of every rule of parliamentary law. The most disgraceful feature of the proceedings was the bribery of three or four weak-kneed Republican aldermen to assist the minority in the schemes of usurpation and possibly plunder." Mr. Swift was elected mayor by a majority of the City



Council. Of the sixty-eight aldermen, thirty-four were for Swift, thirty-three for McGillen and one blank. On November 6, in order to remove all doubt as to the legal election of Mr. Swift as mayor of Chicago, a new ballot was taken in the City Council with the following result: Mr. Swift 62 and Mr. McGillen 5. There was one blank vote.

The death of Mayor Harrison necessitated the election of a new mayor. The Republicans in December, 1893, named George B. Swift for that position. The Democrats nominated John P. Hopkins. With but two weeks in which to conduct the campaign both parties inaugurated vigorous work throughout the city. Mr. Swift had served as mayor by appointment for about three weeks and during that time had revealed several stuffed pay rolls. The Republicans made the most of this discovery. There were about 281,000 registration voters. During the two weeks the campaign was one of the hottest ever conducted in the city. The vituperation, abuse and malignity displayed were rarely ever equaled here. Old repulsive scores of long standing were settled. The election resulted in a victory for Mr. Hopkins by about 1,290 plurality. Two other candidates were Britzius and Wakeley, put forward by the minority parties. The election of Mr. Hopkins was a great triumph for the city hall people and for Democracy.

Three Republicans and one Democrat were elected to the Superior court judgeship. There were also elected two Republicans to fill vacancies on that bench. Three Republican Circuit court judges were chosen and one Republican Circuit court judge was elected to fill a vacancy. The entire Republican County commissioner ticket was elected. Judge Gary was reelected by a majority of over 5,000. A heavy majority for the annexation of Norwood Park to the city was given. The vote on the museum project showed a heavy majority in its favor.

In the spring of 1894 the press of the city declared that for several years the Board of Aldermen had been the worst, if possible, in the history of the city. Papers said that a majority of the aldermen were at all times open to bribery for franchises of every description. Their business was to rob both great and small, collect thousands of dollars for a gas ordinance, hundreds for the laying of a switch track, and less amounts for smaller favors. Many were professional plunderers and graduates of rum holes and slums. They went into the City Council for no other purpose than graft and dishonesty generally, so said the newspapers. The election of thirty-four new aldermen in April was declared to be very important and all good citizens were urged to register and vote. The cry from the press, the rostrum, the clubs, and the associations was for municipal purity and the permanent retirement of the boodlers. Both parties accordingly made earnest efforts to secure the nomination of good men, but in spite of their exertions several objection-



able candidates were named by each. This could not be avoided if party success was to be the result. It was a partisan necessity, so it was declared, to make concessions to objectionable elements in order to secure their patronage. This has ever been the bane of politics. Partisans, in order to achieve success, must concede immunity to vice.

Both Republicans and Democrats about the middle of March, 1894, nominated full aldermanic tickets of thirty-four numbers. As a whole, the selections were good. Under the new ballot law there were several Independent candidates by petition. Of the twenty-nine aldermen nominated by the Democrats, nine were liquor sellers. As it was the experience of Chicago that such men made the worst aldermen, this fact was dwelt upon by the newspapers during this campaign. Many local questions were involved, such as track elevation, the saloons, free silver, the labor question, gambling, nickel in the slot machines, clean streets, honest registration, cheap gas, prize fighting, overhead wires, a new courthouse, electric lighting and encroachments on sidewalk space. Both parties particularly desired the election of their candidates for assessor in the various towns within the city limits, and accordingly made a spirited campaign to secure that prize. The contests in the various wards were sharp in the extreme. Politics gave way in a large measure to pulls, graft and personal considerations. The newspapers declared that it was a dangerous election, owing to the desperate raid attempted by political ringsters upon the taxpayers. At the April election, 1894, the Republicans were generally successful. Their majority in the council was increased by three. The Republicans elected twenty-two out of the thirty-four candidates for aldermen, and also elected the town tickets in five of the seven towns constituting the city. The Republicans elected their entire ticket in the North town by a majority ranging from 2,000 to 6,000. They carried Hyde Park, Lake View and Jefferson by substantial majorities. The Democratic ticket won in Lake and the West town. The Republicans carried Cicero and Evanston. The election of April, 1894, was considered highly favorable to the Republicans. In the December preceding, the Democrats had elected Mayor Hopkins by a majority of nearly 1,300. Now the results were so much the other way as to give great encouragement to the Republicans.

The violent labor agitations and strikes during 1894 rendered the political campaign in the fall of that year extremely interesting and exciting. The attitude of Mr. MacVeagh in regard to the Debs boycott was commented upon with great severity in September. He denounced Cleveland in supporting the United States courts when the latter asked relief in that emergency. He declared that the national government had taken an important part in local affairs which should have been left to local governments. However, neither Governor Altgeld nor Mayor Hopkins, both Democrats, were able

to enforce law and order during the strike. The attitude of Governor Altgeld in support of the strikers was an important consideration at this time. All of these questions rendered the campaign a memorable and exciting one. It was a period when there was much gush, hypocrisy and misrepresentation to secure the support of the laboring people. Mr. MacVeagh continued in a series of strong speeches from the standpoint of the strikers. William E. Mason said that Mr. MacVeagh reminded him of "the Colossus of Rhodes, not so much on account of his greatness as his ability to straddle the silver question," and that Mr. MacVeagh called "industrial controversies one between law and order on the one side and violence, arson and murder on the other." Senator Cullom, in a logical speech, delivered September 12, answered Mr. MacVeagh's arguments against Republican rule. The fall campaign of 1894 was considered important, because the complexion of the General Assembly, which was to decide the United States senatorship, was to be determined. At this election also was to be decided the question whether Republicans or Democrats should rule the County Board. The congressional campaign was bitterly contested. The Trade and Labor party of Chicago took the position that the state militia had been diverted from its original purposes as guardian of the peace of the commonwealth and been used to do the duty of private corporations. This attitude opened up the whole subject of the merits and demerits of the strike during the preceding summer.

The Civic Federation made unusual efforts to obliterate public gambling in the city. It was shown to be the partisan policy to grant immunity to the gambling interests, and further to favor vice and crime as an adjunct of gambling and liquor selling. At this date the iniquities of the old justice system were revealed and shown to be little better than an accompaniment of vice, and therefore a serious blot on the integrity of judges, the justices and their courts. It was openly and repeatedly asked by the Civic Federation and by the citizens whether the people were willing to submit to the domination of gamblers, boodlers and criminals. Mayor Hopkins, in answer to the Civic Federation, declared that there was no gambling in Chicago. In a second speech he amended this declaration by declaring that "gambling could not be suppressed in Chicago." Committees of the Civic Federation pointed out numerous instances where open gambling and vice ruled and flourished. The committee found 109 places where there were open gambling, and of these thirty were within a stone's throw of the city hall. Accordingly the better element of both parties denounced Hopkins and his administration in the severest terms. The Civic Federation ascertained that there were in the city nearly 2,000 professional gamblers who made their living by fleecing the unwary sheep who fell into their clutches. This was one of the chief objects of this campaign—the suppression of public gambling. Never before had the citi-



zens, particularly in the suburbs, taken so much interest in this question. Mass meetings to influence voters to suppress this dangerous vice were held in every ward. The worst feature was that the justices and the disreputable dens were the allies of the gamblers during this campaign. It was decided by the County Board in October to submit to the vote of the people of the county the question of issuing \$4,000,000 in county bonds with which to erect a new courthouse and jail.

The election of November, 1894, embraced a judge of the County court, judge of the Probate court, county treasurer, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of Probate court, clerk of Criminal court, county superintendent of schools, president of the County Board, and fifteen county commissioners. The Republicans, Democrats, People's party, Populist party, Prohibitionists and Independent American citizens nominated more or less complete tickets. All parties conducted a vigorous campaign. A Republican Legislature would be called upon to elect a United States senator in the place of Mr. MacVeagh. Judge Trumbull was the champion of the Populists and Socialists during this campaign. He favored all the sophistries and inconsistencies during this memorable period of misrepresentation, misinformation and demagogism. Owing to the fact that the gambling element was vigorously attacked during this campaign they raised an immense corruption fund, hoping thus to win success. Money was used unsparingly throughout the county. Every effort known to intrigue, artifice and chicanery was practiced by them. They shuffled their cards well and in the end turned up many a knave. Among other subjects discussed were income tax, single tax and no tax. The first day's registration about the middle of October was unusually heavy. The total was over 234,000. At the close of the second day's registration the unrevised list showed a total of over 300,000 and a total female registration of over 23,000. The appearance of Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the House of Representatives, in Chicago in October, 1894, was an important political event. At the First Regiment armory he discussed with great power the political issues of the day.

About October 31, 1894, John P. Hopkins swore out a warrant for the arrest of John R. Tanner, chairman of the Republican State Central committee, charging him with criminal libel. This action stirred up a tempest. Mr. Hopkins had charge of the Democratic county campaign. The Populists put a full ticket for Congress in the field. The Republican candidates for Congress were Aldrich, Lorimer, Belknap, Woodman, White, Cooke and Foss, and the Democratic candidates were Dembufsky, Hannahan, McGann, Ryan, Noonan, Goldzier and Lange. Outwardly both parties thoroughly investigated the registration lists and lodging houses, and exhausted every known plan to prevent a dishonest election. Notwithstanding that this was a county election and that the mayoralty campaign



would not take place until the coming spring, the Republicans now attacked with great persistency and fury the administration of Mr. Hopkins as mayor and generally the acts of the city hall gang. Early in November Mr. Altgeld delivered a speech on the West side that attracted general attention. He openly favored license to anarchy, and even sanctioned rioting in some cases. He denounced Mr. Cleveland for interfering in the strike of the preceding summer. He also sustained Debs in his course during the strikes. He declared that the Republicans were responsible for the large number of workmen out of employment.

One of the features of this campaign was a non-partisan appeal for a pure ballot, signed by many leading Republicans, Democrats and others. The various political clubs and associations were very active. Tariff reform, free trade and protection were considered. The newspapers spoke of this campaign as one of the "most tricky" ever held in the city. Party managers used every artifice known to modern political warfare. The result of the election in November was the success of the Republican ticket. Every candidate of that party was elected and a solid delegation was sent to Congress. The three parties most in evidence during the campaign and at the election were the Republican, Democrat and People's. The Republicans elected all members of the County Board, with Daniel D. Healy as president. The Republican majority in the county varied from 25,000 to nearly 50,000. For state treasurer, Wulff, Republican, received 152,729; Claggett, Democrat, 101,031; Randolph, People's party, 34,025. The proposition to issue \$4,000,000 in county bonds for a new courthouse was lost by a majority of nearly 25,000. The proposed constitutional amendment was carried by over 35,000 majority.

In the spring of 1895, previous to the election, the council passed two boodle ordinances—the Cosmopolitan Electric and the Ogden Gas. The passage of these two ordinances kindled the wrath of the best citizens of both parties and of the press generally throughout the city. The newspapers begged the mayor to veto the ordinances. The Civic Federation called an immense indignation meeting at Central Music hall at 3 o'clock p. m., March 3, 1895. Lyman J. Gage presided. An overflow meeting was held at the Second Regiment armory. The speakers at these meetings used the severest language ever heard on Chicago rostrums. The Republican and Democratic councilmen who had voted for the above boodle ordinances were denounced with such terms as scoundrels, hyenas, parasites, thieves, sand-baggers, blood-suckers, vultures, boodlers, wolves, vampires and a dozen others. Instead of vetoing the bills, Mayor Hopkins promptly signed the Ogden Gas ordinance and a little later the Cosmopolitan Electric ordinance, with a few amendments. This act thoroughly roused the anger and indignation of the city. All the best citizens prepared to defeat the schemes of the

boodlers. The Democrats nominated by acclamation Frank Wenter for mayor; the Republicans nominated George B. Swift. The campaign was personal, bitter, abusive and active. Swift and Wenter stumped the entire city. Many demanded a civil service law. "Honest aldermen" was the cry. Bryan's free silver advocacy attracted attention. "Coin" Harvey's financial school doctrines were studied and criticised. The merits and demerits of the Humphrey bill which licensed gambling were discussed and compared. It was declared that for years the council had gone from bad to worse until now it was absolutely unbearable. Appeals for the selection of good men came from rostrum, pulpit, committees, clubs and the press. The result was the election of Mr. Swift by an immense majority. The entire Republican ticket swept the field. Everything, including the towns, went Republican. If an occasional Democrat crept in he was overlooked in the landslide. Mr. Swift's plurality was more than 41,000.

In 1885 Harrison's plurality was 375; in 1887 Roche's plurality was 27,406; in 1889 Cregier's plurality was 12,012; in 1891 Washburne's plurality was 379, in 1893 Harrison's plurality was 21,089, in 1893 Hopkins' plurality was 1,290 and now in 1895 Swift's plurality was 41,121. The citizens were overjoyed at the prospect of an improved if not a perfect council. Civil service, which had been voted upon, was adopted by a majority of 45,000. The new council consisted of fifty Republicans and eighteen Democrats. There was a clear majority of honest men of both parties. In the old council the majority were bad, regardless of party affiliations.

The new civil service law was duly considered during the fall campaign of 1895. The application of civil service to the employes at the poorhouse, county hospital and insane asylum was suggested first by Daniel D. Healy, more in the nature of a joke than with any serious intention in view. Mr. Healy appointed the commissioners and presumed their duties would be carried out at Dunning and the county hospital only. But John S. Miller, corporation counsel, expressed the opinion that the law was applicable to all departments of the city and county. No matter what the intentions of the legislature were, the bill spoke for itself and unquestionably was applicable to both city and county. Alderman Madden introduced in the council a resolution against putting the civil service law into effect in the city departments. The reason why Mr. Healy applied civil service to the county institutions was to prevent abuses of power and authority. One or two patients at the insane asylum had been killed by brutal attendants and Mr. Healy's object was to prevent the recurrence of such barbarity.

In September, 1895, there were sharp factional fights in party ranks to secure control of the nominations. Particularly was there a bitter fight made to secure control of the Republican County Central committee. The city faction opposed the county faction. The



primaries were held early in October under the new Crawford law. This law prevented the casting of any votes except by members of the party holding the primary. The county faction finally secured control of the convention. At this date the advisory board of the county commissioners was strongly in evidence. An important fact during this campaign was the unquestioned honesty of the Drainage board which had spent nearly \$19,000,000 without graft or corruption. The tariff question and the free coinage of silver problem were discussed in detail. The Democrats boldly claimed that existing prosperity was due to the Democratic national administration. The Republicans pointed to the discontent existing and to Republican success in the fall of 1894 and the spring of 1895. The ownership of the land occupied by the city hall was called in question at this time. City finances were in bad condition and the subject was taken into politics. There was an immense floating debt and the current revenue was insufficient for its liquidation. All parties urged the selection of honest and able drainage trustees and the adoption of the Torrens law. Large meetings were held by the two leading parties in all parts of the city. The Republicans put in the field such speakers as Mason, Roche, Mann, O'Donnell, Schoonmaker, Boldenweck, Eckhart, Lorimer and others, and the Democrats such as Wenter, Trude, Smyth, Kiobassa, Sabath, Devine, Morrison, Jones, etc. Lorimer was chairman of the Republican Central committee. The registration in November, 1895, was about 46,000 less than that of April, 1895. Honest drainage trustees was the principal issue. The result was the success of the Republicans. Mr. Lorimer was given credit for the victory. Eckhart, Carter, Braden, Mallett and Boldenweck, Republicans, and Wenter, Smyth, Kelley and Jones, Democrats, were elected drainage trustees. This gave the Republicans a majority in that body. The total registration at this election was 309,068, of whom about 25,000 were women. Cicero voted against incorporation. The Torrens land title system was carried by an immense majority. Judge Ball, Republican, was elected over Judge Morrison, Democrat, by about 35,000 plurality.

In the spring of 1896 the silver question confronted all parties. On March 17 the Municipal Voter's League held a large mass meeting at Central Music hall. Municipal reform was the topic of discussion. The character of aldermanic candidates, it was declared, must be improved. Members of the City Council who had recently voted for the General Electric ordinance were not wanted for re-election. Thirty-six aldermen were to be elected in April, of whom two were to fill vacancies.

One of the speakers at the Central Music hall mass meeting said, "There was a clerk on the North side once, who earned \$1,500 a year salary. He was elected alderman. After four years' service in the council he began to build great blocks of stone-front houses.



He has his Florida plantation and has made his trip to Europe. Now he is trying to break into the council again and he has \$10,000 to pay for his nomination." It must be acknowledged that this description practically fitted hundreds of men who had served in past years in the City Council. Many frauds were practiced in the registration of March, 1896. The Civic Federation and the Municipal Voters' League sent agents to watch the registration. On the first day over 61,000 names were placed on the books. As there was to be no mayoralty election in April, 1896, the entire attention of the citizens and voters was called to the character of the aldermen to be selected. Henry Hertz was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for state treasurer. John R. Tanner was a strong candidate for the governorship. McKinley was mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Presidency. The *Tribune* severely opposed him, principally owing to his protection doctrines. Civil service on the police force was discussed. The real fight of this campaign was made in the wards. There were sharp contests in every section of the city to secure honest men. In numerous wards the boodlers were out in strong force with money and intrigue in order to divert the voters from the path of rectitude. As a whole, the two old parties nominated excellent men for the council. The newspapers and the different clubs and federations recommended their particular tickets for election. The towns of South, West and North Chicago, Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View and Jefferson nominated town tickets. The newspapers particularly condemned the following men and advised the citizens to vote against them: Martin, Rohde, Ryan, O'Connor, Mahoney, Powers, Colvin, Ackerman and Howell. Owing to the vigorous system of investigation and purging there was a smaller percentage of bogus names on the lists than ever before. The Civic Federation offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of any person voting illegally or of any election judge, clerk or challenger who should violate the law.

The Republicans elected their entire tickets in all of the towns within the city limits. The result of the aldermanic election was as follows: Holdover Republicans, 27; holdover Democrats, 5; Republicans elected, 22; Democrats elected, 14; total Republicans in the new council, 49; total Democrats, 19. There were many surprises at this election. The energy, determination and hard work of the honest citizens secured an unusually strong and honest council. The previous council contained fully two-thirds of corrupt members. There were some wards that always elected bad men. Honesty in those wards was not expected. The Republican majorities at this election were not quite as heavy as they were one year before. It was noted that this election was one of the quietest, most orderly and most lawful that had been conducted here for many years. The Republicans carried the city by about 27,000 majority.

Mr. Altgeld was a prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1896. The Democracy of Cook county, like that throughout the country, was divided into the Free Silver wing and the Gold wing. Every effort to carry the Democratic national convention at Chicago for free silver was made by the advocates of that measure. The cry was "16 to 1." The struggle for free silver was begun in this city several weeks before the opening day. It was known that the Silverites would have a two-thirds majority in the convention. It was therefore anticipated what position that body would assume. The Gold Democrats on July 4 held an immense meeting at the Auditorium. It was their last united attempt to prevent the adoption of a free silver plank by the convention. The Populist-Democratic delegation, at the instigation of Mr. Altgeld, supported Mr. Bland. It was announced at the commencement of the convention that if a free silver plank should be adopted the Gold men probably would bolt the ticket, hold a separate convention, and nominate independent candidates. The opening proceedings were characterized by desperate fighting between the Free Silver and Gold factions. The silverites won in the contest for temporary chairmanship. It was now clear that the Free Silverites were numerically so strong that they were independent and would concede nothing to the Gold wing. It was not until the second day of the convention that Mr. Bryan appeared as a candidate in the character of a dark horse. The great convention was brilliant in the extreme during the nominating speeches. The great orators of Democracy were here and the contests over free silver brought out the latest brilliancy of the distinguished speakers. The nomination of Mr. Bryan was made by Delegate Lewis of Georgia. Quietly he led up by degrees and finally named and nominated that gentlemen. Instantly the entire convention went wild. The delegates began marching around with banners, up and down the aisles of the great hall, paying no attention to the raps of the chairman for order. One state after another, particularly from the South, joined the movement and continued the pandemonium for a long time. During this demonstration the convention came very close to nominating the distinguished Nebraskan by acclamation. Mr. Bryan delivered a speech of unusual eloquence and power and the convention at its conclusion again went wild. The delegations arose and, with their standards advanced, stood around the Nebraska delegation. Three-fourths of the delegates stood upon their chairs, swinging their handkerchiefs, hats, umbrellas, coats and canes. The next day Mr. Bryan received the nomination on the fifth ballot. Illinois started the stampede for Mr. Bryan. The nomination was no sooner made than the Gold Democrats inaugurated a bolt against the nominees of the convention. The Gold wing of the Democracy in September, 1896, held a convention and nominated an Independent ticket. They nominated John M. Palmer of Chicago for President and Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President.



Both parties in Cook county, in fact all parties, prepared for a vigorous and stirring campaign, not only on local but on national issues. During September the lawful number of voters petitioned the County Board to submit the question of abolishing township government to a vote of the people at the November election.

Mr. Altgeld was nominated by the Democracy for governor of Illinois. In few elections were national questions so thoroughly analyzed, discussed and considered as during the campaign of 1896. The silver question particularly was made a matter of public education. Populism, the labor question and the rights and privileges of strikers and employes were discussed as never before. In all of these questions Cook county, and particularly Chicago, was vitally interested, and the inhabitants generally studied the subjects in detail. A notable speech was delivered by Governor Altgeld at Central Music hall on September 19. He addressed his remarks particularly to the arguments made here by Carl Schurz a short time before. His speech was dignified and lacked the usual rabid anarchist sentiments. He dwelt particularly upon the "crime of '73." The Republican newspapers called Governor Altgeld the Popocratic candidate for governor. The Republicans nominated John R. Tanner, who, as well as Mr. Altgeld, stumped the state.

On October 9, 1896, the "sound money" representatives held one of the largest demonstrations ever assembled in Chicago. It was stated that 68,307 persons, by actual count, marched through the heart of the city. The procession was witnessed by 750,000. The Free Silver people also held immense meetings and conducted a procession almost as large. These were pronounced the most dazzling pageants in the history of Chicago. It was at this time that the expression "government by injunction" was used as a party slogan. The parade of railroad men on October 24, in the interests of sound money to sustain the candidacy of Mr. McKinley, was a memorable event of this remarkable campaign. Fifteen thousand railroad employes were in line. The press throughout the campaign in issue after issue denounced Mr. Altgeld personally, politically and otherwise.

The first day's registration in October, 1896, surpassed all expectations. The total was 293,182 and exceeded the registration of 1894 by 47,402. There was a total of 347,574 in 1894. The total registration was announced on October 21 as 383,515. This number included Cicero. This was over 52,000 more than the New York city registration.

There were in the field the following national tickets: Republican, McKinley and Hobart; Democratic, Bryan and Sewall; Prohibition, Levering and Johnson; People's, Bryan and Watson; Gold Democrats, Palmer and Buckner; Socialistic Labor, Matchett and Maguire; National, Bentley and Southgate; Middle of the Road Democrats, Bryan and Watson. These parties all put out more or



less complete tickets in Cook county. There were to be elected a state's attorney, coroner, clerk of Circuit court, clerk of Superior court, recorder, surveyor, and eleven members of the County Board. The county was also required to vote upon issuing \$600,000 in bonds to be used in erecting an additional story or stories to the old courthouse. Late in October Mr. Bryan appeared in Chicago in a series of brilliant speeches.

At the November election, 1896, Chicago polled 46,055 more votes for President than did New York. In Cook county the Republicans elected two state senators and twenty-seven House members. The Democrats elected one senator and eighteen members of the House. The candidates for the Presidency received the following vote in Chicago and Cicero: McKinley, 204,734; Bryan, 145,740; Levering (Prohibitionist) 1,906; Palmer (Gold Democrat), 2,385; Matchett (Socialist Labor), 712; Bentley (National), 141; Bryan and Watson (M. R.), 210. In the whole of Cook county McKinley received 221,823; Bryan, 151,911; Palmer, 2,600; Bryan and Watson, 236. The plurality of Governor Tanner in Cook county was 41,682. The Constitutional amendment was carried, but the bond issue was lost. The Republicans swept the entire county ticket. The pluralities ranged from 43,000 to 56,000. Deneen, for state's attorney, defeated Kern by a plurality of over 56,000. The County Board was solidly Republican. The Republicans and Gold Democrats ratified the election and celebrated their joy by an immense meeting at the Auditorium on November 6.

In March, 1897, Alfred S. Trude contested with Carter H. Harrison before the Democratic convention for the mayoralty nomination. Mayoralty candidates, if elected, were asked to pledge themselves to close the saloons on Sunday. This demand was made despite the fact that the mayor had no such power. Civil service reform and clean streets were thoroughly discussed. The bill for improving the special assessment system was before the Legislature. The question of granting a franchise to the Cook County Subway and Terminal company was criticised by the people and discussed by the newspapers. A. S. Trude finally withdrew from the mayoralty race. He did not believe in free silver, which was announced to be a vital issue of the approaching municipal election. His withdrawal was occasioned by the attitude of Governor Altgeld on that question. The previous year Mr. Trude supported both Bryan and Altgeld, who represented free silver. This year he refused to run on a ticket having that subject as its fundamental plank. It was announced that "16 to 1" would rule this election. At the Democratic convention, held on March 11, Mr. Altgeld dictated the platform and in a large measure named the candidates. The platform made the free silver question the paramount issue. The platform further supported an economical administration of city affairs and the merit system. At this convention the Democrats nominated

Carter H. Harrison for mayor. Mr. Trude nominated Mr. Harrison. The *Chronicle* opposed the nomination and election of Mr. Harrison. It assailed his former administration with great violence. About the middle of March it said, "The alleged Democratic machinery in Chicago is controlled by crooks, dead-beats, bunko steerers, confidence men, and grafters who look upon the city hall as a place for easy money if control of the municipality is delegated to them. It cast about for a candidate who would possess three indispensable qualities—first, money; second, popularity, and third, pliancy. They hit upon Carter H. Harrison, and, the more easily to compel his nomination in what they would call a Democratic convention, they assembled Populists who declared for every ism under the sun not Democratic, and placed him in the field. Mr. Harrison's election would be a popular calamity. It would destroy merit system of public employment. It would place Mr. Deuce Ace at the head of the police machinery. It would establish in the city hall a close corporation of plundering contractors. It would deplete the treasury and would make Chicago among all cities of the Union a hissing and by-word."

Judge Nathaniel C. Sears was nominated for mayor by the Republicans. Washington Hising and John M. Harlan were candidates for mayor. All questions concerning the city administration were thoroughly discussed during this vigorous campaign. The newspapers declared that the election of Mr. Harrison meant the same condition of affairs that existed under the elder Harrison's administration. The hard money Democrats were not satisfied with the free silver Democratic platform. They therefore determined to nominate their own candidates for mayor. In one of his speeches Mr. Harrison said, "Judge Sears stands for a puritanical government of this municipality, while we Democrats believe in liberty of individual action. This is a fight between the people and the puritanical classes." Harrison openly promised the wide open policy if elected. This gave him an immense following from the floating and disreputable elements. He took the position that personal liberty demanded that saloon keepers should be permitted to keep open all night. The People's party South town convention indorsed the entire Democratic ticket. The South town Republicans in a mass meeting indorsed the entire Republican ticket. John M. Harlan was a candidate of the Citizens' Independent ticket. Washington Hising was an Independent candidate for the mayoralty.

The address of the Municipal Voter's League to the citizens of Chicago was an important document. It analyzed the local situation and did not hesitate to condemn as well as commend.

At this time the so-called Humphrey bills were before the Legislature and were discussed by the Chicago people. One of the bills extended the franchise of street railroads for fifty years—the city to receive 3 per cent of the gross profits. The other bill provided



for taking out of the hands of the city the regulation of its common carriers and turn them over to a state commission to be appointed by the governor. These bills cut an important figure in this election. They were thoroughly discussed. The issues of this campaign were as follows: The rigid enforcement of the civil service law; suitable compensation for public franchises; the honest and economical administration of public trusts. The cry of the Democracy during this campaign was "Down with the civil service law." The repeal of that law was favored by the vicious element en masse throughout the city. Of the four candidates for mayor, two (Sears and Harrison) were regular nominees and the other two (John M. Harlan and Washington Hesing) posed as reformers. It was impossible for either of the latter to be elected. It was claimed that their candidacy was purely political and not in the interests of reform. They were induced to run for no other purpose than to damage the two old party regular tickets.

At this election thirty-four aldermen, or half of the whole council, were to be chosen. All parties nominated a full list of candidates and vigorously fought for success. The Municipal Voter's League did excellent service in pointing out a number of bad men who had been proposed as candidates. The *Tribune* pronounced Mr. Harlan a demagogue and declared that he was insincere. Although many questions were discussed during this campaign, including gold basis, free coinage of silver and high tariff, after all the real question was a clean, honest city government, which was of interest to all citizens regardless of politics. The question was, "What candidate for mayor and what alderman would be most likely to give the city such administration?" The result of this contest was that almost the entire Democratic vote was cast for Mr. Harrison, while the Republican vote was nearly equally split between Judge Sears and Mr. Harlan. The latter thus was responsible for the defeat of the Republican candidate. Mr. Harlan was announced as a candidate for mayor before the Republican convention. He made this announcement expecting to capture the nomination. Failing to do so he determined so to split the party vote that the Republican candidates would be defeated. This he accomplished. The three old towns were carried by the Democrats. The council was also Democratic. It was throughout a victory for Democracy. The new council consisted of fifteen hold-over Democrats, sixteen hold-over Republicans and three hold-over Independents. The Democrats elected were 25; Republicans elected, 2; Independents elected, 3, and Democratic majority, 16. Mr. Harrison received 141,882, Harlan 66,448, Sears, 58,450 and Hesing 15,349. This was a remarkable success for young Mr. Harrison. No mayor ever before received so great a plurality. As a matter of fact many Republicans voted for Mr. Harrison.

According to his friends, the real reason why Mr. Harlan ran



independently for mayor was because he was opposed to the machine of the Republican party. This machine was managed by Lorimer, Pease, Hertz, Dr. Jamieson, et al.

The spring election of 1898 was important—the right aldermen were to be elected. The street railway franchise enigma was on the tapis. Should the city be robbed of its streets? was the question. The Chicago Federation of Labor resolved in March, 1898, to support for the Council only such candidates as would vote for municipal ownership of street railways. The primaries of March, 1898, were held under the new law. The Municipal Voters' League was prominently engaged on this contest—the object being to elect aldermen who would protect the city from street franchise grabbers.

In June, 1897, eleven senators and thirty-one representatives from Cook county had voted for the Allen Law—voted in favor of granting fifty year franchises to traction companies. This law deprived the city annually of at least three million dollars of revenue to be derived from the use of over six hundred miles of streets by the traction companies. The law made the office of alderman more important than ever by investing it with greater power to dispose of franchises. It thus came to pass that individuals, bosses, parties, traction companies and "prominent citizens out of jobs" engaged in a desperate struggle to elect aldermen fitted for their various purposes. It was an auspicious time for wolves to break into the City Council and they prepared to do so with howls of delight. Prior to the voting day the election commissioners issued nearly one hundred thousand suspect notices in an effort to prevent illegal voting.

The new Council elected in April, 1898, stood as follows: Democrats, 40; Republicans, 22; Independents, 6. At this election the Democrats secured 17 aldermen, the Republicans 16 and the Independents 2. Thus the battle was drawn. The traction companies seemed at least within sight of the fifty year franchise. The people saw a possibility of franchise without compensation. As a whole the Democrats made greater gains than the Republicans. The traction companies however, did not have strength enough to secure the passage of a franchise ordinance over the mayor's veto. There the safety of the public rested.

During this campaign it became known that the traction companies were willing to pay 3 per cent of their earnings to the city for the use of the streets. After the election their willingness had increased, but the people demanded greater compensation.

Next the public demanded the retirement of those members of the Legislature who had voted in favor of the Allen law. This demand was made, even though they had voted for that law in good faith. The fate of these men must be settled at the primaries, was the statement or fiat.

The Republicans opened the fall campaign in 1898, at a banquet

given by the Hamilton club. Speeches were made by Messrs. Culom, Mason, Turner, Kavanagh, Bidwell and Depew and the topic of expansion was considered by each speaker. The following men of Cook county who voted for the Allen law were renominated for the Legislature; the press of the city generally demanded their defeat: Republicans—John Humphrey, J. J. Morrison, E. J. Dwyer, William Thiemann, J. P. Cavanagh, P. J. Meany and A. Glade; Democrats—P. F. Gilligan, John C. Sterchie, W. Carmody, D. V. McDonough, J. H. Farrell and B. M. Mitchell. A very large registration in the fall of 1898, despite bad weather, showed that unusual interest in the coming election was taken. However, it was less by 50,000 than in 1896 when McKinley carried Chicago and Cicero by about 58,000 majority.

The State campaign of 1898 involved the questions of sound money, national expansion, Tanner's administration, Allen law, etc. The attack on Governor Tanner was violent and unjust in the extreme, despite the fact that his administration was disliked by everybody except his subordinate office holders. The free silverites distributed cards on the streets conveying the information that "the paramount issue in the Cook county campaign in the fall of 1898 is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." The campaign in the fall of 1898 was remarkable for the abuse bestowed upon the Civil Service law. The merit system was derided by every ward boss and every wolf hungry for mutton. The riff-raff cared nothing for free silver, territorial expansion, Allen law, free trade, or economic reforms. Like wolves after a moose they were yelping at the heels of partisan spoils. What significance to them had the terms Democrat, Republican, Populist, etc., unless accompanied by "rewards." All parties, when necessary to gain their ends at the polls, did not hesitate to adopt unblushing methods of campaign work.

The result of the election of November, 1898, in Cook county might have been expected. Neither party, as a matter of fact, had any high stake at issue. The scarecrow of the Allen law, the bugaboo of territorial expansion and the hellabaloo of mud slinging at trivialities were about equalized by the superficial efforts of party leaders aided by a sensational press. The Republicans carried the county by a few thousand votes, but did not do so on the high and mighty grounds of civic probity and virtue. The Democrats had even less to brag about, and the third, fourth and ragtag and bobtail parties, as usual, urged impracticable results from impossible causes, and as usual succeeded merely in making a miserable showing. The vaunted and self-heralded perfection claimed for each party before election became a closed incident until resurrected for convenience and profit at a subsequent election. Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Socialists and Prohibitionists were in one red burial blent. As a whole, while the Democrats succeeded here and



there, the Republicans swept the county by small majorities or pluralities.

The small Republican majorities throughout Cook county and particularly throughout Chicago were due to Governor Tanner's act in preventing a strong plank against the Allen law to be introduced into the state platform. Chicago of all places in the state was the most interested in the repeal of the Allen law. When it became known that the Republican state platform straddled the Allen law and that the Democratic state platform came out strong against it, thousands of votes in this city became lost to the Republican party. The great loss would have extended into a pronounced defeat had not the Democrats made as great a mistake in advocating the 16 to 1 heresy and in raising the silly cry of imperialism and non-expansion. After the election, even more than before, the course of Governor Tanner became a political issue. A bitter feeling against him continued to foment and sour in the ranks of the Republicans. The latter, however, rejoiced at their general success in the county, state, and nation. Despite Tanner they had carried Cook county by a majority of nearly 20,000. Mr. Altgeld said, "one more such a Republican victory will destroy that party."

It required thirteen days in November, 1898, for the Canvassing Board to complete the work of counting the ballots cast on November 8. The result showed much scratching of tickets. A fair estimate of the county vote was that for county treasurer as follows: Raymond, (R.), 146,014; Gahan, (D), 131,515; Myer, (People's), 2,649; Spencer, (Prohibitionist), 1,316; Williams, (Socialist-Labor), 2,725. For the general banking law, 42,756; against it, 14,589. For twenty-year courthouse bonds, 44,880; against them, 18,933. For twenty-year refunding gold bonds, 41,613; against them, 20,340. For the annexation of Austin, 46,585; against it, 18,064. Of the seven congressional districts in the county, the Republicans carried four and the Democrats three.

The mayoralty campaign in the spring of 1899 was opened by the Republicans at the Hamilton club on March 11, on which occasion their candidates addressed the public. The speakers denounced the attitude of the Harrison administration toward the Civil Service system, but found no fault with its course concerning the Allen law. Therefore the Republicans prepared to expose the inner workings of the administration as to the Civil Service law. With a united Republicanism against a divided Democracy it was thought that the Republicans could win. But Harrison's attitude on the traction question had endeared him to many honest Republicans who saw little good in the Civil Service law. Stay-at-home Republicans were appealed to and ward workers were spurred to greater endeavors.

The principal planks in the Altgeld platform were municipal ownership of public utilities and advocacy of the monetary plank of



the Chicago platform which declared for silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. No doubt his candidacy was partly due to the fact that scant courtesy had been paid to his ideas or demands by the Harrison administration. But his candidacy was not based upon any vital problems which his election should settle. Municipal ownership was new and experimental. The monetary doctrines of the Democracy had been roundly discredited. His candidacy was expected to rock the Harrison administration like an earthquake, deflect from its support thousands of Socialists and their kindred spirits, and perhaps before election force a compromise to the advantage and glory of Mr. Altgeld himself. The anarchistic teachings of Debs, Darrow and others of that class were placed in strong colors before the people in 1898.

A strong appeal for honest men for aldermen was made by all parties in the spring of 1899. The apathy of good men was criticised and condemned. The primary election in March showed a lukewarmness that might result later in a revelry of boodlers. After much travail the Republicans put in nomination Zina R. Carter for mayor; advocated on paper the merit system; demanded the rigid enforcement of the Civil Service law; favored not to exceed twenty year franchises to traction companies; insisted on full compensation therefor and for lower fares; and demanded a better administration of city affairs. Real and apparent faults of the Harrison administration gave the Republicans considerable advantage; besides the Democracy was split by the candidacy of John P. Altgeld for mayor on a platform of his own promulgation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Harrison administration had largely disregarded the Civil Service law, the platform of the Democracy, in March, 1899, endorsed that law and the merit system and Harrison was renominated for mayor. But while the platform was thus invested with dignity and attractiveness Mr. Harrison refused to commit himself in favor of Civil Service and thus won to his ranks many Republicans who opposed that law. There were as many spoilsmen among the Republicans as among the Democrats. Despite the high and sounding phrases and promises of the platforms the real question among professional politicians and men of easy conscience out of a job was, how much is there in it for me? Accordingly many men disregarded the clap-trap of party pledges and learned by the shortest cut what perquisites they were to get for their votes and support. The platforms and other party pledges were the umbrella to turn off the hail of public censure and indignation from the contentment with spoils underneath. By his maneuvers Mr. Harrison managed to obtain the support of more Republicans than there were Democrats who left him to support Mr. Altgeld. Mr. Carter, the Republican candidate, though a good man, was unable, as was his party, to inject into the campaign the hot blood of a vital and paramount reason why he should be elected.

The contest resulted in the reelection of Carter H. Harrison for mayor. He received 149,158 votes; Carter—107,225; Altgeld—45,938. In the contest were tickets or partial tickets of the Republican, Democratic, Municipal Ownership, Prohibition, Socialist-Labor, Social Democratic and Independent parties. The vote for mayor in 1897 had been—Harrison—148,596; Sears—58,533; Harlan—60,637; Hesing—14,780. A Democratic council was also elected.

Mayor Harrison's reelection was due mainly to his opposition to the Allen law and to street franchise grabbing generally. The Republicans were not so undivorcably wedded to Civil Service that they are unwilling to see him reelected. Late in the campaign he had partially promised to carry out Civil Service regulations. He promised just enough to get their votes without binding himself irrevocably to carry out Civil Service. The large vote he received was construed as a rebuke to the vampire forces represented by Mr. Yerkes. Mr. Harrison received the support of the wide-open policy people also. His course had been so liberal that all people of easy and pliable civic purity flocked to his standard. The lukewarm goody-goody campaign conducted by the Republicans was doomed from the start. Mr. Carter was killed by kindness—was burnt as a sacrifice on the altar of superficial platitudes of his newspaper and other supporters—was damned from the start with faint praise. Mr. Altgeld said, after the election "it was evident all along the Republican machine did not care to have Mr. Carter elected and it made practically no effort to elect him." It turned out that many Republicans feared that Mr. Carter, if elected, would become the tool of the machine of Republicanism. Bosses would own him, it was thought by many. Already the machine had become odious. Messrs. Lorimer and Hertz were regarded with dread.

Even before 1899, while the power of Mr. Lorimer over the Republican party in Illinois was admitted it was recognized even among the members of that party that his dictatorship was extremely objectionable principally because he had carried his authority to extreme measures. Enemies among his own party had disputed his right to be political autocrat of Cook county or the state. Already the party suffered through his connection with it as dictator. In 1896, Chicago gave McKinley a plurality of 56,000 votes. In the spring of 1897, when Judge Sears ran for the Republicans as candidate for mayor it was found that owing to the feeling against Mr. Lorimer the Republican candidate received but 59,542 votes while the Democratic candidate received 148,880 votes. It is true that the Independent candidate received 69,730 votes, but the fact was forcibly presented that owing to Lorimer's objectionable dictatorship the Republicans themselves knifed their own candidate in order to stab Lorimer in the back. The pathway of the political boss was not altogether strewn with roses. Again in 1898, Mr. Carter, the Re-



publican candidate for the mayoralty, though an unexceptionable man, was badly defeated by Mr. Harrison, the Democratic candidate, owing, it was admitted, to the fact that Mr. Lorimer dominated the candidate and the campaign. Thus even stronger than before the sentiment against political bossism had become so strong as to threaten the overthrow of any party that attempted to carry such a system to extremes. The opposition made the most of Mr. Lorimer's control of the Republican party machinery. The silliest and most extravagant statements concerning his dictation were spread throughout this portion of the state. The Republicans began to see the writing on the wall. If they kept Lorimer in his exalted position it might mean the destruction of the party. Therefore in the minds of clear-headed and independent Republicans it became an important question whether or not Mr. Lorimer's dictatorship should not be summarily ended. It thus came to pass that a strong faction of the Republican party determined to make the attempt to overthrow Lorimer and it was deemed a matter of wisdom to attack him first in his own district.

The result of the November election, 1899, contained a number of surprises. One was the defeat of William Lorimer by a majority of over 2,000. He had been denominated boss of the Tenth ward; boss of Cook county; boss of Illinois and other high standing and euphonious titles, but now his glory had departed. He was shamefully beaten by a man comparatively unknown and his retirement was regarded by his enemies with joy and by his friends with dismay and sorrow. His defeat was construed as a rebuke to his assumed dictatorship and a blow to the coterie of men who had fought so valiently for his reelection. His defeat the Democrats alleged was to be expected in a district which normally had a decided Democratic majority. It was realized that his commanding position thus shorn of his influence and presence might mean important changes not only in the political status of Cook county but throughout the state as well. It also meant that the appointees of Lorimer would be dropped by the machine from public service and their places be filled by men who were subservient to the new order of affairs. His rise in the political world was meteoric; his fall was like that of a burned out, disfigured rocket stick. His czar-like tactics, his imperious and dictatorial management of the machine, his unscrupulous success in gaining power were now nothing but a memory. People did not realize that a man with the ability, sagacity and power of making friends such as Lorimer was, might become rehabilitated and might again mount the dizzy heights of political fame and popularity.

The Republican national ticket was carried in Cook county by a plurality of 17,567. Samuel Alschuler, the Democratic candidate for governor, carried the county by a plurality of 7,573. Charles S. Deneen, the Republican candidate for state's attorney, carried the county by a plurality of 26,013. Fred W. Upham, Republican



candidate for Board of Review, carried the county by a plurality of 26,699. The bond issue of \$500,000 was lost by a majority of 122,412. These results and others equally as good all along the line satisfied the Republicans. The poor showing of Mr. Yates had been anticipated. He lacked the strength, ability and magnetism of his opponent and this fact was shown when the returns of the election came in. Mr. Altgeld, from whose prophetic lips ever was heard the cry of fraud, announced immediately after the election that the success of the Republican party "means a triumph of bitterness and corruption." It was realized and due apology was made therefor that Mr. Altgeld's nature was one of bitterness, malice and vituperation. His imagination was redundant if not absolutely undermined. His reforms were therefore considered with due respect to his infirmity. Immediately after the November election the injustice of the late gerrymander was duly considered by the Republicans but denied by the Democrats. The Republicans claimed that Republican wards and towns had been lumped together with overwhelming confusion rendering it possible for the Democrats to carry the remainder of the county with great ease and certainty. The local newspapers demanded reform in this regard.

In the spring of 1900 Judge Hanecy and his supporters disclaimed any connection with the Republican machine conducted and dominated by Lorimer, Tanner, Jameson, et. al. This declaration, though reiterated throughout the campaign by Hanecy and his immediate followers, was not believed in view of the fact that so far as the public could see the whole Hanecy coterie were cheek by jowl with Lorimer and his lieutenants. The Republicans had learned an expensive lesson from the Tanner gubernatorial fiasco. It soon came to be believed by many voters in Cook county that the nomination of Hanecy for governor meant that the Tanner fetters would again be riveted around the wrists of the Republican party in this state. In the view of the Republican masses in this county, Hanecy's nomination would represent the self-glorification and aggrandizement of the bosses of a Republican faction and not the promotion of party principles or the public welfare. The "Machine" gave Hanecy solid and enthusiastic support. His defeat was therefore demanded by the Republican masses. It was claimed that Hanecy did not represent Republican principles, because he opposed the Civil service law and favored the spoils system.

Under the head of "The Mis-government of the Modern City" Mayor Harrison stated in July, 1899, in the columns of the *Saturday Evening Post* that "after more than two years' management of the affairs of the most rapidly growing municipality in this country, I fear for the character of future municipal government if education of the masses does not progress more rapidly than it has." In his judgment the primary cause of corruption was in the indifference of the voters. History—discriminating, analytical, comprehensive his-

tory—must take issue with him and with all other superficial thinkers. The real cause of corruption is that quality of modern civilization which under the guise of competition permits one man to misrepresent his business and take unfair advantage of his fellows. Mayor Harrison was not a student of economic causes and conditions. His views were those of the average ward boss who has gone no deeper into moral philosophy than to adopt the sophistry that the sharpest man has a right to get the better of his neighbors. The higher qualities of what is fair between man and man were undreamed of in his philosophy. What but corruption in varying degrees could be expected of men who from childhood had been taught as clerks to lie concerning the goods they sold, their business attainments, and their fitness for responsibility? The real cause of corruption was and is due to the fact that a large proportion of men will not hesitate to take the money of others if no penalty be attached thereto or if they be not found out, just as many men today will violate every law in the statutes if such law should be repealed. Preventive measures, not corrective ones, were needed. Arrange governmental affairs so that society will be protected against the municipal thief just as certainly and efficaciously as against a murderer. When that is done and not till then, will municipal stealing be as rare as murder. Trust no man absolutely, because, in spite of all platitudes, a considerable percentage of the so-called best men will prove untrustworthy. Compel them to give monetary bonds and security and punish them with stripes if guilty of malfeasance.

Judge O. N. Carter's candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination, it was declared, embraced the following changes and reforms: Both parties to hold their primaries on the same day and at the same place; non-partisan judges to be in control of the voting booths; independence of any party machine; every voter should be free to vote for the man of his choice. The principal plank of his platform of principals was the one against party bosses. Opposed to him was Judge Hanecy and the Lorimer battalions. Judge Hanecy declared that though he was supported by the machine he had become a candidate before that body thought of supporting him. This campaign was primarily against the bosses. The latter looked with equanimity upon their enemies and alleged detractors and announced that no party could be conducted without leaders and that any other leaders than themselves would likewise be called bosses and be misrepresented and abused. But the answer was returned that leaders merely carried out the wishes of their constituents, while bosses carried out their own designs regardless of their constituents.

Judge Carter adopted similar tactics to those selected by Judge Hanecy. He secured a large endorsement to begin with. Over 200 prominent citizens were his backers. He announced his platform publicly and it is to be presumed that his policies were endorsed by his backers. It must be admitted that this method of going before



the public with a powerful endorsement of prominent men had great weight with the voters, who paid but little attention to the qualifications of candidates and to the policies which they supported.

The result of the Municipal election in April, 1900, showed that the two old parties had about maintained their former strength. Sixteen new Republican candidates were elected and 16 new Democrats were elected. There were 23 Republican hold-overs, 11 Democratic hold-overs, and 3 Independents. The new City Council had 27 Democrats, 39 Republicans and 4 Independents. This gave the Republicans a majority of 8 in the Council. As a whole the publicity which the newspapers, clubs and leagues gave to the election, caused a large vote in the interests of pure politics. A singular, if unimportant, feature of this election was the immense vote polled in favor of issuing refunding bonds. It was not so much the size of the vote cast in favor of the issue as it was in the fact that voters took the pains to vote for the issue at all. The election was quiet and uneventful.

An important fact connected with the spring election of 1900 was that many objectionable persons were permanently retired to private life. Several hoodlums with records of the worst character had endeavored to break into the City Council but were defeated by the efforts of the press and the Leagues. The Republicans were more successful than the Democrats in placing reliable men in official positions. In the North town and West town the Democrats elected their tickets, and in the South town and Lake View, Lake, Hyde Park and Jefferson the Republicans carried off the honors. The result in the South town was taken to indicate that the people were tired of the policies of the town officials and desired a change.

At the November election, 1900, there was to be chosen a new County Board, five judges, a State's attorney, a recorder, two court clerks, two members of the Board of Review, a coroner and a County surveyor. Aside from the national features of the campaign the Cook county interests, therefore, were of sufficient importance to demand the support of the citizens. The newspapers were singularly fair at this juncture. Democratic and Republican papers alike insisted, regardless of party considerations, that the best man should by all means be chosen for these responsible positions. Not only should the men be of proved, reliable and upright character, but so far as possible, they also should be men of experience, breadth and sagacity—men who had the welfare of the public at heart and had proved themselves the friend of public welfare in official positions or otherwise. In more than one instance, newspapers of one party denounced the nominee of their own party machine and openly and earnestly advocated the election of the candidate of the opposing party. The papers regretfully admitted that their own party had nominated candidates who were utterly unfit to hold responsible official positions. Naturally, where the conditions were equal the



newspapers and the public supported the nominees of their own party, but it should be noticed to the credit of all concerned that at this election almost as never before, there was a stern, determined disregard of party if necessary to secure election of honest and capable men. At the November election, 1900, Lorimer, who had been elected to Congress three successive times, felt no anxiety lest he should not be reelected the fourth time. The outlook was encouraging for Republicans. They had the best of the argument on the National policies and Mr. Lorimer expected to be continued in power, if not through his own just deserts, at least by the flood of the expected Republican landslide. Accordingly he faced the election with confidence. It was considered that he had the advantage of his Democratic opponent. John J. Feeley had thus far not especially distinguished himself above the average useful and intelligent citizen. It was not to be expected, therefore, that his prominence or the hostility to Mr. Lorimer would result otherwise than in the reelection of the latter and in the retirement of the former.

The importance of not permitting the National campaign to overshadow political questions of a local character was called to the attention of the people in October. The candidates for the Board of Reviews and the Board of Assessors were particularly held up for public inspection and criticism. The Revenue Law Campaign committee issued a report calling particular attention to the necessity of honest and efficient men for members of these two boards. This committee had been appointed by a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Cook county at the Sherman House in October, 1898. The object of the appointment was to secure an honest, non-partisan campaign in order that the best man possible, regardless of party affiliations, could be placed in official positions of great moment and responsibility. One object of the committee was to investigate thoroughly the character and standing of every candidate for office. This committee openly declared that several of the candidates for these responsible positions were wholly unworthy of public confidence. They called attention to the fact that the danger existed of overlooking the importance of selecting the proper men for these positions during the excitement incident to the national campaign. The committee, therefore, recommended the following candidates: Fred W. Upham, Republican, for member of Board of Review, Peter Kiobassa, August W. Miller and Charles E. Randall, candidates for members of the Board of Assessors.

During the fall of 1900 the national campaign and the local campaign were probably the most elaborately and systematically conducted of any ever witnessed in Cook county. The campaign just before election was brilliant in the extreme. Every phase of the great questions before the people was discussed in detail and held up to the light of public investigation and comment. Congressmen Lorimer, who headed the Republican committee and Robert E.

Burke, the Democratic leader, were particularly active and particularly bold in methods and in claims that would bring victory. There was not a ward in the city that did not witness numerous meetings where the subjects at issue were thoroughly discussed.

The total vote cast in the city of Chicago in November, 1900, for presidential electors was 372,451. That number exceeded by 1900 the vote of governor.

About the middle of February, 1901, all parties began to be active in Cook county over the spring campaign. Clubs were organized in every ward and the party machine was put in working condition ready for the primaries. The Republican county committee and the Municipal Voters' League were particularly active during the balance of February. All candidates for office were asked to appear and make statements concerning themselves. The new ward boundaries and conditions were duly considered by both parties. Steps to centralize or unite on a single candidate for mayor were taken before the primaries, but without result. Mr. Lorimer had for some time been directing his attention to the congressional apportionment plans.

The contests of the Democrats at the primaries in the spring of 1901 were without important features or excitement. The party had united on the candidacy of Mr. Harrison for mayor. His re-nomination was demanded by the party and had no opposition. However, there was a contest over the delegates to the aldermanic conventions. Judge Hanecy, as the candidate of the Republicans, announced that, if elected, his administration would support the civil service law; would curtail and control crime and immorality; would sustain the policy of demanding reasonable compensation for public franchises; would inaugurate new systems of keeping books in city departments; would improve the special assessment departments; would conduct a defense in all personal damage suits; would eliminate from all payrolls all unnecessary employees; would clean out the city hall thoroughly, literally and morally; would conduct the city administration along business lines and would institute reforms in all municipal departments. Mayor Harrison's policy as announced was in many respects similar. He announced that he would endeavor to enforce the municipal ownership of public utilities; would grant limited franchises upon the payment of reasonable compensation; would create reforms in street-car service; would carry out the existing policy of compelling railways to elevate their tracks; would enforce civil service law; would favor increasing the valuation of city property in order that greater revenue could be secured; would advocate the removal of the tunnels under the Chicago river and the substitution of bascule bridges and would carry out all reforms which had been adopted and enforced by his previous administration.

Early in March, 1901, Judge Hanecy opened the spring campaign



by a strong speech before the Marquette club. He stated, among other things, "The present campaign is not only between individuals, it is a campaign between responsibility and good citizenship and corruption, robbery, shame and vice. If elected mayor of Chicago, I pledge you that I shall clean out that pest-hole of corruption which now exists in the city hall. The present administration has prostituted therein all that is held high and sacred by a good community. . . . I will not call the city officials Democrats. This is not a contest between the Democrats and Republicans. It is a contest between the good citizens and taxpayers and the city hall gang who has been preying upon the public. They have hesitated at nothing. They have debauched the city schools; have stolen from the special assessment fund; have levied blackmail on every vice; have increased the expenses of the city schools more than \$3,000,000 in the last three years without benefits, and they have increased the cost of the administration of the city over \$7,000,000 in the last four years."

About the middle of February, 1901, it was alleged that a large public demand required that John M. Harlan should become the Republican candidate for mayor. The petition, signed by about 70,000 names, it was alleged, was handed to him requesting him thus to nounce himself as a candidate. It is doubtful whether any such petition were honestly and fairly prepared independent of Mr. Harlan's wishes and coöperation. It is much more probable that he, himself, was the instigator of such petition as had been circulated, either for the purpose of forcing himself upon his party as the sole candidate or of an attempt to so divide the party as to make defeat inevitable unless he should be chosen as the sole candidate. With much ceremony and acclaim the long petition was heralded and the name of Harlan, no doubt with his coöperation, was duly announced for the mayoralty nomination. It was apparently a trick resorted to by Mr. Harlan to secure the coveted prize or to defeat his party out of revenge, in case he were not known as the sole party's choice.

As an illustration of the vote cast at the November election, 1900, and the April election, 1901, it was shown that the Hyde Park wards polled in November, 29,935 votes for Mr. McKinley and 16,000 votes for Mr. Bryan. At the April, 1901, election the same wards cast 18,637 votes for Mr. Haney and 15,135 votes for Mr. Harrison. There was thus a falling off of about 37 per cent in the Republican vote and of 5 per cent in the Democratic vote, or a total falling off of 12,000 votes in the Hyde Park region alone. It was somewhat difficult to account for this falling off. Several newspapers declared that it was due to the fact that Mr. Haney had been nominated by the machine and was not the candidate advocated by the Republican masses. It was stated that if the Republicans had named a man acceptable to the party as a whole, the full vote would have come out. The voters had stayed at home either



from apathy generally or because they disliked the Republican candidate.

Politics in March and April, 1902, involved many important problems concerning city and county government. Among these were the assessed valuation of property, improvements on the institutions at Dunning; the taxation of corporate property; the duties of the Boards of Review and Assessors, and the harmonious proceedings of the various taxing and municipal bodies.

Early in March the Municipal Voters' League began stringent preliminary investigation concerning the character of aldermanic candidates. The newspapers published lists of such men. The League from time to time made announcements of their findings. The newspapers declared if political parties would do their duty there would be no necessity for a Municipal Voters' League to investigate candidates and reveal their shortcomings. It was declared that so long as town governments existed in Chicago they would need watching. To teach them economy was impossible and to reform them was to abolish them. The Citizens' association announced that on the South town payrolls were 137 men receiving \$3,415 a week.

In April, 1902, there were to be chosen half the entire membership of the City Council. This large number was sufficient to warrant careful and protracted investigation. Particularly were the lodging houses inspected. It was declared that there were in Chicago between 10,000 to 15,000 vagrants, the most of whom were known to the managers of the Municipal Lodging house. It was necessary to see that these men, if not qualified, were not permitted to vote. The Municipal Voters' League, the State Board of Health, the Union League club, the Hamilton club, the Marquette club, the Iroquois club and other organizations became active early in March. The newspapers deplored the light registration about the middle of March. While it exceeded that of March, 1901, by about 14,000, it was still far from being what it should be. Only about 90,000 names were registered the first day. This was at least 60,000 short of what was expected. The death of Mr. Altgeld about the middle of March, 1902, was deplored by his many political and other friends in this city and county. In spite of every precaution party factions succeeded in nominating unfit and undesirable candidates for aldermen. This rendered the work of the Municipal Voters' League doubly difficult. The newspapers during the campaign continually dwelt upon the advisability and wisdom of abolishing the town offices. About the middle of March the names of all aldermanic candidates were published in the newspapers. On Sunday, March 30, 1902, the newspapers published their recommendations. Thirty-five new aldermen to serve for two years were to be chosen. The Municipal Voters' League published an independent list which received the greatest consideration of the citizens. The

press, leagues and associations made strong appeals for the voters to wipe out the nests of corruption in the town offices. At the election held in April few undesirable candidates were elected to the council. The publicity advocated and pursued accomplished its intended object. The new council contained twenty hold-over Republicans, thirteen hold-over Democrats and one hold-over Independent. The Republicans elected fourteen members and the Democrats seventeen. The new council contained thirty-nine Republicans, thirty Democrats and one Independent. The various referendum propositions were carried by large majorities. There was also cast a large majority for the abolishment of township governments. The Municipal Voters' League declared that the new council contained fifty-three members who could be depended upon to vote and act for the best interest of the city. A total of 204,379 votes were cast. The feature of this election was the sweeping victory accomplished by the Municipal Voters' League. Of the thirty-six men elected, twenty-eight were indorsed by the League. Only eight men whom it condemned were successful. Chicago polled a majority of nearly 100,000 votes in favor of municipal ownership. The referendum concerning the direct nomination of candidates at the primaries carried by over 100,000 majority.

The first day's registration in October, 1902, amounted to 175,379 as against 287,262 for the same day in 1900. This was such a notable decrease as to cause surprise and comment. The total registration in October, 1902, for the two days was 339,338. It was not so heavy as expected, and was considered to favor the Republicans. The total registration in 1900 was 401,392. A strong fight on congressmen was made. As a whole the congressional delegation of Cook county elected was able, active and satisfactory. It was difficult, it was thought, to effect much improvement in the members. Particularly were Messrs. Mann, Boutell and Foss admired for their sterling qualities. Messrs. Lorimer and Madden were also well known and had many friends.

The Legislative Voters' League in October, 1902, thoroughly investigated the character and merit of the candidates named by Cook county for the next General Assembly. People generally had the utmost confidence in the character of the League. It was believed they had no other object than the utmost good of the community. Even the newspapers expressed thorough trust in that organization.

The registry list as reported on November 1, 1902, was 337,073. At the November election, 1902, the principal contests in Chicago were in the senatorial districts. The Legislative Voters' League reported on the candidates for the various offices just preceding the day of election. They made recommendations for state senators and representatives and did not hesitate to condemn a large list of undesirable men.



At the November election, 1902, the voters of the South side were asked to vote upon the question of issuing \$1,000,000 of bonds to be devoted to new parks and playgrounds. At this election ten congressmen and many members of the Illinois House were chosen for Cook county. The county ticket embraced a sheriff, treasurer, president and members of the County Board, county clerk, clerks of the Probate, Criminal and Appellate courts and County and Probate judges and two judges of the Superior court. There were several state offices to be filled also. The campaign during October was vigorous and relentless and was carried to the extreme limit of misrepresentation and slander by both parties. The various clubs, leagues and associations made strenuous efforts to reveal the exact character of candidates for office. The result of the election was mixed. The Democrats elected the sheriff and the Republicans the county treasurer. As a whole the results favored the Democracy. It was admitted that many inferior men were candidates, and there was a great deal of ticket scratching. The self-styled Independents who fought Messrs. Lorimer and Madden and found no fault with the bad elements of the Republican ticket helped to elect several inferior men. The total vote cast in the city was 265,091, in the country 19,699 and in the county was 284,790. The Republicans elected the county clerk, clerk of the Probate court, clerk of the Criminal court, clerk of the Appellate court, members of the Boards of Review and Assessors, superintendent of schools, judge of the Superior court, judge of the Probate court, judge of the County court and president of the County Board. Thomas E. Barrett, candidate for sheriff, was the only Democrat elected. The result was a great surprise to everybody. In fact the first returns were to the effect that everything had gone Democratic. It turned out that not only was almost the entire Republican ticket elected but three of the candidates, Foreman, Olsen, and Cahill, ran ahead of Hanberg. Fred Busse, Republican candidate for state treasurer, had a large lead over the other candidates voted for. Six Republicans were elected to the County Board from the city district and five from the county—a total of eleven, or one more than a working majority. The delegation to Congress from Chicago was six Republicans and four Democrats. The three bond propositions were carried by large majorities. One was for county bonds and the others for park bonds. A large majority was cast in favor of state and local referendum.

In February, 1903, mayoralty candidates began their campaigns. John M. Harlan was early in the race. Graeme Stewart was also a candidate as early as the latter part of February. At this time the Federation of Country Towns supported the Campbell bill, which provided for a division of Cook county into two or more counties. The Humphrey bill proposed a consolidation of all the different municipal bodies within the corporate limits of Chicago



under one government. At a meeting of the Federation on February 28, 1903, it was decided to support the first named bill. Senator Humphrey had opposed this action. He declared that 95 per cent of the people of Evanston, Oak Park and other thickly settled communities of the county bordering on Chicago opposed the Campbell bill. It was the ambition, he said, of a number of wealthy men in the out-towns to create new counties for their own advancement and glorification.

The *Tribune* of March 8, 1903, said, "The most exciting contest over a mayoralty nomination that Chicago has ever witnessed came to a close yesterday when the Republican city convention put Graeme Stewart instead of John M. Harlan at the head of the ticket." The contest in the convention was extremely sharp and determined. The final vote stood 602 for Mr. Stewart and 338 for Mr. Harlan. Mr. Stewart had already promised, if nominated, to give the people a strictly business and honest administration. Mr. Harlan had many friends and strong support, but his ambition, independence, egotism and unwillingness to fall in line with his party in the past had caused many Republicans to dislike him and accordingly, in this convention, they defeated him. The convention nominated Alderman Smulski for city attorney, Fred C. Bender for city clerk and Thomas Shaughnessy for city treasurer. The Republican convention nominated a full list of aldermen, among whom were several objectionable men. As a whole their ticket was unusually sound. The Republican platform asked for a specific waiver of rights under the ninety-nine-year law as a condition of renewing franchises; the enactment of municipal ownership legislation; no grant of franchises to be longer than twenty years; the city to have power of control and supervision to insure good service; the compensation of the city to be based upon the gross receipts and to be either cash, lower fares or other forms satisfactory to the people. The platform pointedly demanded the immediate settlement of the traction question.

The Democratic city convention, held on March 16, renominated Mayor Harrison. There was no contest for the position. His supporters said his popularity and administration were satisfactory and that he should receive the support of all good citizens. The Democrats nominated Ernest Hummel for city treasurer, John E. Owens, city attorney, and John J. Boehm, city clerk. While the tickets of the two old parties were as a whole fair there were undoubtedly among the nominees men of questionable honesty and character. Immediately both parties began an active campaign. The administrations of Mayor Harrison were subjected to an extremely caustic, rigid and critical investigation. The Juul law, which limited taxation to 5 per cent, and the question of consolidation were discussed. Mr. Stewart had the support of Mr. Lorimer, who controlled the Republican machine. On this account a number of Republicans opposed the election of Mr. Stewart. It was thought by

many that the anti-Lorimer sentiment, espoused by Mr. Harlan and others, had reached the acute stage of a distinct mania. Right-thinking Republicans and Democrats knew the worth of Mr. Lorimer, appreciated his distinguished services and believed that no party could succeed unless it had just such a leader. If Mr. Lorimer should be dethroned another leader less able, less adroit and less successful might be called to lead the host of Republicanism. There was a decided sentiment expressed at this time in favor at least of Mr. Lorimer if not of the machine.

Late in March, 1903, the Chicago charter amendment failed to pass the House of the State Legislature. This blasted the hopes of many. Both Mayor Harrison and Mr. Stewart continued protracted and vigorous campaigns. An immense mass meeting of all parties on March 29 demanded the enactment of a decent state civil service law and denounced the alleged humbug measure that had just been passed by the House.

The result of the election of April 7, 1903, was the reelection of Mayor Harrison. This was his third reelection. The result, it was believed, was a majority of good men for the City Council. Many gray wolves were beaten. The non-partisan organization of the City Board was probably effected. This meant satisfactory action on the important question of street railway franchises. Previous to the election aldermanic candidates had been asked to sign an agreement to vote for a non-partisan organization of the new council. Carter H. Harrison received 146,323 votes, Graeme Stewart 138,485, Thomas Haines, Prohibitionist, 2,480; Charles L. Breckon, Socialist, 11,207; Daniel L. Cruice, Independent Labor, 9,989; Henry Sale, Socialist Labor, 1,062; total vote 309,546; Harrison's plurality 7,838. The Democrats elected the city treasurer and the Republicans, the city clerk and city attorney. The council was authorized by the election to issue \$4,000,000 in bonds with which to refund the floating debt. The proposition carried by about 90,000 majority. Generally throughout the county towns the Republicans won. Here and there the Democrats crawled through. Again the Municipal Voters' League triumphed. Only four men condemned by the League were elected to the council.

The *Tribune* of October 23, 1901, said, "Chicagoans have no political questions to disturb them this fall. Thanks to thoughtful legislation they have no primaries, no conventions and no mass meetings to hinder their enjoyment of these pleasant October days. There are no election predictions and campaign exposures to occupy their minds. There are no candidates with records to be praised or censured."

Early in March, 1904, candidates for aldermanic nominations and their friends began action. The threadbare story that it was the duty of citizens to select honest candidates was enthusiastically paraded once more. In a large measure the Municipal Voters' League



had taken from the citizens their burdensome duty of looking into the character and qualifications of candidates. People relied upon the League to make this investigation. Often corrupt men obtained the party nominations and support, therefore it depended on non-partisan action to defeat such undesirables and elect suitable representatives. Early in March the Republican candidates for governor were Yates, Lowden, Sherman, Warner, Deneen and Hamlin. Already they had begun work throughout the state. Contests for aldermanic nomination were early instituted in many of the Chicago wards. At this time the Citizens' Anti-Crime committee took up and considered many matters connected with the city administration, particularly the charges against State's Attorney Deneen. The committee reported that in Mr. Deneen's case they found some things to criticize and many things to commend.

All party tickets contained objectionable men. Evidently both parties were under the dictation of factions, personal interests and bosses. In the conventions there was desperate fighting by factions to secure the nomination of their respective candidates. Some of these contests were violent, sensational and disgraceful. In more than one instance revenge, political conspiracy and financial considerations controlled the action of delegates. The midnight closing question was discussed during the campaign.

Investigation showed that the police force were in contact and collusion with vice throughout the city. The investigation startled Chicago. A movement to secure city cleanliness consisted of a central body and soon had twenty-five subordinate associations. It was called the "white wing movement." At this election, 1904, citizens of the county were asked to vote on the Mueller law which enabled them to acquire, construct, own and operate street railroads.

During this campaign the question of segregating, abolishing or licensing vice was thoroughly discussed. Many women of the city joined in petitions protesting against any recognition of the social evil. During the campaign the Municipal Ownership Central committee recommended a list of aldermen to be voted for at the coming election. In April, 1904, the voters of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake were required to vote on the questions of authorizing the park commissioners to permit the construction of the John Crerar library in Grant park and on an annual tax of one-half a mill to maintain the Field Columbian museum in that park.

On April 2, the Municipal Voters' League announced publicly the list which they recommended the citizens to vote in the aldermanic contest. The recommendations included twenty Republicans, thirteen Democrats, three Independents, three Prohibitionists and one Socialist. There were some objections even to this list, but it was the best the League could do, owing to the objectionable nature and character of the men nominated. The newspapers and the League published in detail brief records of every candidate.



As a whole the election of April, 1904, was satisfactory to good citizens. Eighteen Republicans, sixteen Democrats and one Independent were elected. Eighteen Republicans, thirteen Democrats, one Independent and one Socialist held over. The new council contained thirty-one Democratic aldermen, thirty-six Republicans, two independents and one Socialist. The Mueller law was indorsed by an immense majority, as was also immediate municipal ownership, election of the school board by direct vote, for the Field museum tax in the South wards, for the Crerar library site in the South wards and for the county license proposition. Out of a total registry of 359,993 there were cast 330,771 votes. The result of the aldermanic contest was satisfactory to the Municipal Voters' league. It was another triumph for that organization. Of the hold-over aldermen indorsed by the league, twenty-seven out of twenty-nine were elected. Of the new aldermen indorsed by the league, five out of eight were elected. A notable circumstance connected with this election was the power and significance of the "little ballot."

The contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in April and May, 1904, was one of the bitterest in the history of Illinois. The candidates did everything in their power to win success. The bitterest and falsest personalities were studiously uttered by almost every candidate. Here there was a pleasant fight between Deneen and Lowden. Early in October, 1904, immediate municipal ownership was rejected in the council by a vote of thirty-six to thirty-one. One of the interesting features of the fall campaign, 1904, was the stump made of the entire state by the candidates for the governorship. Particularly was this campaign interesting to Chicago and Cook county, owing to the candidacy of Mr. Deneen. The first day's registration in October was spiritless, feeble, disgraceful and discouraging. It fell 30,000 behind the first day's registration in 1896. It was argued that while the important question in 1896 was honest money, just as important a question now was before the county—the new city charter. Newspapers, speakers, leagues and committees prepared to bring out on the second day's registration a satisfactory number of delinquents. The Marquette club and the Hamilton club were particularly active during October. On October 13 Senator Fairbanks of Indiana spoke at the Marquette Club's "harvest home" in the First Regiment armory. Speaker Cannon was also present and addressed the audience. On October 13 the Legislative Voters' League issued its preliminary recommendation for legislative candidates. It expressed the opinion that in a majority of cases nominations by Republicans and Democrats as such were not satisfactory. The League therefore recommended independent action by the voters. There were fifty-seven legislative positions to be filled and the senatorial convention presented sixty candidates—thirty-three Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats. The League charged an inter-party conspiracy to foist upon the voters unworthy and unfit men. The county judicial ticket

at this time was an important one. There were twelve candidates for judges, six Republicans and six Democrats, and six only were to be elected. Many feared the proposed new charter would increase taxation, but the press presented facts to show otherwise. It was suggested, owing to the splendid work done by the Municipal Voters' League, that it should institute the same reforms for the County Board and the Drainage Board as it had effected for the City Council. All were Legislative bodies having high power and all should be in the hands of the best men possible. As a new County Board was to be elected in November there was a general demand that the League should investigate the candidates the same as it had investigated those for the City Council during the last spring. Publicity was declared to be the power to purify the County Board as well as the City Board. The Bar association favored four Republicans out of the six judges to be elected. The winners were Chytraus, Freeman, Holdom, Chetlain, Stein and Rogers.

During October the newspapers particularly held up to public gaze the character and accomplishments of the three principal candidates for the Presidency—Roosevelt, Parker and Watson. The total registry at the close of the second day reached 403,811 as against 380,245 in 1896 and 405,077 in 1900. In addition, 412 women registered. It was the heaviest second day's registration ever shown in Chicago. The Republican organization was given credit for this large registration. The Citizens' association was doing important work.

The people were called upon to vote on the following "little ballot": An amendment to the Constitution providing that the Legislature could grant Chicago a new scheme of self-government; an extension of the Torrens land title system; the adoption of the voting machine; to issue \$500,000 Cook county refunding bonds; to amend the primary election law so that a voter could vote directly for his candidate instead of having a delegate to vote for him at a convention; to enable voters to veto undesirable action of their law-making bodies; to enable voters to adopt such system of assessing and levying taxes as they might desire. There was demanded during this campaign that members of the Chicago Board of Education now being appointed by the mayor should be elected by popular vote. This matter was discussed during the campaign. The newspapers demanded that voters should scrutinize the financial and moral standing of all candidates, whether for city, county, state or national tickets. Three trustees of the State University and several state officers were to be chosen; a large number of senators and representatives; fifteen new county commissioners, ten within the city and five within the county outside of the city; state's attorney, coroner, assessor, recorder, members of the Board of Review, clerks of the Circuit and Superior courts, surveyor, six judges and the national ticket.



On November 1, the Legislative Voters' League indorsed fifty-two candidates for the State Legislature and condemned twenty. Several others were found doubtful. The League urged voters to depose bosses who were in the habit of disfranchising voters. At this time there were nineteen legislative districts in Cook county. The League recommended to the consideration of voters the Independent and Prohibition candidates whom it favored. The action of the League was a blow at machine politics. By voting for Prohibitionists and Independents voters, it was urged, could rebuke and break up the vicious combination of party bosses which had maintained a political monopoly in Cook county for a generation. Eight Chicago candidates of the League on other tickets than the regular Prohibition were indorsed by the Anti-Saloon League, owing to the position they had taken on the local option bill.

The campaign ended with a whirlwind finish. All speakers and candidates were in the field actively at work until the night before the election. This was a trying campaign for voters, owing to the great variety of tickets, numerous candidates and conflicting principles involved. It was impossible for any voter to know from his own experience the qualifications and character of candidates. He therefore followed the advice of the Municipal or the Legislative Voters' League. It was admitted that the Republican county convention in the fall of 1904 was dominated by the new Deneen-Busse-Reddick combination which had checkmated Mr. Lorimer and that the Democratic county convention was ruled by Mayor Harrison, now a candidate for Congress. It thus was a question to voters whether they should vote their party tickets under these bosses or act independently.

At the November election, 1904, the Republicans swept Chicago and Cook county. The largest plurality in the history of Chicago was given to Roosevelt and Deneen. The majority in favor of the charter was over 81,000. People were surprised to learn that Cook county polled more than 46,000 votes for Mr. Debs, the Socialistic candidate for governor. Ten Republican congressmen were elected in Cook county. The Cook county district sent to the Legislature thirty-four Republican representatives and twenty-three Democratic representatives. Again as in other recent elections the Municipal Voters' League and the Legislative Voters' League candidates were mainly successful. The total vote in Cook county at the November election, 1904, was 400,923. Four years before the total vote in the county was 392,326. Cook county gave Roosevelt 229,848; Parker, 103,762; Swallow (Prohibitionist), 5,290; Debs (Socialist), 47,743; Corregan (Socialistic Labor), 2,660; Watson (People's), 3,323; Holcomb (Continental), 319. Roosevelt's plurality was 126,086, Deneen's plurality over Stringer was 130,488. The total vote in Chicago was 371,513. The Torrens extension system, the voting-machine proposition, the bond



issue, the primary law, the veto law, and the charter amendment were carried by large majorities. It was admitted that Roosevelt's popularity in all probability added immensely to the overwhelming Republican majorities.

The tenth annual report of the Municipal Voters' league, made the last of March, 1905, recommended thirty-one aldermanic candidates for the City Council. Ten candidates were declared to be unworthy of support under any circumstances. In four wards no recommendations were made. Of those who were recommended twenty were Republicans, six Democrats, four Independents and one Prohibitionist. Of those denounced three were Republicans and seven Democrats. The ones denounced as "altogether unfit" belonged to the old wolf gang of the Council.

The mayoralty campaign closed practically on April 1, 1905. On that date in the evening at the Auditorium the Republicans held an immense meeting to which John M. Harlan addressed his closing remarks. On the platform sat the "New Chicago Committee" consisting of 200 representative Republican citizens. The Republican organization was represented by James Reddick and Fred A. Busse. Frank O. Lowden and Congressman Boutell were present and addressed the audience. Mr. Lowden declared that for eight years the city had made not the slightest progress toward municipal government. It was stated at this meeting that the citizens of the city recently to the number of nearly 120,000 had voted in favor of municipal ownership. As the entire electorate of the city was only about 420,000 a large portion therefore had demanded municipal ownership. Both parties at this time sounded the slogan of "municipal ownership." During the campaign partisans disputed as to which party first sounded that battle cry.

The Democrats shrewdly incorporated the word "immediate," in the campaign slogan and throughout the campaign called for "immediate municipal ownership." Their meetings were of great enthusiasm, determination and intensity. A feature of the campaign were the speeches delivered in favor of the Democratic candidates by Murray F. Tuley who was nearly four score years of age. He urged with his usual adroitness the election of Judge Dunne to the mayoralty and pictured his high character, inflexible integrity and commanding ability. He took occasion to criticise the purposes and political principles of John M. Harlan. The truth is the Republicans as a whole did not favor municipal ownership. It was a popular fad adopted *in toto* by the Democrats in order to catch popular sentiment and support. The Republicans not to be outdone were also compelled in a measure to advocate its adoption. As a matter of fact the Republicans were in favor of a franchise policy and the Democrats presumably of municipal ownership. It has since transpired that the franchise policy has been adopted and the municipal ownership heresy has been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

As a matter of fact neither Harlan nor Dunne if elected could settle the traction question. That power rested with the City Council, therefore non-partisanship in that body was desirable and the election of honest aldermen all important. Scarcely ever was there a time in the history of the city when aldermanic gray wolves were more dangerous than at this period. The immense questions pending and to be settled during the next two or three years rendered it of the utmost importance to secure non-partisan, incorruptible aldermen. Immediate municipal ownership was seen by all intelligent thinkers to be impracticable and utterly out of the question, owing to the enormous cost which would be entailed upon the city by such a step. At the best, gradual municipal ownership was the only solution along that line. To buy the street railways of the city would mean the practical suicide of the civic organization. The confusion and injustice certain to result from immediate municipal ownership was held up in powerful colors by newspapers particularly and speakers generally. It might take one year or twenty years to settle the question of municipal ownership. The tentative ordinance and method proposed to commute all existing ordinances to a single term and then give the city the right before the expiration of that term to assume control of the roads by paying the actual physical value. In case of municipal ownership it was shown that the new subways should likewise be owned and operated by the city. This meant an immense additional outlay.

While the campaign generally was in a large measure non-partisan and dealt in public policies the contests in the various wards were decidedly partisan in character. There prudential policies were not considered and accordingly voters were appealed to along partisan lines. These contests were of course at the instigation of the party machines. At this election citizens were called upon to vote for or against an issue of \$5,000,000 in county bonds with which to build a new courthouse.

The two principal tickets were as follows: Republicans, John M. Harlan, mayor; John F. Smulski, city attorney; N. E. Greenebaum, city treasurer; Francis P. Brady, city clerk. The Democratic ticket was as follows: Edward F. Dunne, mayor; W. B. Moak, city attorney; F. W. Blocki, city treasurer; Adrian C. Anson, city clerk. On Monday full lists of recommendations were published by the newspapers and the leagues.

During this campaign the Socialists were active and determined. A division in their ranks caused the formation of two factions entitled the Dominants and the Sub-dominants. The Socialists were particularly in their element during this campaign owing to the prominence given their pet heresy of "municipal ownership." Public ownership as a matter of fact was only a manifestation of Socialism.

With confidence all parties approached election day. The result



was a Democratic victory. Dunne, Blocki and Anson all Democrats were elected. John F. Smulski was the only successful Republican on the city ticket. The new Council consisted of thirty-seven Republicans, thirty-two Democrats and one Independent. Of these seventy aldermen, twenty-five holdovers were indorsed by the Municipal Voters' League. Twenty-one newly elected candidates were indorsed, nine holdovers were not indorsed and seven newly elected were condemned. Thus in the new City Council were twenty-three aldermen not indorsed by the League and one neither indorsed nor condemned. The result of the election in the Council was to leave that body politically about the same as it was before. There would presumably be a check placed upon Mayor Dunne's policy of immediate municipal ownership. The unpopularity of Mr. Harlan even with the Republicans was shown by the fact that he ran behind his ticket. The Prohibition vote did not amount to much, but the Socialist vote was the highest ever shown at a purely city election. During the preceding fall 45,000 votes were polled for Debs the Socialist candidate for President. Ordinarily the Socialist vote was from 10,000 to 12,000. Now, however, in April, 1905, it was over 23,000. This result no doubt was occasioned by the impulse given to municipal ownership of public utilities. Immediately after the election Mayor Dunne upon being interrogated stated that he expected municipal ownership would be accomplished within two years. Alas! the futility of human hopes! The vote for the \$5,000.-000 bond issue showed a majority in its favor of about 35,000. For South park bonds of \$2,500,000 the majority was over 14,000. There was also an immense majority against any franchise to the city railways. The total vote was about 310,000. The vote for Mayor Dunne was 163,189 and for Mr. Harlan 138,671 as reported the next day after election. Mr. Stewart, the Prohibition candidate for mayor, received a total of 3,297 and Mr. Collins, Socialist, received 23,034.

During the fall campaign, 1905, the question of immediate municipal ownership was prominently before the people. Mayor Dunne declared his intentions of putting it in execution. Lines in the traction fight were sharply drawn. The City Council faced the referendum issue. The settlement of the Ninety-nine year franchise problem was pending in October. Mayor Dunne's contract plan for municipal ownership was defeated in the City Council. The papers pronounced the meeting of the Council when that measure was defeated as the most sensational known in the history of the city, except when the two contesting parties fought over the election of the mayor to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of the elder Harrison. The mayor's object was to procure from the Council an order to the committee on local transportation instructing it to stop consideration of the franchise extension ordinances of the Chicago City and Union Traction companies and at once report the



contract plan ordinance to the Council for its debate and determination. Twenty-two voted in favor of the mayor's plan and forty-one against it. The second plan of Mayor Dunne was for the city to acquire all lines covering the entire street car systems of the municipality to be paid for in Mueller law certificates. This was known as the city plan as against the contract plan previously defeated in the City Council.

At the bar primaries about the middle of October, 1905, the four sitting judges Kavanagh, Gary, McEwen and Ball, all Republicans, were given preference over their opponents. This was taken to mean that the Republican candidates were considered superior to their Democratic opponents. The bar was presumed to be non-partisan. On October 16, the mayor's city plan was defeated by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty-seven. It amounted to a rejection of municipal ownership. There were to be voted on in November judicial and sanitary tickets, four important questions on the little ballot, bonds for parks and other important measures. About the middle of October the fight on the judicial and drainage tickets was begun in earnest by all parties. Meetings were held in all wards throughout the city. In October, 1905, the sanitary trustees made a report which showed that the drainage canal had cost to date \$48,227,073. President Carter of the Board announced that every cent had been honestly spent and fully accounted for. One of the strongest issues of the campaign in October was the character of drainage trustees and of judges. An investigation of every step recently taken by the drainage board was one of the results of this campaign. The importance of having sound, honest and able men for drainage trustees was realized and acted upon. There were to be submitted at the November election, 1905, two measures relating to the parks, one provided for the issue of \$2,000,000 of bonds for improvements of parks in the West district and the other for an issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of small parks and play grounds in the same district.

It was noted during the October campaign, 1905, that although Mayor Dunne had been in office about seven months he had failed utterly to fulfill any of the vital promises he had made during his campaign. The Council turned against him and turned him down in every proposition looking to municipal ownership which he had submitted to its jurisdiction. As a matter of fact his promises had been altogether too extravagant and far in advance of public opinion and judgment. This was realized by the Council with the result that his theories, recommendations and pet policies were defeated as fast as presented.

The value of Chicago manufactures in 1895 was \$788,400,000; in 1905 it was \$1,576,800,000; in 1895 the volume of the wholesale trade was \$1,168,600,000; in 1905 it was \$2,137,200,000. At this election the question of a four year term for the mayor was voted

on. The talk of an \$8,000,000 loop or link between the North and South side park systems was discussed at this date. The question of a Municipal court was voted on in November, 1905. Many persons interested fought the new project. Constables, justices and their assistants unitedly opposed the new measure. The newspapers urged voters to vote in favor of the proposed Municipal courts. The question of a forest preserve district was considered and voted on at the November election. Strange to say there were many opponents of this measure which provided for an outer belt or park encircling the entire city. One object was to take advantage of all natural forests within the limits of the district. By placing the district under the forest law it would be preserved for the future. A new taxing body called a forest commission consisting of six members with power to levy taxes, issue bonds and create pleasure drives and boulevards was proposed. As the forest preserve district was planned to lie outside of the city limits it could not be merged with the park boards.

Nine trustees of the sanitary district, four judges of the superior court, one judge of the Circuit court to fill a vacancy and one judge of the Superior court to fill a vacancy were elected in November, 1905. Both of the old parties nominated as a whole excellent men for these important positions. The revised registration was about 360,000. It was estimated that of these about 225,000 would be polled. In the Republican ranks at this time were two distinct factions (Deneen and Lorimer) more or less opposed to each other. As a whole the campaign was listless with violent outbreaks on special occasions in certain sections. The newspapers and leagues as usual made their recommendations as to the proper men to be voted for. Split tickets were predicted and were realized. On November 7, 1905, the Republicans carried the election. Both parties were apathetic and the Republicans managed to elect all their candidates on the judicial and the sanitary tickets. On the little ballot the forest preserve carried in the county by over 28,000 majority. The four year mayoralty term was carried by approximately 55,000 majority. The Municipal court won by about 78,000 majority. The Gas Regulation act was carried by over 100,000 majority. Both of the West park bond issues were carried by substantial margins. The election was close and the Republicans did not have much to boast of. The forest preserve proposition did not receive a majority of all the votes in the proposed district. It was left to the Supreme court to decide whether the act carried. The vote was—For the charter proposition 102,360, against it 43,851; for the Municipal court 99,092, against it 18,335; for the gas rates 127,656 against them 21,099.

Early in March, 1906, it was stated that the Democrats had eight candidates for the shrievalty. They named that number for most of the other offices to be filled this spring. There were to be



elected a sheriff, county clerk, clerk of Criminal court, clerk of Municipal court, sanitary trustees, president of County Board, chief bailiff of Municipal court, full list of county commissioners, judge of Probate court, clerk of Probate court, etc. This campaign was of sufficient importance to warrant active efforts on the part of all parties to elect their candidates. The determined effort on the part of the good citizens of Chicago had effected the passage of the 1,000 saloon license. This was cited as an example of the power of public opinion.

City Attorney John F. Smulski publicly expressed the opinion early in March, 1906, that in case the city should adopt municipal ownership of traction lines there would result a vast increase in personal injury litigation. He pointed out that against the street railways of Chicago every year there were filed about 10,000 cases. These would be filed against the city were the latter to adopt the policy of municipal ownership. During 1905, in round numbers, 700 of such suits were filed against the city. This opinion may have contributed to the growing belief that municipal ownership was unwise. It was at this time that the Supreme court denied that the ninety-nine year act granted the street car companies rights in any streets for that length of time. This left the railway companies but the shadow of a right to any street. The total registration announced about the middle of March, 1906, was 409,855. The question of traction consolidation was discussed during this campaign. It was favored by Mayor Dunne because he believed it would, if carried out, fulfill his promises to the public during the campaign which elected him. It was declared that the worst grafter was the man who did not vote. This aphorism was so true and new that it attracted general attention and was called to the attention of voters throughout the city and county. The pure food question was discussed during his campaign. A further demand for an election initiative was demanded. It was believed such a measure would improve the new primary law. The principal issues during the campaign of 1906 were as follows: Shall the city operate the street railways? Shall the ordinance making provision for the issue of street railway certificates not to exceed \$75,000,000 be approved?

The result of the election in April, 1906, was the election of fifteen Republicans and twenty-one Democrats to the City Council, giving that body for the new year thirty-four Republicans and thirty-six Democrats. Of the aldermen, twenty-eight favored municipal ownership, thirty-two were against it and ten were doubtful. Thirty-seven were in favor of the \$1,000 license for saloons, thirty were against it and three were doubtful. The vote for the Mueller certificates was as follows: For their issue, 110,008; against their issue, 106,609. It was left to the discretion of the council to determine how many certificates, if any, should be used and sold. The result of the election was the defeat of the plans of Mayor Dunne.



Out of 261,575 votes cast the Socialists polled 27,716. On April 5 the Supreme court of the state handed down an opinion declaring the new Illinois primary law unconstitutional. Within six hours thereafter Governor Deneen called an extra session of the Legislature to frame a new primary act that should be constitutional.

The Democrats and Republicans held their primaries late in April or early in May, and nominated full tickets for the various vacancies in judgeships. It was noted that the Democratic judicial conventions were distinctly anti-Dunne, and the newspapers declared it indicated that Mayor Dunne could not secure a renomination.

Early in October both parties began preparations for an active campaign. They decided to hold meetings once a week in each ward during the campaign. At the same time all made preparations to secure a full registration. During October meetings of Chicago's charter convention were resumed the first time for eight months. The November election was one of great importance to the county and city. A County Judge, Probate judge, and twenty-eight judges of the new Municipal court were to be elected. Both the old parties had full tickets in the field and generally the nominees were excellent men. In 1902 the first day's registration was 175,612 names; in 1904, 262,675; in 1906, 206,612. The latter was considered a large number for an off year. The state campaign interested the people of Cook county at this time. The newspapers, leagues, and political associations during the fall of 1906 declared that voters should not adhere to party nominations for municipal judgeships. All were asked to scrutinize the names of candidates and then to vote regardless of party for the best men. There should be no partisanship in the administration of the duties of the Municipal courts. This had been the policy here from time immemorial. Both parties occasionally departed from this time-honored and wise custom, but generally in Cook county the rule had been and was to nominate and vote for the best men for judges regardless of partisan considerations. So far as possible it had been the custom to remove judicial contests from the domain of politics. Democrats, Republicans and others had held mass meetings, had decided on certain candidates and then had elected them. Occasionally, where there was dispute and private considerations involved, this time honored custom had been departed from, but usually with the result of electing judges men who not only could not but did not conceal their partisanship while on the bench. Now, therefore, the papers generally and the public entirely asked to have a non-partisan Municipal bench. At the bar primaries held on October 19, 1906, fifteen Republicans, four Democrats and eleven Independence League candidates were indorsed. Presumably politics was disregarded. Candidates were named for the six-year, the four-year and the two-year terms. The Australian ballot sheet used in November, 1906, was two feet long by more than one foot and a half wide and contained a total of 577

names. It was presumed this ticket would prove a Chinese puzzle to voters. There were 154 county candidates, 137 Municipal court candidates, 199 legislative candidates, 27 state candidates, 42 congressional candidates and 18 sanitary candidates. All parties conducted most vigorous and brilliant campaigns. Many personalities marred the contest, and the character, qualifications and antecedents of candidates were investigated with great care and revealed to the public. The state campaign was particularly active. Governor De-  
neen stumped the state with great effect. The Federation of Labor recommended candidates about the middle of October. The Independence League did likewise. It was noted during this campaign that there was a vast difference between the methods of conducting election campaigns now and what they were thirty, forty or fifty years earlier. Never before was the character, qualifications and biography of candidates so held up to public inspection as at this time. A dozen different organizations riddled the pretensions, ambitions, purposes and character of each candidate and reported their findings and made their recommendations to the public. There had been evolved a wonderful system of securing thorough, fit and competent men for public office. Formerly bad men with a little patience and secrecy could easily secure a nomination and an election, but now investigation and publicity revealed their true characters to the public in advance. Formerly voters adhered closely to party nominations, having no other criterion by which to judge of a candidate's merits. Now there was much independent voting. It was far more difficult for a candidate to secure a nomination and election than ever before in the history of county or city.

The death of Judge Joseph E. Gary on October 31, 1906, was earnestly mourned by the entire bar and many of the citizens of Cook county. He had sat continuously on the bench since 1863 and no whisper of incompetency or dishonesty concerning his official acts or otherwise was ever heard. More than any other judge he had been the non-partisan nominee in almost every campaign in which he was induced to enter for reelection. The Municipal Voters' League recommended a non-partisan judicial ticket late in October—five Republicans, four Democrats and five Independents for the six-year term; six Republicans, three Democrats and three Independents for the four-year term; and seven Republicans, two Democrats and three Independents for the two-year term. It was believed that the Independence League candidates represented that faction of all parties founded and sustained by Mr. Hearst. There were other lists recommended, but probably none better than the above. Candidates for sheriff, treasurer, County judge, county clerk, Probate judge, member Board of Review, president of County Board, clerk of Circuit court and others were voted for at the November election, 1906. There were four tickets in the field—Republicans, Democrats, Independence League and Socialist. This



campaign was dignified compared with those ordinarily conducted in Cook county. There was less personal abuse, vilification and slander. There was sharp fighting for Municipal judges, but these fights were conducted with decorum and dignity. The result of the election of November, 1906, was the success of the Republican ticket by a large plurality. In fact the Republicans made a clean sweep of the Cook county offices. It was called a landslide. The plurality varied from 40,000 to 50,000. There were many surprises at this election. Perhaps the greatest was that the Republicans elected every candidate. Certain candidates made record runs and secured record votes. This was one of the most interesting, one of the pleasantest and at the same time one of the most exciting and momentous political contests ever held in Cook county. Rarely was greater interest ever shown. The personnel of candidates cut a greater figure than almost any other consideration; still as a whole voters adhered to party lines because there was no object in doing otherwise, owing to the fact that with scarcely an exception good men had been nominated. It is doubtful if Cook county and Chicago ever had a cleaner and more satisfactory election than this.

The draft for the new city charter was fully complete on March 1, 1907, after fifteen months' steady work thereon. The convention voted as follows on the draft: Thirty-two for and eight against. This charter was sent to the Legislature immediately. In April, 1907, the Republicans selected Judges Smith and McSurely for candidates for the Superior court bench and the Democrats selected Judges Witty and Dever. During this campaign the Republican voters informally nominated Fred A. Busse for mayor in advance of the city convention. He therefore was the deliberate choice of the Republican party. The Democrats renominated Mr. Dunne. Both parties prepared for and conducted an active, vigorous and enthusiastic campaign. The comparative merits of the men were held up to public gaze. The Republicans favored the immediate settlement of the traction question on the basis of the pending council ordinance. The Democrats opposed the ordinance. The Republicans declared for a businesslike, constructive and common sense city administration. The Democrats advocated the same and pointed with pride to the administration of Mayor Dunne thus far. The Democratic platform called for municipal ownership of all public utilities. The Republicans ridiculed the pretensions of the Democratic city administration and denounced it in unsparing terms. The police department was particularly declared to be inefficient and corrupt. They declared that Mayor Dunne "had utterly failed to carry out the promises made during the campaign which elected him, and that municipal ownership was more of a dream than it had ever been before Mayor Dunne took his seat." During the campaign every Republican speaker and every Republican paper dwelt upon the condemnation proceedings that would be instituted as soon as



Mayor Dunne should reassume the reigns of government. After two years partisans pointed out that not only had he done nothing to accomplish municipal ownership, but a large portion of his party had come to regard that movement as a myth to be dreamed about but never realized. The lakes to the gulf waterway plan was before the people prominently at this time. The basis of Mr. Busse's speeches during March, 1907, was to this effect: "We need less talk and more action in the city's business. We need more everyday common sense and less theory. We need business methods and results." These remarks met the approval of the Republicans of Chicago. They declared that the administration of Mayor Dunne was one of broken promises, shattered ideals and decadent hopes. The total number of names on the unrevised registry in March, 1907, was 418,305. The total city list as revised was 392,923. Perhaps the principal issue in the spring of 1907 was the traction ordinance. The Republicans favored it and the Democrats opposed it. Large registry showed that the Chicago people were taking much interest in this election probably owing to their desire to see the traction question settled. The principal charge against Mayor Dunne was the inertness of his administration. The School Board particularly was rent with dissensions and rendered largely inefficient. There was shown an unusual absence of order, system and business capacity. During the last two weeks just before election the campaign was exciting, enthusiastic and determined. Messrs. Busse and Dunne thoroughly canvassed the city. All parties prepared full lists of candidates for aldermen. There were sharp fights in the various wards. The Independence League made its nominations about the 19th of the month. It is doubtful if any candidate for mayor ever received severer criticism than did Mayor Dunne at this time. It was shown in numerous instances that he had utterly failed to carry out his political and ante-election promises. Many of the ablest Democratic and Republican speakers of the city assisted the candidates for mayor during this spirited and critical campaign. After revision by the City Council the annual appropriation bill as passed on March 21, 1907, amounted to \$49,756,316. At the bar primary early in 1907 the two Republican candidates for judge of the Superior court—Smith and McSurely—were named by large majorities. Governor Deneen appeared in Chicago in several speeches in favor of Busse. Near the close of the campaign Mayor Dunne's speeches were exceedingly keen, critical, sarcastic, evasive, eloquent and brilliant. He ridiculed and denounced the pretensions of the Republicans in vigorous English. One of the best speeches of the campaign was delivered by Edward J. Brundage at the Great Northern theater on March 28. He completely refuted the charges made against Mr. Busse. It was declared that Mayor Dunne was the tool of Mr. Hearst, was the weather vane which pointed any way the Hearst wind blew. This more than any campaign of re-

cent years can properly be termed a campaign of vilification and slander. Both of the old parties and also the Independence League were guilty of inexcusable misrepresentation and distortion of truth. They made little pretense of stating facts concerning their opponents, but with studied depravity sought out every real or fancied objection in the career of opposing candidates. Particularly did the Republicans outrageously misrepresent the personal character and public intentions and performances of Mayor Dunne. It was declared that the campaign methods used at this time were brought from New York.

At this time the question of annexation of Morgan Park to the city was voted upon. The Citizens' Non-Partisan Traction Settlement association was one of the results of the struggle and dispute over the traction problem. It apparently sprang up in the night like Jonas' gourd and kept on growing. At the last Republican meeting of the campaign held at the Auditorium on April 1, there were present Governor Deneen, William E. Mason, John M. Harlan, Henry S. Boutell, Emil C. Wetten, and many others. These men all delivered short, pithy and brilliant speeches in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Busse. This election meant more than appeared on the surface. It was really a test of what the people wanted done concerning the traction question. The reelection of Mayor Dunne meant in all probability municipal ownership carried out during the next dozen years to almost every branch of the public service. His defeat and the election of Mr. Busse meant at least the temporary postponement of municipal ownership and probably meant its final and absolute abandonment. It also decided whether the people wanted an immediate settlement or still further delay of the traction question. As a matter of fact the Democrats themselves were more or less disappointed with the two years' administration by Mayor Dunne and with his failure to carry out in a substantial manner the principal promises made by him during his campaign. They accordingly were not as enthusiastic as they were under ordinary circumstances. The Republican newspapers vigorously, continuously and almost frantically called for the people to rescue the city from what they denominated the maladministration of Mayor Dunne. His reelection meant still further continuance for another four years of his insincere and hollow administration.

The result of the election was the success of Fred A. Busse as the first four-year mayor of Chicago. The traction ordinances were approved by a majority of more than 33,000. The *Tribune* said, "The rebuke of radicalism. Chicago the most radical city in the world, the hotbed of isms, has repudiated carpet-bag government, puppet government, petticoat government and pipe-dream government. It has rejected Hearst with his imported and native mud-slingers and slanderers, Dunne the mechanical doll; Post, the single tax, with anarchy on the side; Haley, De Bey, and the whole



crew of female politicians and other long-haired freaks. Chicago is a radical city and has made a radical change. The voters of the city have voiced their protests against the debauchery of the public schools, the prostitution of the police department and the wrecking of the fire department. They have set the definite seal of their disapproval on immediate municipal ownership of the Dunne variety. Chicago has successfully repealed the invasion of the Hooligans, the yellow kids and the rest of the motley array that came to bury Chicago under their volleys of filth. There never had been such a campaign before. There will never be such a campaign again. No candidate ever will be so foolish as to surrender his platform, program and his honor into the keeping of William Randolph Hearst. Mayor Dunne is a harmless person in himself, but he is a pendulum and when joined to the mechanism of the Hearst wheels the combination is capable of mischief. It then becomes an infernal machine." The Independence League nominated fifteen candidates in the thirty-five aldermanic wards of the city. In one ward it had two nominees. The aggregate vote for the League candidates in these wards was 7,126, while in the same wards the vote of all other parties was 125,738. Thus the "Hearst league ticket," as it was called, received an inconsiderable portion of the total vote polled. At this election many voting machines were used throughout the city. The Republicans elected twenty-one of the thirty-six new aldermen, but the council was Democratic by a majority of two, owing to the fact that twenty-one of the hold-over aldermen were Democrats and thirteen Republicans. The Democrats elected the city treasurer, J. E. Traeger, and the Republicans elected the city clerk, J. R. McCabe. Smith and McSurely, Republicans, were elected to the Superior bench, Mr. Novak, Republican, was elected by a large plurality to fill a vacancy on the Sanitary Board. The majority in favor of direct primaries was over 33,000. The majority for the South park bonds was over 27,000, for the North park bonds over 8,000 and for the Morgan Park annexation over 92,000.

In 1901 Harrison, Democrat, received a plurality of 28,343 over Hanecy, Republican, for mayor. In 1903 Harrison, Democrat, received a plurality of 7,679 over Stewart, Republican. In April, 1905, Dunne, Democrat, received a plurality of 24,518 over Harlan, Republican, and in April, 1907, Busse, Republican, received a plurality of 13,016 over Dunne, Democrat. The total vote cast for mayor was nearly 336,000 out of a total registration of 392,923. This was an unusually heavy vote for the registration. Two years before it had been 323,000 out of a total of 417,000.

On October 2, 1907, the Supreme court rendered a decision annulling the primary law of 1906. This placed the elections under the law of 1898. It was resolved immediately thereafter to commence pressure at once to secure a new and better primary law. Direct primaries were demanded generally by the newspapers, the leagues and the federations late in 1908.



The Municipal Voters' League in March, 1908, stated that the coming primary would be the last under the existing system. The new primary law would go into effect on the succeeding July 1. Thereafter nominations would be made by the direct vote of the people. The League made its recommendations concerning candidates in the various wards. Notwithstanding the near approach of the new primary law voters still accepted the candidates presented by the organization heads. The boss still picked the candidate and the voter was expected to accept. The hopelessness of fighting the partisan heads enabled ward leaders to force people to accept the candidates selected by the organization. More than ever it thus became a war against party bosses and more than ever was the importance of the primary law realized. In the primary contests in almost every ward there were sharp, bitter and personal contests with varying and sometimes grotesque and questionable results. As a whole good men were selected. The mayors' conference and the Aldrich bill were duly considered by the citizens. On March 5 the Democrats in their ward conventions nominated twenty-four candidates for the City Council. Voters were asked at this election to authorize the issuance of \$2,000,000 of county bonds to provide a new infirmary and consumptive hospital. The Republicans held their aldermanic primaries on March 6. The consolidation of the City Railway and the Chicago Railways companies was strongly urged during this campaign. The Commonwealth-Edison ordinance and the electrification of railway terminals were subjects discussed. The executive committee of the Democratic organization condemned the budget voted by the City Council. The committee declared that the aldermen displayed "utter disregard of the right of the taxpayers." They therefore asked voters to elect aldermen who would conduct a more economical administration. This action was ridiculed by the Republican newspapers and speakers. The election commissioners barred the Sunday closing question from the ballots. Their decision was resisted by the United Societies and others. Independent candidates were prominent features of this campaign. The newspapers published full lists of candidates of all parties, with critical comments as to their qualifications. Already contests for the gubernatorial nomination were commenced by the citizens of this city. Mr. Yates disputed Mr. Deneen's right to be renominated. Much interest in the registration was manifested. It was conceded that a heavy registration meant that the people really wished to participate directly in the nomination of candidates. A light registration indicated that the people were not interested in the new primary law. About this time Congressman Mann introduced a joint resolution authorizing a survey by the Secretary of War of the rivers and harbors of Chicago and vicinity. The object of this bill was commended by the public press. On March 18, the total unrevised registration was 426,521. This was heavier than

had been expected. The public generally approved the opinion expressed by Municipal Chief Justice Olson to the effect that Municipal judges should not be politically active—should not serve as managers, committees, delegates, officials, speakers, for party advantages during campaigns or otherwise. He expressed the opinion that such work was incompatible with the duties of a municipal or other judicial officer. Judge Cleland's parole procedure was sharply criticised at this time. During this campaign to an extent never before seen here were aldermanic candidates if elected asked to pledge themselves as to their attitude toward various proposed reforms. It was the object of the people to ascertain as near as possible what the men who were elected to that responsible position were likely to do. The Municipal Voters' League stated that the council needed an accretion of ability, more efficient, aggressive members and a general raising of the level of practical competency and a larger nucleus of high class, straight business men as leaders. The gray wolves several years before had nearly all been ejected from the council. Voters were urged not to become apathetic now, but to be on their guard because the wolves were again approaching the fold hungrier than ever.

By March 23, 48,888 names had been removed from the registry rolls. There were thus left 381,406 available for the aldermanic elections. Late in March Judge Walker decided that the Sunday closing question should be submitted to the voters at the approaching April election. Graft of an extensive, continuous and wicked character was disclosed in the water office late in March and thenceforward became a feature of the campaign. It was charged that for several years graft had likewise existed in paving contracts throughout the city. Late in March the Chicago Law and Order League endeavored to unite the voters throughout the city and county regardless of parties in the interest of good government. This non-partisan attitude of the League was criticised by the newspapers.

Already the coming presidential campaign was making itself felt in Cook county. On March 28, the United Societies made public its report on the various aldermanic candidates. Thirty-nine were indorsed, seven condemned and a few wards were passed over without any recommendations. In March, 1908, the Business Men's Association of Chicago Heights proposed the creation of a new county to be composed of certain towns of Cook and Will counties, all containing a population of about 50,000, with the village of Chicago Heights as the county seat. In the spring of 1908 the newspapers published lists of aldermen who it was alleged failed to report to the assessors the correct value of their personal property. The lists contained the names of many men of comparative wealth who paid an insignificant tax. The Democrats charged the Republicans with levying, collecting and spending too high a tax both in city and county governments. Early in April and just before election



the newspapers and leagues published details, criticisms and statements concerning the aldermanic candidates. The report and list of the Municipal Voters' league had greater weight than those of any other prepared or published.

The Prohibition party, owing to the fact that the saloon question was to be voted on, was extremely active late in March and early in April. They made preparation to poll the largest vote ever given their nominees in Chicago. Regardless of the fact that the local option people had failed to perfect their petition and the United Societies might fail to get their question on the ballot, the aldermanic campaign was made a test of strength between the saloon and anti-saloon elements. Chicago in a measure was exempted from the liquor fight which was conducted with such vigor and determination throughout the rest of the state. Never before in the history of Chicago did so many organizations investigate so thoroughly the character of aldermanic candidates. The Law and Order League and Temperance organization was promoted to oppose the United Societies, which was favorable to the liquor interest. The latter favored the open saloon on Sunday. There were several bitter independent aldermanic contests.

At the election in April the city was swept by the Republicans. The majorities on the council ticket were larger than they had been for thirty years. Thirty-five aldermen were elected, of whom twenty-four were Republicans. The new aldermen elected were: Republicans, twenty-three; Democrats, eleven, and Independent Republicans 1. The new council contained forty-three Republicans, twenty-six Democrats and one Independent Republican. There were 254,964 votes polled. The Republicans received 107,646, the Democrats 92,128, the Socialists 16,715, the Independence League 14,908, Prohibitionists 9,938, and scattering 13,630. As before in previous elections the Municipal Voters' League candidates were largely voted for and elected. The majority in favor of the issue of bonds for the new infirmary was over 100,000. This election completely overturned the political balance in the City Council. The new council was strongly Republican. It was taken to mean the approval of the city administration of Mayor Busse.

In the spring of 1908 local option was one of the issues in thirteen Cook county village elections, and in all except two the liquor interests were victorious. In Barrington and Morgan Park the anti-saloon adherents won. The villages thus voting were as follows: Barrington, Bellwood, Blue Island, Des Plaines, Gary, Gross Point, Forest Park (Harlem), Lyons, Melrose Park, Morgan Park, Spring Forest, Summit and Riverdale.

At the primary election in August, 1908, the Legislative Voters' League made many important recommendations concerning candidates, but for the first time its advice was in a large measure disregarded. It planned to retire several objectionable members of the



Legislature and partly succeeded. The usefulness of the league was generally acknowledged. However, at this election it perhaps was too exacting, extra officious and indiscreet. It prescribed a standard of political excellence not likely to be reached by any candidate. But the league went further than the personnel of the Legislature. It unwisely made other recommendations upon which there could be an honest difference of opinion. It did not seem to think that if a man was honest and could be trusted, much could be left to his judgment without his being bound down by iron-clad promises in advance of election.

At the primary election in August, 1908, Deneen, Republican candidate for governor, received in Chicago 70,380 votes and Yates 65,551. Deneen received in the whole county 80,490 votes and Yates 72,429. For state's attorney, John J. Healy received in the county 64,266 and J. E. W. Wayman 65,205. At the Democratic primary for state's attorney, Jacob J. Kern received a plurality over Messrs. Dever, Hoyne and McKinley. Immediately after the August primary, 1908, evidence of extensive frauds was produced. Men of considerable prominence and officeholders were implicated.

The result of the direct primary election in August, 1908, proved that the people desired such a law. It was pronounced satisfactory by many, though defective in some important respects. This had been anticipated and steps were taken at once to correct the defects. Its merits and demerits were thoroughly discussed. The results were compared with those under the old law. All admitted there was much improvement. However, many citizens were opposed to the law. It was regarded with suspicion by many who proceeded to criticise its operations. The chief objections to the measure were as follows: The great expense which made it impossible for a poor man to run for office; the advantage given certain candidates whose names were printed first on the ballot; the unwieldiness of the new county sanitary committee prevented independent voting; expenses of committee meetings; judges of the elections could easily be corrupt; Democrats vote Republican ticket and vice versa; inability of the voters to express their preferences suitably, owing to the great number of candidates; it operated against candidates, forbidding them from having challengers at the polling places. Probably the principal objection was that it shut out poor men from becoming candidates. Such men as Brundage, Hanberg, Busse and others found objections with the law. However, it was believed that with amendments it could be made satisfactory.

Late in July, in this city at Orchestra hall, the new Independence party held its first national convention and placed its first ticket in the field—Hisgen and Graves. Mr. Hisgen was nominated on the third ballot and Mr. Graves by acclamation. Mr. Hearst's name was placed in nomination, but without his consent. This party named McCaskrin for governor and otherwise named a full ticket.

An annoying feature of the fall campaign of 1908 was the bitter fight made by Messrs. Lorimer, Yates, Small and others against the reelection of Mr. Deneen to the governorship. There was no doubt that Mr. Deneen's administration had been an excellent one and that little, if any, fault could properly be found with it. The Lorimer-Yates coalition resorted to the most unwarranted and objectionable statements concerning mismanagement, particularly of state institutions, during his administration. The most outrageous misrepresentations and distortions were made with a degree of bitterness, malice and revenge rarely ever witnessed in this state. The coalition was a powerful one, as shown by the fact that Mr. Deneen at the election received a greatly reduced vote. That he did not deserve this treatment was the view of all right-thinking people regardless of party affiliations.

An important event in October, 1908, was the convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway association. The meeting was held at the Coliseum and was largely attended and enthusiastic. More than 5,000 enthusiastic friends of the project were present. There were here men from all parts of the Mississippi valley interested in the project. Many able, instructive and eloquent speeches concerning the benefits certain to result from the completion of such a waterway were eagerly listened to and enthusiastically applauded by the great convention. Messrs Taft and Bryan were both present at the immense banquet given at the Auditorium.

The Anti-Saloon League early in October published its recommendations as to candidates to be voted for at the approaching election. The League particularly desired to elect its candidates to the Legislature. The local option law was before the people and the character and standing of legislators were regarded as very important. This League, after a secret conference, decided that neither of the old party candidates nor those of the Independence party were satisfactory to their interests. They therefore named a full ticket of their own. The United Societies took similar action in their own interests. In several instances they indorsed the candidates of the Republicans and Democrats. In naming candidates they paid little attention to party affiliations, but based their actions upon what candidates would do for their cause.

There was considerable complaint throughout the country generally in October, 1908, of the apathy shown concerning the approaching election. Such was not the case, however, in Chicago. The registration figures were unusually high and showed that the citizens were interested in the outcome. While Chicago was a city of political surprises it was thought, however, that a large registration was more favorable to the Republicans than to the Democrats.

The Citizens' association asked all the candidates for state's attorney whether, if elected, they would prohibit gambling at race tracks in Cook county. All the candidates answered in the affirma-



tive. During October many interesting speeches were delivered throughout Cook county by Messrs. Deneen, Stevenson, Yates and their assistants. Late in October Senator Beveridge of Indiana delivered here one of the most powerful and logical addresses ever heard in Chicago. He discussed the national issues before an immense crowd at Orchestra hall under the auspices of the Taft and Sherman Business Men's club.

The last few days of the national campaign showed Chicago at its best. In all parts of the city meetings of the various partisans were held, eloquent addresses delivered and voters urged to support partisan principles and candidates. Every newspaper, association, league and club selected its particular ticket which voters were invited to support. There were presidential, state, and county, tickets; Municipal court, Senate, and House candidates, and many special candidates and tickets. It was estimated just previous to election that probably 90 per cent of the registration would be polled. It was in reality a whirlwind finish by all parties with all principles. Mr. Deneen particularly was extremely active during the last few days of the campaign. Mr. Wayman conducted a vigorous and able campaign. A feature was the canvass of William Street, the Prohibition candidate for state's attorney. He attacked vigorously both Wayman and Kern, candidates of the two old parties for the same office. It was predicted that Mr. Deneen would run behind his ticket. His enemies had conducted a vigorous, relentless and effective campaign. The Democrats had the greatest confidence in carrying Cook county for Bryan. They likewise hoped that Stevenson would be elected governor. They believed that the division in the Republican ranks and the hostility to Deneen would throw many votes to Mr. Stevenson with the result of his success. Just previous to election Democratic sporting men bet that Cook county would be carried by Stevenson. During the campaign the Republican speakers and press denounced as an outrage upon honesty and decency the candidacy of Mr. Kern for state's attorney. His record, it was declared, was so bad that the Democratic party should never have nominated him, and in doing so insulted the sense of right and justice of all people. Personalities vindictive, revengeful, untruthful and continuous, ran like a sewer through this whole campaign. Mr. Deneen's statement of what had been accomplished during his administration was straightforward, comprehensive and accurate. Had it not been for his vigorous campaign and his elaborate explanation of his administration he would probably have been defeated at the subsequent election. Never before had there been created so many alleged issues and political fictions as during this campaign. Never before had a campaign been conducted so entirely upon false pretenses and with such unparalleled mendacity as this against Governor Deneen. Luckily for the Republicans, voters overthrew the plans of his enemies and enough remained friendly to return him



to Springfield. There is no doubt that had he been defeated the state would have fallen into the hands of the worst local and partisan elements.

In this city and county the principal issue was to place honest and capable men in office. Important laws were needed, therefore the Senate and House should be composed of the best material obtainable. The Municipal court judges, occupying as they did positions of great importance, should be able, conscientious and practical jurists. It was necessary and highly important also to keep up the standard of the sanitary board. The state's attorney, member of the Board of Review and president of the County Board were also highly important officers, and the merits of the candidates were fully and elaborately announced. It was an important election carried forward with great energy, sagacity, acrimony, artifice and brilliancy by the ablest politicians of the city, county and state. With a registration of 411,120 it was realized that an immense vote would be polled. Having this in view the leaders of the parties from the start thoroughly informed the public of the character and fitness of all candidates. The result of the November election, 1908, was as follows: Total for Taft, 230,400; Bryan, 152,990; Chafin, Prohibitionist, 5,965; Debs, Socialist, 18,842; Watson, People's, 73; Gilhouse, Socialist Labor, 649; Hisgen, Independence, 5,994; Turney, U. C., 178. For Governor Deneen, 192,937; Stevenson, 192,871. The Republican majority on the Cook county principal offices varied from 23,741 to 80,580. The Republican candidates for Municipal court judges won by large majorities. All the Republican candidates for county commissioners were elected. Large majorities were polled for the "little ballot," which embraced a constitutional amendment, a banking law, and an issue of bonds. The vote for the bonds meant the early construction of the deep waterway to the gulf. The steps to be taken were: First, the passage of the deep waterway bill by the Illinois General Assembly; second, the appointment of a commission to have charge of the actual construction work; third, prohibition of the Federal government for such improvements as were outside of Illinois. The amendment to the general banking law mentioned above provided: First that a director must be the owner of ten shares of the capital stock of his bank; second, that the power of officers and directors to borrow and the amount borrowed should be limited; third, that the auditor should have the same power to close the bank that the controller of the currency has with national banks.

Immediately after the election of November, 1908, investigation showed that numerous election frauds had been practiced throughout the county. The grand jury investigated and by the 21st of November returned indictments against twenty-three men, several of whom were officials and prominent men. In all, forty-six true bills were returned. The most of the charges were violations of the

primary law, principally aiding and abetting illegal voting. Numerous judges of election were thus indicted. William G. Hermann, chief deputy clerk of the Municipal court, and Republican state central committeeman from the Eighth Congressional district and a West side boss, was among those indicted.

In January, 1909, the Municipal Voters' League called attention to the fact that thirty-five aldermen were to be elected in the coming April. The importance of this election was duly weighed and noted. It began an analysis of the character and performances of the existing council, named those who were believed fit to be re-elected and condemned others and advised their permanent retirement from the city board. The league urged the elevation of the aldermanic average of integrity and efficiency. Many important questions would have to be considered and acted upon during the coming year. Excellent aldermen therefore should be elected. Already the names of new candidates were proposed and investigated. As usual, some wards were certain to elect bad men, but the importance of keeping them in the minority was realized and acted upon. The experience of the past had shown how to evade the defects in the new primary law. It was therefore believed that the primaries during 1909 would be much more honest, clean and satisfactory. The people generally had demanded direct primaries and were anxious now to perfect the law, continue its use and secure from it the greatest possible benefit.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage association previous to the election sent letters to the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress and the State Legislature asking for an expression of their attitude on the question of extending suffrage to women. From the replies they selected a list of candidates for whom they recommended citizens to vote.

Early in January, 1909, the Iroquois club, Hamilton club, Union League club, Marquette club, Legislative Voters' League, Municipal Voters' League, Citizens' association, Chicago Law and Order League, City club, Jewish Civic League and the organizations of the Republican, Democratic, Socialist and Prohibition parties assembled in Judge Rinaker's courtroom for the purpose of suggesting measures that would secure honesty and accuracy in future elections in Chicago. During the meeting it was disclosed that ordinarily the very important positions of judges and clerks of election were held by irresponsibles and nonentities appointed for political reasons by precinct captains. It was determined to make an effort to secure in the future for such important positions men of well known responsibility and character. It was ascertained during this meeting that many judges were not familiar with the rules as to how split tickets in many cases should be counted. It was stated during the meeting that in 1908 thirty-four election officials were charged with alleged violations of the law and in nearly every instance the mistakes



proved to be the result of ignorance. It was therefore pointed out that the elections held in Chicago were reasonably honest and not as fraudulent as many thought. The minor parties at this meeting insisted that they should be represented on the election boards. This meeting was important, as it led to investigations along important paths which had been neglected.

The Municipal Voters' League made its final report concerning sixty-two candidates for aldermanic nominations a week or two before the primary election. All the candidates were catalogued, classified, tabulated and criticised. In twenty-four wards the league commended thirty-three candidates in both of the old parties and seven were reported not qualified, eleven were found objectionable for various reasons and eleven others were condemned. The league had little to say concerning the candidates for other offices. The important contests were in the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth wards. Under the new primary law the voters themselves could have settled the contests. In several of the wards the primary election was considered more important than the general election. Many citizens during 1908 and the first part of 1909 advocated the measure known as the "recall." It proposed to give the citizens the right to annul the election of any official who was deemed undesirable by retiring him to private life.

An important event in March, 1909, was the completion of the work of the charter convention. When the last provision was inserted and the long work of the convention was ended, it possibly meant a great deal to the future of Chicago. It remained with the Legislature to determine whether the measures so long struggled over should become law.

About the middle of February, 1909, all parties began preparations for the municipal aldermanic primary elections to be held on February 23. All candidates were announced and all began an active canvass. The Board of Election commissioners issued specimen ballots. There were to be chosen a city treasurer, city clerk and a full list of aldermen. At the primary election the party machines were victorious. The slate candidates for clerk and regulars in council nominations swept the city. This was one of the first times when voters in any considerable number ignored the recommendations of the Municipal Voters' League. The Republicans generally were triumphant. The total vote cast was 95,045. Deducting the Socialist and Prohibition vote there was 93,959 for the Republicans and Democrats. There were bitter fights in many wards. The liquor interests singled out for defeat men who had supported the \$1,000 saloon license ordinance in the council, but their efforts failed signally. In nearly every instance where the liquor forces endeavored to defeat aldermen, the latter apparently scored an easy victory. The Prohibition and Socialist vote was so small as scarcely to be worth counting.



Late in March, 1909, Chicago's Eleven Charter bill was introduced in the Legislature. Embraced in this bill were the following propositions: For the consolidation of powers then vested in the local authorities of this city to provide for revenue and to increase the bonding and other powers; to enable the City Council to adopt a method of recall; for the regulation of public utilities; for an amendment to the law governing municipal elections; for the reference of public policy questions to the voters; to require publication of campaign expenses and to provide a corrupt practices act; for the amendment of the city civil service law; to amend the acts governing the Board of Education and to reduce its membership to fifteen; to confer the right of municipal suffrage on women; to change the date at which justices and officials of the Municipal courts should be elected; to provide for the regulation of Sunday observance.

A feature of the spring campaign, 1909, was the attack made upon the Municipal Voters' League by aldermen who it was alleged had been unjustly criticised by that organization. However, little was presented by them to show that the league had done otherwise than to work for the best interests of the people.

Late in March, 1909, owing to the importance of the coming aldermanic elections the newspapers, clubs, associations and leagues warned all voters to beware of the gray wolves who were ravenous to break into the City Council. This warning caused one of the most vigorous and searching investigations as to the character and qualifications of candidates ever instituted in this city. An attack by the gray wolves upon the Municipal Voters' League proved to the voters throughout the city not only that undesirables were endeavoring to capture and sack the City Council, but that in all probability the attack was made as a counter to ward suspicion from such attempts. The aldermen by a vote of 40 to 19 refused to adopt Alderman McInerney's resolution to divorce the council from the Municipal Voters' League. This was the first blow in the council against the gray wolf pack.

The newspapers argued that the majority for a non-partisan organization of the council was too small. It was observed that the city was entering upon a great constructive period. Events of immense importance to future Chicago were before the people. It was thought that public interest should not be compelled to depend upon a margin so narrow. The gray wolves and their new recruits in the City Council were classed as "the gang." The caustic report of the Municipal Voters' League was published in full in the newspapers and otherwise. Reports on every ward and on every candidate were made. There can be no doubt, however, that men who were recommended by the Municipal Voters' League and the newspapers should have been condemned, or at least should not have been recommended, as for instance the candidates for aldermen from the Third ward.

The league warned voters that another and a covert line-up of gray wolves menaced Chicago. To meet and countercheck the wolfish pack the league made full examinations and recommendations. Several were urged for election; in other cases no preference was expressed. Several were called totally unfit and others were classed as undesirables. The report condemned the nineteen aldermen who precipitated the McInerney rebellion. The league was fighting for honest men and for a non-partisan organization of the council. The leaders of the gray wolf gang were named as follows: Kenna, Powers, Brennan, Kunz, Cullerton and McInerney. To the list of the gray wolf gang the league added names of men who had favored several objectionable ordinances recently proposed in the City Council.

Late in March, 1909, the United Societies announced their candidates for the City Council. The Societies gave unqualified indorsement to seventeen aldermanic candidates and marked twenty-four as acceptable. In seven wards the Societies did not discriminate between Republican and Democratic nominees. In eight wards they did not make any recommendations. This report was made by the Liberty League of the United Societies.

In March, 1909, many thought that as the Municipal League had succeeded in reducing the gray wolf gang to a small minority in the council, its purpose had been accomplished and it might be permitted to retire on honors and laurels well won. Others argued that this should not be permitted, because at all times the wolves were prepared to leap into the council and the perpetuation of the league was necessary to prevent such a calamity. Its work was declared to be continuous and everlasting just as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. This was a question not of theory but of fact which faced all citizens desiring an economical, honest and satisfactory administration of city affairs.

The result of the election of April, 1909, was the complete defeat of the gray wolf pack. The control of the City Council was placed in the hands of the respectable element of that body. Each of the old parties elected eighteen aldermen in the new council. There were thirty-nine Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats, one Independent, and one vacancy. The total vote for city treasurer was 242,865. Powell, Republican candidate for treasurer, was elected. Connery, Democratic candidate for city clerk, was successful. There were four tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist. As a whole, the election was close. None of the majorities or pluralities reached 8,000 and very few exceeded 5,000. As a whole, voters and the leagues were satisfied with the personnel of the new city Legislature. The Municipal Voters' League was largely instrumental in securing this good and happy result. Only five candidates marked as undesirables by the league were sent back to the council. The big six of the alleged gray wolf tribe (Kenna,



Cullerton, Kunz, Brennan, Powers and McInerney) were successful. The league at this election thoroughly classified the candidates under the heads of "desirable," "unfit," "undesirable," etc. The Liberty League of the United Societies upon the Sunday closing issue had a list of candidates either indorsed or marked acceptable. Thirteen of the candidates thus indorsed were elected and twelve acceptable candidates were successful. Large majorities were polled in favor of the annexation of Evanston and Cicero. The Republican ticket was successful in Cicero township, the Citizens' ticket won at Winnetka and also at Oak Park. A non-partisan ticket won at Proviso. Berwyn voted against the saloon. The Republicans carried Calumet. Evanston cast a large majority against annexation; so did Cicero. The proposition to levy a tax of \$200,000 with which to build a consumptive hospital was carried by an immense majority of about four to one. New Trier township voted out the saloon.

In April, 1909, the Republicans at the primaries elected all of their candidates for Circuit judges by a comparatively large majority. The judges elected were Carpenter, Gibbons, Pinckney, Smith, Baldwin, Tuthill, Alling, Holland, Price, Scanlan, Olson, Schmidt, Tinsman and Petit. The fourteen Democrats receiving the highest votes were Kersten, Honore, Walker, Clifford, Baker, Windes, Brown, Mack, McGoorty, Adams, Burke, Arthur, Morrill, and Murray. All of the sitting Circuit judges (nine Democrats and five Republicans) were renominated. Judge Brentano was nominated for Superior court judge without opposition by the Republicans. William Brown was the unanimous choice of the Democrats for the same position. The total vote cast in city and county at this election was under 70,000. The highest vote on the Republican ticket, 52,308, was given to Judge Brentano, running alone. Judge Carpenter received the highest vote on the Democratic ticket, 45,392. The Socialist vote was less than 1,000. Several candidates who were favored by the Chicago Bar association were defeated.

The most important congressional act, so far as Chicago is concerned, passed in recent years was the waterways bill which became a law early in 1909. Incorporated in the bill was the Lorimer proposition which authorized the government to acquire full ownership of all property, lands and water rights north of the St. Mary's Falls ship canal, lying between such canal and the international boundary, and authorizing the appointment of a national waterways commission consisting of five members of the Senate and seven members of the House, the commission to investigate all questions and to recommend to Congress such action as it might deem advisable. No provision for new improvements was made, but a large number of surveys was authorized for the purpose of serving as a basis of future considerations and appropriations. Among the surveys authorized were the following: Harbor and river at or near



Chicago, including Chicago harbor, Chicago river, Calumet harbor, Grand Calumet and Little Calumet rivers, Lake Calumet and necessary connections with Calumet river, and Lake Michigan shore from the mouth of the Chicago river to the city of Gary, Ind., for the purpose of reporting a plan for a complete, systematic and comprehensive improvement of harbor facilities for Chicago and adjacent territory. The bill also contemplated important improvements of the South branch of the Chicago river.

The contest for the United States senate, with Hopkins opposed by Lorimer and Deneen, was one of the most remarkable and spectacular in the history of the state. After a long contest Lorimer was elected on the ninety-fifth joint ballot with 108 votes, fifty-five Republicans and fifty-three Democrats voting for him. In the senate he received thirteen Republican and six Democratic votes, and in the house forty-two Republican and forty-seven Democratic votes. Really, from January to May, the Legislature was deadlocked on the question of who should succeed Hopkins as senator. Lorimer could never have succeeded without Democratic votes. How did he get them? Probably the most charitable view is that he was thus rewarded for his advocacy of the deep-waterway project. Many Republicans regarded his course as a gross betrayal of party principles. It was generally conceded that he was a better politician than Republican.

The judicial election in the summer of 1909 was important. Efforts to keep this election out of politics failed. The Republican candidates were introduced to the public at a "smoker" on the North Side in May. The Chicago bar primary endorsed seven Republicans and seven Democrats for circuit judges and one for the superior bench. The Chicago Federation of Labor endorsed fifteen judges of mixed politics in May. The United societies recommended a Republican for superior judge and a Democrat and six Republicans for circuit judges. Both Democratic and Republican parties nominated partisan judicial tickets. Newspapers and civic organizations submitted their choice to the public. Powerful appeals to vote for the best judges regardless of parties were made by press, pulpit and purity organizations. Politicians uttered just as strong sentiments in regard to party unity and integrity. The judges did not take the stump, but tons of campaign literature were sent out. The result of the election was to send in eight Republicans and six Democrats to the circuit bench in place of nine Democrats and five Republicans who had held the position. Republican and Democratic party organizations professed to be shocked at the result. Independent voting decided the contest. Brentano, against whom serious charges had been made, was elected to the superior court. Eleven of the circuit judges elected were recommended by the United societies. Only seven of the bar primary candidates were elected. The South Park patronage passed to the Republicans. The Socialists polled

9,328 votes for their highest man. The total vote in the county was 170,177. The registration of April, 1909, was 404,938.

The supreme court decision that declared unconstitutional the new primary law occasioned much interest. It was thought the old law of 1908 amended in 1901, or perhaps the law of 1885, would rule elections until a new law was enacted. A readjustment of fighting machinery was necessary. There arose a steady and agonizing cry for a new direct primary law, but the enemies of the same shouted defiance. Good lawyers thought the primary law of 1885 might be in force.

In August, 1909, Carl L. Barnes was announced as a candidate for congress to take the place of Mr. Lorimer in the Sixth district. He began an active and trenchant campaign as an independent. William J. Moxley was nominated by the Republicans and Frank S. Ryan by the Democrats. This was one of the bitterest campaigns in the history of the county. Nearly all the newspapers favored Barnes, but Moxley was backed by the power and prestige of Lorimer and the money of the "machine." Mr. Moxley was elected by a large plurality. His success could not have been accomplished without Democratic votes. These were secured through the influence of Lorimer who, in this case, as in his candidacy for the United States senate, held out the allurements of deep water-way promotion.

## BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCE

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FRED Downer Countiss, an active and successful business man of Chicago, was born in this city, June 26, 1872, and is a son of Robert and Louise (Eakin) Countiss. He was educated at the public schools here, and began his business career as messenger in the Merchants' National bank. He was ambitious, industrious and honest, and soon had won a good reputation. In 1892 he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the National Bank of the Republic, and a little later, so well had he acquitted himself, he was advanced to the position of teller in the same institution. In May, 1896, desiring to better his prospects and feeling qualified for broader business operations, he entered the employ of S. B. Chapin & Company, bankers and brokers, dealers in stocks, grain, provisions, cotton, coffee, etc. Recognizing his good qualities and efforts, that business house, in July, 1898, admitted him to a partnership and thus he has remained associated until the present time. He is now recognized as one of the best and broadest men in the commercial life of this city. He is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Stock Exchange and has greatly aided both organizations. On June 11, 1909, his prominence and popularity led to his election to the important position of president of the Stock Exchange for a term of one year. He is a Presbyterian and a member of the Chicago, Union League, Mid-Day, Calumet and Bankers' clubs. His office is in the Rookery building and his residence at 2922 Michigan avenue.

Sietz J. DeVries, one of the well-known and substantial business men of Chicago, was born October 29, 1853, at Howerzil, Province of Groningen, Holland, and is a son of Jacob and Minnie (Bultheus) DeVries. The father was a farmer by occupation and because of his death in 1862, Sietz J. was compelled to help support the family as a day laborer on the farm in the summers though attending local schools in the winters. Thinking better opportunities for making a livelihood existed in America, the family emigrated to the United States, and in the year 1867 located in Chicago. Here the mother died in 1893.

Sietz J. DeVries received but limited educational advantages in youth, such as he had having been secured at the village schools of his nativity. For two years after his arrival in Chicago he worked on a farm, and the succeeding four years was employed in the country by a hay buyer and shipper. When 20 years of age he be-



gan his career in the lumber business as an employe of S. R. Howell & Company, with whom he continued for a period of eighteen years. During this service he thoroughly mastered all the details pertaining to the business, serving in the different capacities of teamster, tally man, assistant shipping clerk and the last twelve years as shipping clerk. Succeeding this he was employed as general superintendent for the Rittenhouse-Embree company for eight years, in which capacity he further equipped himself in the knowledge of the lumbering business. The fall of 1898, feeling the need of relaxation from business cares, he took a vacation of one year traveling through Europe and visiting his old boyhood home in Holland. Returning to Chicago he organized the firm of S. J. DeVries & Company in the spring of 1900, the junior member of the firm being W. C. Beutel. In 1903, after the death of Mr. Beutel, who was one of the victims of the Iroquois theatre fire, Mr. DeVries bought his interest in the business and incorporated the present S. J. DeVries & Company, with the following officers: S. J. DeVries, president; J. S. DeVries, vice-president; Peter DeVries, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. DeVries is a fitting example to America's younger generation of what can be accomplished under adverse conditions. His early life was one of hardship and self denial. He came to America without money or influence and with an imperfect knowledge of the language and customs of the country. Fortunately he was impressed with the importance of the two most necessary qualifications for success—honesty and industry. Possessed of natural ability for commercial pursuits, he has won financial success, and what is prized even more highly, an honored name among his fellow business men. The firm of which he is the head sells all kinds of lumber for building purposes and are jobbers in sash, doors, blinds, building and roofing paper and at present employs an average of fifty hands. Mr. DeVries is treasurer of the Englewood Hospital association, treasurer of the Holland St. Nicholas society and is a member of the Dutch Reformed church. On April 13, 1876, he married Grietze Groeneveld, and to them three children have been born, all being in business with their father. Their names are Jacob S., Peter and David. The business location of Mr. DeVries is at 842 Forty-seventh Place and the family residence at 6058 South Green street.

Edwin Maurice Smith, M. D., was born at Cascade, Wis., July 30, 1861, and is a son of Simeon L. and Elizabeth (Tyffe) Smith. The father was a farmer by occupation and was successful and useful as a citizen and man.

Edwin M. was educated in the country schools, the high school at Plymouth, Wis., and the Northwestern Medical school, graduating from the latter in 1886 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1886 to 1888 he served as interne in the Cook County hospital, but during the latter year began a general practice in this city and is thus engaged at the present time. He now ranks among the

leading, most reliable and most successful physicians of Chicago. He is now physician to the House of the Good Shepherd, surgeon to the Polyclinic hospital and was formerly teacher of anatomy in Northwestern university. He is a member of the American Medical society, Chicago Medical society and the Chicago Orthopedic association. He is also a member of the National Union, Royal Arcanum and Foresters. On June 14, 1899, he married Clara Schuyler of Davenport, Iowa, and they have the following children: Edwin, Elizabeth and Clarice. They reside at new No. 861 LaSalle avenue, and the Doctor's office is at new No. 428 W. Division street.

Stephen Edward Donlon, M. D., was born in Fitchburg, Mass., July 24, 1864, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Collonan) Donlon. The father, a machinist and farmer, died in 1902, but the mother is still living.

Stephen E. was educated in the country and high schools of Clayton county, Ia., and Dixon, Ill. Having made up his mind to study medicine, he entered Rush Medical college and in 1895 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the next two years he served as interne in the Cook County hospital, but since then has been engaged in the general practice of his profession. At present he is instructor in surgery in Rush Medical college and attending gynecologist in St. Anthony hospital. He is very active and unusually successful. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society and the Knights of Columbus, and his business location is at 3048 W. Twelfth street. On June 16, 1908, he married Mary V. Power and they reside at 3819 Wilcox avenue.

Frederick Andrew Hess, M. D., was born at Bergen, Norway, May 22, 1851, and is a son of John C. and Anna Jensina (Oarchon) Hess. He was educated in private schools and the academy in Bergen, and in 1863 graduated from the latter institution and started for America. He arrived in Chicago in 1863, and worked at various occupations until 1869, when he entered Rush Medical college, and on February 18, 1873, graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that year he has pursued a general practice and until 1877 was a visiting physician for the county. From 1897 to 1899 he was attending physician to the Norwegian Tabitha hospital. In 1899 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Montezuma university, Bessemer, Ala. He is a member of the American Medical association, Chicago Medical society, Scandinavian Medical society, American Association for the Advancement of Sciences and the National Geographical society. He is a Republican and a Methodist. His office is located at 526 W. (new number) Division street and his residence at 1433 Belle-plaine avenue. January 2, 1883, he married in Chicago, Emma E. Campbell and to them two children were born, Frederick A., Jr., and Anna Jensina.

Will Hartwell Lyford was born at Waterville, Me., September

15, 1858, and is a son of Oliver S. and Lovinia A. Lyford. He was educated in the grammar schools, the Cleveland High school and Colby College, Waterville, Me., and he began business for himself soon after finishing his education. His studies in engineering led to his appointment as assistant engineer for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad company in 1879. The following year he accepted a position as stenographer for the general superintendent and occupied the same until 1882, when he was advanced to the office of chief clerk to the general manager, serving as such until 1883. In the latter year he became claim agent, but having studied law and being admitted to the Illinois bar in 1884, he was appointed to the position of assistant general solicitor of the road. He served as such until 1887, and was then made attorney in charge of the law department, continuing until 1889, when he became general solicitor. Ever since March 15, 1892, he has served to the satisfaction of the same company as general counsel. His rise has been steady and merited, though not without obstacles and battles. He is a director of the Belt Railway company and the Chicago & Western Indiana company. He is a member of the law firm of Calhoun, Lyford & Sheehan, one of the strongest in the city. He is a Republican and a member of the Union League, Chicago, University, Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country and Chicago Golf clubs. He has offices in the Rookery building. On April 28, 1886, he married at Nebraska City, Neb., Mary L. MacComas and to them two children—Gertrude and Calhoun—have been born.

Samuel Shope Page, an ex-judge and eminent lawyer of this city, was born in Metamora, Ill., Woodford county, on January 27, 1851, and is a son of Thaddeus and Cordillia E. Page, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Mississippi. The father's occupation was farming, but he also conducted a general store and dealt in grain. The grand parents settled in Metamora, Woodford county, about 1835, the place then being known as Black Partridge, after the famous Indian chief probably. The father was of English and Scotch-Irish descent and the mother of Irish and German descent.

Samuel S. encountered so many obstacles in his youth in the way of securing an education that he received none beyond that furnished by the graded schools of Metamora. In youth he formed high ideals largely through the noble lives and lofty precepts of his uncles, John W. and Adino Page. While yet a school boy his mind was turned in the direction of the legal profession by the oratory of such men as Robert G. Ingersoll, W. W. O'Brien and Adlai Stevenson, whose eloquence and consummate management of court cases of which he was a spectator, inspired him with the ambition for a fine legal career. At the age of 18 years he began teaching country school, but a year later began the study of law in a country law office. Having finished his studies and passed the required examination, he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice.



About 1871 he served as deputy superintendent of schools of Woodford county. In 1874 he became president of the board of trustees of Metamora and two years later was elected state's attorney of Woodford county. In 1885 he became circuit judge and as such served with distinction. In 1893 he was special counsel of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the following year was made president of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary. About 1897 he became attorney for the Chicago City Railway company. In later years he has been the attorney of various manufacturing and mercantile concerns. His ability and standing as a lawyer are high and above reproach. He is a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic and South Shore Country clubs. He was formerly a member of Peoria Commandery, is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and a member of the United Workmen. He is identified with no political party or church, but is the earnest friend and constant advocate of good citizenship generally.

George Walter Sheppard, president of the wholesale grocery firm of Sheppard-Strassheim company, is a native of the city of Chicago, born September 1, 1872, a son of George J. and Deborah F. (Webb) Sheppard. After attending the public schools in boyhood he began the active business of life in 1886 as errand boy in the grocery establishment of Charles H. Slack. Following this he was employed by Sprague, Warner & Company, J. B. Inderrieden & Brother, Weber & Stayart and Louis W. Stayart company, serving as secretary and treasurer of the latter. Succeeding this he organized the wholesale grocery firm of Sheppard-Strassheim company, of which he has been the president since its inception and which, by conservative, hard work, has become one of the successful, well-known business houses of the city. Mr. Sheppard resides in Oak Park and his business establishment is at 670 W. Randolph street. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the National Union and a Knight Templar Mason.

Adolph Borie Babcock was born in Washington, D. C., August 10, 1876, and is a son of General Orville E. and Annie (Campbell) Babcock, the father being a distinguished member of the United States Army.

Adolph B. was educated in the Hotchkiss school at Lakeville, Ct., and at the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale university, from which latter he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Since 1900 he has been engaged in business in Chicago. He was first a stock broker but is now with the firm of Babcock, Rushton & Company, bankers and brokers. Their business is large and their commercial influence widely exercised and felt. Mr. Babcock is a member of the Chicago, University, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, and Saddle and Sirloin clubs. His office is in the Rookery building and his residence at 150 Lincoln Park boulevard.

John T. Cooper, a member of one of the oldest and most dis-

tinguished families of Cook county, is a resident of Orland township, where the family has resided since pioneer times. He is a native of England and was born in Lincolnshire, November 15, 1846, and is the son of Thomas and Eleanor (Hewson) Cooper. When in his fourth year he came with his parents to the United States and settled in Orland township and there he has resided ever since. He was educated in the district schools of the township and has always followed the occupation of farming. On January 19, 1869, he married in this township Sarah J. Sayers, who was born in Will county, January 23, 1848. After his marriage he located on the farm where he now resides and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1873 he bought eighty acres, but at the present time owns 160 acres—all well improved. He and wife are the parents of the following children: Albert H., a merchant of Alpine, born November 1, 1869; Flora E., born October 6, 1873, now the wife of Thomas Beagley; Hattie E., born November 29, 1878, now the wife of Joseph Creer; Frank G., born March 21, 1882, unmarried; Alice L., born July 2, 1884, unmarried; Howard G., born October 24, 1892, unmarried; John T. Jr., born March 14, 1895, also unmarried. Mr. Cooper and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Republican in politics and has held numerous local offices—such as school director and highway commissioner. No citizen of Cook county stands higher in the estimation of his fellow men than does Mr. Cooper.

Jacob Rodatz, a prominent and successful contractor and builder of Chicago, was educated in Germany and came to the United States in 1871, locating in this city immediately after his arrival. He learned the brick mason's trade and for a time worked in the office of E. Burling and later with the firm of Burling & Adler, under whom he studied architecture. Subsequently he superintended the construction of Central Music hall, and still later was in the employ of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railway company. In 1883 he became associated with John F. Barney and thus continued until 1893 when he established an independent business and began operations on his own account and has thus continued ever since with signal success. He is regarded as one of the most reliable builders in the city. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the various builders' and kindred associations. On June 25, 1882, he married Talitha Howard, of Kingston, Canada, and they have the following children: Marie M., Jacob H. (deceased) and Louise T. Mr. Rodatz was born at Grabow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, October 30, 1854, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Hermes) Rodatz.

Carl M. Gottfried, secretary and general superintendent of the Gottfried Brewing company, is a native of Cook county and the son of Matheus Gottfried, deceased, a pioneer, and the founder of the above company. The father was born at Hofheim, Nassau, Ger-

many, December 11, 1822, and in early life learned the brewing business at Frankfurt, Hanau, and other cities of that country. On April 17, 1857, he married Maria Gundrum, a native of Alsfeld, Hessen Darmstadt, who was born June 9, 1839. Soon after marriage they came to the United States and located in Chicago the same year—1857. He was first an employe of the Seipp & Lehmann Brewing company, at \$16 per month. By 1859 he had become foreman with a salary of \$50 per month. The next year he entered into partnership with Peter Schoenhofen and bought a small brewery at Twelfth and Jefferson streets, and their business was so prosperous that in 1862 they were compelled to erect a larger building on the present site of the Schoenhofen Brewery. In 1867 Mr. Gottfried sold his interest and with his family went to Europe, but returned in 1870 and bought the Saladin Brewery at Archer and Stewart avenues. This he conducted until 1882 under the name of M. Gottfried, but at that date incorporated as the Gottfried Brewing company. It was then one of the largest in Chicago. In 1892 he retired from business, spending most of his time at his country home, Elkhart Lake, Wis., where he died November 3, 1902. Mr. Gottfried was ingenious and invented among other things a pitching machine which came into general use. His widow still survives and resides in the city. They were the parents of eight children as follows: Adolph (deceased), Febronia, Ida, Marguerite E., Matilda, Carl M., Frederick (deceased) and Maude.

Carl M. was educated in the public schools of Chicago and in the Chicago Manual Training school. In 1886 he went to Europe and attended the world renowned schools of Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Munich. Also at Copenhagen he spent some time studying the brewing business. In 1889 he returned and engaged in the brewing business with his father, becoming a member of the Gottfried Brewing company. First he was superintendent, later secretary and now is secretary and general superintendent. He is a member of the Germania club, Chicago Athletic club, and is one of the foremost business men of the city. On September 2, 1897, he married Hedwig Brand, daughter of Rudolph and Clara (Uhlich) Brand, and they have had three children as follows: C. Manfred, Helen and Rudolf B.

Rudolph Brand, president of the United States Brewing company, was born near Mainz, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, April 10, 1851, and is a son of Philip R. and Elizabeth (Cristmann) Brand. He was educated in his native land and was graduated from the Real Schule of Darmstadt in 1866. He then learned the brewers' trade and in 1868 came to America and located in Chicago in September of that year. He became an employe of the Busch & Brand Brewery company and remained with the same until 1874, first acting as foreman and finally manager. In 1874 he bought a brewery at Blue Island and began an independent business, but four later



sold out and bought an interest in the M. Brand Brewing company, successors to the Busch & Brand Brewing company, and was made vice-president and general manager. Under the merger of 1891 Mr. Brand was elected treasurer of the five combined organizations, known as the United States Brewing company. In 1894 he was elected to the presidency of the company. The five concerns thus united were as follows: M. Brand Brewing company; Bartholomae & Roessing; Bartholomae & Laecht; and K. G. Schmidt, of Chicago, and Valentine Blatz, of Milwaukee. The new organization has an immense capital, vast trade and employs over one thousand men. Mr. Brand is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Germania club and of other benevolent and social organizations. He has been prominent and useful in public affairs. From 1881 to 1883 he was treasurer of Chicago and from 1884 to 1887 a member of the Board of Education. For several years he was president of the National Organization of Brewers. In May, 1875, he married at Blue Island, Clara Uhlich, and they have three children—Hedwig, the wife of C. M. Gottfried; Philip R. of the Globe Brewing Company, and Alfred, with the Brand Brewing company.

Philip R. Brand, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Globe Brewing company, was born in Blue Island, this county, October 21, 1877, and is a son of Rudolph and Clara (Uhlich) Brand. He received his education in the Chicago public schools, in Lake Side academy, from which he graduated in 1896, and in Yale college, from which he also graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, having taken the scientific course. Soon after his graduation from Yale he went to Europe and pursued a course of study in the beet sugar industry, continuing for one year when he returned to Chicago. A little later he accepted the position of assistant superintendent in a beet sugar factory at Rochester, Mich., but in the fall of 1900 returned to Chicago and became an apprentice with the Bartholomae & Roessing Brewing company in order to learn the brewing industry. In June, 1901, he became assistant manager of the United States Brewing company (Brand branch). In March, 1904, Philip R. and Virgil M. Brand bought the Carl Corper Brewery and in May of that year became incorporated under the name of Globe Brewing company, with Virgil M. as president and Philip R. as secretary, treasurer and general manager. The business now is very large. Mr. Brand is a member of the Chicago Athletic club, Adelphia club and the Chi Phi, a college fraternity. On May 15, 1902, he married Maude Gottfried, a native of this county and a daughter of Matheus and Maria Gottfried.

John H. Weiss, president of the Gottfried Brewing company, is a son of George and Margaret (Orb) Weiss, natives of Germany. He was born at Frankenthal, Rheinpfalz province, on January 26, 1856, and was educated in his native city, graduating finally from a commercial college there. After serving one year as Einjaehrig

Freiwilliger in the Fifth Jaeger Battalion, he became secretary of a lumber company and later for several years engaged in the malt business. In 1880 he came to Chicago, arriving July 4. For two years he was bookkeeper with Grommes & Uhlrich, importers, but then with his brother engaged in the malt business. In 1884 he became treasurer of the Gottfried Brewing company. In 1892, when Mr. Gottfried retired, Mr. Weiss became president and treasurer, in which capacity he has officiated ever since. On October 9, 1884, he married Marguerite E. Gottfried, daughter of Matheus and Maria Gottfried and to this union two children have been born: Norman Matheus, born November 4, 1888, and John Herbert, Jr., born February 6, 1890. Mr. Weiss is a member of the Germania club, Chicago Athletic club, Board of Trade and several other organizations.

Armin W. Brand, secretary and treasurer of the Brand Brewing company, president of the United States Vanadium company and president of the Vanadium Alloys company of New York, is probably the founder of the vanadium interests in this country. He is a native of Chicago, his birth occurring September 2, 1877, and is the son of Michael and Philippina (Darmstaetter) Brand, both of whom were born in Germany at Odernheim. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, University school of Chicago, Yale college and the University of Michigan. In March, 1898, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, for the Spanish-American war and served with credit until the close. He then returned to Chicago and for about three years was engaged in the real estate business. In 1902 he founded the vanadium industry in this city and the same year went to New York and established a house of the same business there. In addition to his connection with the companies above mentioned he is president of the Brandsville Fruit Farm company, his father having been the founder of Brandsville, near which town the farm is located, and is also associated with The Brand Brewing company, of Chicago, and Brand Brothers company, wholesale liquor dealers of Chicago. He is a director of the First National bank of West Plains, Mo., and a member of the Chicago Athletic club and the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. On October 10, 1905, he married Frieda Grommes, a native of Chicago and a daughter of John B. and Bertha (Lehrkind) Grommes, and to them one child has been born, Jane P.

Jacob Birk, one of the pioneers and highly respected citizens of Cook county, was born at Trossingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, September 21, 1835, and is a son of Andrew and Ursala (Pfister) Birk. He was educated in the fatherland, and upon leaving school at the age of about 14 years, began learning the saddlery trade, in which he served an apprenticeship. In 1853 he came to the United States, landing in New York City on May 1, having been thirty-five days crossing the Atlantic in the sailing vessel "Samuel Fox."



Soon after his arrival there he secured employment at his trade and continued thus employed for about five months. He then went to Bridgeport, Ct., and there worked at his trade for a year.

On November 11, 1854, he arrived in Chicago and secured employment at his trade with Louis Schiffbauer at \$22 per month. Five months later he accepted a similar position with Savage & Jennings, working at piece-work and making better wages. By 1857 he had managed to save sufficient to warrant the establishment of an independent business of his own, which he accordingly did at 31 South Market street. There he remained until 1868, building up a profitable and substantial trade and becoming one of the city's most enterprising business men and prominent citizens. In 1868 he bought the Wheeling house on West Lake street and conducted the same with success until 1882, when he entered into partnership with Frederick and Charles H. Wacker and organized the Wacker & Birk Brewing company with plant located at Indiana and Desplaines streets. In 1888 he sold his interest in this brewing company and three years later purchased the Korpen & Nockin brewery at 1315-25 Webster avenue, and incorporated the same with the following officers: William A. Birk, president; Edwin J. Birk, secretary and treasurer. The subject of this review, Jacob Birk, retired from active business at this time, leaving the large brewery to be managed and operated by his sons. He has resided at his present fine home at 455 Wellington avenue since 1893. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, the Masonic order, the Orpheus Singing society and the Germania club. The family is one of eminent respectability and is well and favorably known to a large circle of acquaintances. On December 24, 1859, Mr. Birk married Magdalena Welflin, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, born May 9, 1842, who came to Chicago with her parents in 1854. To Mr. Birk and wife twelve children were born, eight of whom are living, as follows: William A., president of Birk Brothers Brewing company; Bertha, wife of Albert S. Klein; Amelia, unmarried and at home with her parents; Edward J., secretary and treasurer of Birk Brothers Brewing company; Carrie, wife of Hans Horner; Minnie, wife of George J. Jaeger; Frank J., manager of the bottling department of Birk Brothers Brewing company; Walter O., secretary of E. J. Birk Brothers, brewers of Weiss beer, at 74 Perry street.

Edward J. Birk, one of the most enterprising of the younger business men of Chicago and a charming companion whom it is a pleasure to meet, is a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Welflin) Birk, and was born in this city April 2, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, at St. Ignatius college and Bryant & Stratton's Business college. At the age of 18 years he became office boy and stockman for Hamill & Laskey, but about a year later accepted a clerkship with Hamill & Congdon of the Board of Trade. In 1889 he went to San Francisco and for ten months was in the employ of



Horst Brothers, hop brokers. He then returned to Chicago and became an apprentice with the Wacker Birk Brewing and Malting company in order to learn every step of the brewing business. He completed his studies and researches with a course in the Wahl & Henius Brewing academy. In 1891 he became connected with the Birk Brothers Brewing company and was elected to the position of secretary and treasurer and has filled the same with credit ever since. He is also president of the firm of Edward J. Birk & Brother, brewers and bottlers of Weiss beer, which business was established in January, 1909. Few men who are obliged to bear the stings and arrows of a business career are able to shoulder the burden as placidly and smilingly as Mr. Birk. His good fellowship is sparkling and contagious. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic, Illinois Athletic, South Shore Country, Chicago Automobile and other clubs, and the Germania Maennerchor and the Society of Brewing Technology. On October 5, 1892, he married Amanda Markers, a native of Chicago, and they have one child, William J.

Albert S. Klein, president and treasurer of the A. S. Klein company, dealers in floor coverings and manufacturers of window shades and picture frames and mirrors, with plant and offices at 409-413 South Green street, is a native of Chicago and was born February 17, 1859, being the son of Frederick W. and Caroline (Kemmler) Klein. The parents were both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States about the year 1852, locating in Chicago, where the father engaged in the manufacture of brushes at Jefferson and Madison streets. He died March 17, 1871, but his widow still survives and resides in this city. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Albert S.; Frederick W., secretary of the A. S. Klein company; George (deceased); Lena, wife of Joseph Downey, former commissioner of public works and later a member of the Board of Education; Ida, unmarried and living with her mother.

Albert S. was educated at the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Business college. At the age of 14 years he began work for the Shober Lithographing company, as an apprentice, in order to learn that trade. Before completing it he began work for F. E. Colwell & Company, manufacturers of picture frames and mouldings, which business he thoroughly learned during several years of service. He then engaged with Rice & Thompson in the same business at 259 Wabash avenue. Later this company moved to 409-13 S. Green street, where they erected a large building—five stories and 75x125 feet. In 1891 Mr. Klein began business at 161 Fifth avenue, but a year later, so large had become his business, he was forced to secure larger quarters which he found at 157-9 S. Jefferson street. In June, 1899, Mr. Klein bought the Rice & Thompson plant on S. Green street, and is located there at the present time. His business is large and profitable, and his success is due mainly to his

own exertions, ability and sound judgment. He is a member of the Royal League, Royal Arcanum, Chicago Athletic club, Illinois Athletic association and the Germania Maennerchor club. January 7, 1892, he married Bertha Birk, daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Birk, and to this union two children have been born, Mildred Magdalena and Albert S., Jr.

Harry B. Rouse, president of H. B. Rouse & Company, manufacturers of printers' specialties and weight motors, with plant and office at 2214 Ward street, was born at Morris, Ill., December 8, 1861, and is a son of Burdett C. and Eliza J. (Lannan) Rouse, natives of New York and Illinois respectively. The father, when one year old, was brought to LaSalle county, this state, in 1833, but later was taken to Grundy county where he lived until the second year of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B., 88th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment," and after serving for a short time became sick from exposure and died March 25, 1863, and now lies buried in the National Cemetery at Murfreesboro, Tenn. His widow subsequently married Samuel T. Alling and now resides at Long Beach, Cal.

Harry B. was educated in the public schools, and at the age of 14 years began work for the Bloomington Chair company, and later accepted a position on the Bloomington Pantagraph, manufacturing department. Later he secured a position as traveling salesman for the Western Publishing house. In January, 1885, he came to Chicago and began work for the Shniedewend & Lee company, manufacturers of printers' machinery, but six years later changed to the McKellar Smith & Jordan company, type foundry, which concern in 1892 was merged with the American Type Foundry company. Mr. Rouse remained with the latter company until 1897 and later occupied a position with R. Hoe & Company, manufacturers of printing presses. In January, 1901, he established an independent business on Dearborn street, and two years later, in company with William J. Knoll, established a plant on Huron street, continuing there until 1904, when they removed to their present quarters. They were incorporated in April, 1906, under the name of H. B. Rouse & Company, with Harry B. Rouse president; William J. Knoll, vice-president, and Walter A. Sittig, secretary. In 1898 Mr. Rouse invented a lead and rule cutter which was patented in May, 1900, and now sold all over the world, being one of the chief articles manufactured by this company. The invention took first prize at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in 1901, receiving the highest award. Since his present company was founded Mr. Rouse has invented and patented twelve other devices of use to printers, among which are composing sticks, register hooks, plate holders, printers' blocks, a safety device for acetylene gas generators, etc. Mr. Rouse was married July 25, 1895, to Mrs. Fannie K. Upp.

Edwin Cooper is a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Hewson) Cooper, and was born in Orland township, this county, November 5, 1862. He was reared on his father's farm and has followed farming all his life. He received his education in the public schools, and on February 4, 1891, was united in marriage with Edith E. Harwood, who also is a native of this township. She was born July 19, 1873, and is a daughter of John and Mary A. (Merrill) Harwood, pioneers of Cook county. Soon after his marriage, Edwin and wife settled on the old Harwood homestead and there resided for about ten years, when they moved to the farm where they now reside in Section 9, Orland township. There he owns sixty acres of land and eighty acres more in Section 15 of the same township. He is one of the substantial citizens of this part of the county. He and wife have the following children: Raymond M., born April 15, 1892; Mabel J., born October 13, 1893; Lavera A., born January 18, 1896; Edwin T., born January 16, 1904; and Laurence E., born February 17, 1906.

John J. Slomski, who conducts a general steamship agency at 2138 W. Eighteenth street, was born in Fremont, N. Y., August 10, 1874, and is a son of Charles and Magdalena (Dumalski) Slomski. The parents were natives of Poland, came to the United States in 1872 and located in Sullivan county, N. Y., where they remained until 1880, and then came to Chicago. Here the father died in November, 1898, at the age of 55 years. These parents had three children who grew to maturity, as follows: John J., Kate, wife of Ceslaw Rafinski and Charles.

John J. was reared in Chicago after the age of six years and was educated in St. Albert's parochial school and the public schools of the city. Thereafter for several years he secured employment in various factories and other establishments, but in 1904, opened on his own account a general steamship agency on West Eighteenth street, and has succeeded in building up a large and profitable business. For five years he has served as notary public. On November 29, 1899, he married Anna, daughter of John and Veronica (Mazorowski) Zielinski, of this city, and they have one daughter, Gertrude M. Mr. Slomski and family are members of St. Ann's Polish Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Polish Turners, and in politics affiliates with the Republicans.

Rev. Charles A. Erkenswick, pastor of St. Dionysius Roman Catholic church, at Hawthorne, is deserving of more than passing mention for the work he has accomplished in raising his parish to one of the most important in the country. Father Erkenswick was born in Chicago, May 6, 1868, a son of Fred and Catharine (Gergen) Erkenswick. Hubert and Margaret Gergen, his maternal grandparents, emigrated to the United States in 1843, locating in Chicago when it was little more than an overgrown frontier village, and here acquiring valuable real estate holdings. Until 1871, when his



property was destroyed by the great fire, Hubert Gergen worked at his trade of shoemaker and conducted a shoestore, after which he retired from active business pursuits. Fred Erkenswick came to the United States with his mother in 1856, when he was 16 years old. He was a carpenter by trade, at which he was employed until he entered the employ of the Government as inspector of lumber. In 1883 he became associated with the John Wilkinson Co., and for eighteen years had charge of the cabinet department of this corporation. In 1901 he retired from active business pursuits and he and wife are living a retired life on Franklin street. The names of their four children are Hubert J., Charles A., George B. and Fred N. Charles A. Erkenswick received his earlier education in St. Joseph's parochial school, Chicago, and his classical training at St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kan., later taking his theological course at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., where he was graduated in 1892. On June 29th of the latter year he was ordained to the priesthood in Chicago by Archbishop Feehan, and his first work was that of assistant pastor of St. Theresa's parish, Chicago, where he remained until July 1, 1905, then being appointed to his present position at Hawthorne. In this connection a brief sketch of the parish would be appropriate. The preliminary organization was effected during the summer of 1889 by Rev. Father Denis Thiele when more than \$900 was pledged. Shortly thereafter the present site was bought, and in 1900 the present church was erected at a contract price of \$4,000. The first mass was read by the late Rev. Father Kavalage. Rev. Father Thiele was the first pastor, and in 1901 a school was established. Rev. Father D. Konen succeeded Father Thiele and he in turn by Rev. Father Erkenswick, the present pastor. The parish, through the indefatigable labor of its pastor, has prospered incredibly, but the changes made have been gradual and on a strict business basis. Numerous societies have been organized, schools brought up to a high state of efficiency, debt has been liquidated, improvement of building and equipment has been accomplished and loyalty and sacrifice have been continually in evidence. Since July 1, 1895, Father Erkenswick has been the guiding hand and directing factor in the affairs of the parish.

Rev. John Dettmer, present rector of St. Anthony's German Roman Catholic church at Twenty-fourth Place and South Canal street, was born in Olpe, Westphalia, Germany, January 28, 1859. His classical and philosophical education was received in the gymnasium of Rheine near Munster, where he spent eight years in study. In 1882 he came to the United States and entered St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, where he pursued a full course of study and where he was graduated in theology with high credit. On the twenty-fourth of June, 1886, he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of St. Francis Assissi church at Newberry avenue

and Twelfth street, Chicago, where he served ably and faithfully for a year and a half. He was then promoted pastor of St. George's parish at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. While thus connected he built a new church structure with school and parochial buildings adjoining at a total cost of about \$100,000. He greatly increased and strengthened this organization. On January 9, 1909, he was appointed irremovable rector of St. Anthony's church and has the honor and distinction of being the only irremovable German priest in the city. At present St. Anthony's church has a membership of 600 families or about 3,000 souls. In the parochial school are about 500 pupils under the instruction of twelve sisters of Notre Dame. The high school connected with the church was established by Father Dettmer in 1909, and has an enrollment of about forty students. Father Dettmer has charge and has one assistant—his brother, Rev. William Dettmer. All property at St. Anthony's is free from debt, money is in the treasury and the parish is in a flourishing condition.

John W. Becker was born April 9, 1864, and is a son of Herman J. and Elizabeth M. (Ravensburg) Becker, both of whom were natives of Oldenburg, Germany, and came to Chicago in 1867. The father was for a time connected with the old banking firm of Beuler & Company on the West Side, and later with the department of Internal Revenue and still later was engaged in the wholesale liquor business at 99 Randolph street. He is at present employed in the office of the County Clerk, and for the last twenty years has been an active Republican of the Twenty-fifth ward.

John W., his son, was educated in the Chicago public schools, and while yet quite young was employed as office boy by Keller, Sturm & Company. Later he occupied a position in the stock department of Jansen, McClurg & Company, continuing there for three years. At the age of 19 years he engaged in the real estate business at Lincoln and Sheffield avenues, but two years later became chief clerk of the Town of Lake View. He served as clerk and assistant chief clerk in the County Treasurer's office under Mr. Kern, and from 1894 to 1902 was chief clerk. He then established the tax agency business at 100 Washington street under the firm name of John W. Becker & Co. He is a Republican and has for several years been a member of the executive committee of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican organization. He is a Shriner in Masonry and a member of the Eagle River Fishing & Shooting club and the Rotary club. He married Esther M. Walker, of Boston, on November 18, 1900, and they, with their daughter, Helen Margaret, reside at 541 Oakdale avenue.

Judson McFell was born September 12, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Cynthia (Olds) McFell, of Port Dover, Canada, where for forty years the father was captain on the Great Lakes, principally Huron, Erie and Ontario. In 1890 he retired from active

service, but is still living and active at the age of ninety years. The mother died in 1900.

Their son Judson was educated principally in the Collegiate Institute at Ingersoll, Ontario. Came to Chicago in 1881 and accepted a clerkship with S. A. Kean & Co., bankers, with whom he remained for a short time. In 1882 he joined the construction department of the Western Electric company, and was thus connected for over ten years. In 1893 he founded the McFell Electric company, with offices in the Rookery building, and later moved to the Marquette building, finally locating at the present manufacturing plant at 565 VanBuren street. The company has always done a general contracting business, and for the last seven or eight years has done nearly all the electrical work for the Illinois Central Railway company.

Mr. McFell has invented and taken out patents on several electrical devices, one of which is a combination firealarm and watchman service system, which is so constructed that an alarm will be received at a central station even if the circuit wires are broken or short-circuited. One of his latest devices is a selective calling apparatus, to be used in connection with telephones for train despatching on railroads. A number of railroad stations may be connected on one circuit and anyone of them may be called from any other, ringing two or more bells at each station if desired, the entire apparatus being worked from one main set of batteries.

Mr. McFell is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, National Union and Royal Arcanum. The family resides at 7209 Union avenue.

John S. Wayman was born April 21, 1858, and is a son of William Wayman, a native of England who came to the United States and settled in Chicago in 1837. His mother was Jane Outhet, who came to Chicago in 1832 with her parents. They died about two years after coming to this city. The mother lived in Fort Dearborn, but after the death of her parents she lived with the family of Daniel Elston on Elston road. The father spent four years as a journeyman, learning the wagon makers' trade, and in 1844 established himself in that business on Randolph street and employed several men. In 1850 he bought ground at Desplaines and Carroll streets, built a shop and moved his business there and continued wagon making until 1865, when he was appointed by Governor Yates one of the first police commissioners of Chicago under the new law. The first police station on the West Side was located at the corner of Union and Randolph streets. In 1861, William Wayman, A. C. Coventry and Fred Tuttle were the first commissioners. He also served as alderman from the old 6th Ward in 1854, and in 1872 was elected to the lower house of the Legislature.

He was one of the appointed committee of one hundred appointed as an escort to President Lincoln's body from Chicago to



Springfield. Previously he was one of the old volunteer firemen. Mr. Wayman was active, able and prominent. In 1892, having retired from active business, he died, aged 74 years. Elizabeth Outhet, sister of John S. Wayman's mother, came to Chicago as a baby in 1832 and is to-day the oldest living native and resident of the city. She lives in Oak Park and is active and bright at the age of 78 years.

John S. was educated in the public schools. He early learned the wagon makers' trade and was at work in the shop of his father at the age of 17 years. Later he worked with C. Stone on W. Lake street, but in 1878 he located an independent shop at Lake and Green streets. In 1882 he located at the corner of Canal street and Milwaukee avenue. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Thomas G. Murphy, under the firm name of Wayman & Murphy, with shops at Sangamon and Randolph streets, and in this block they have since remained engaged extensively in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. In 1907 they built a large structure at Lake and Sangamon streets, covering a tract 250x100 feet. They employ about fifty men. Mr. Wayman is a Republican and a member of the Illinois Athletic club, Royal League and the Masonic order, being high up in the latter. In 1907, in conjunction with E. X. Cummings and Frank E. Locke, he was instrumental in having Randolph street widened from Halsted to Sangamon streets. On October 31, 1887, he married Lucy M. Whittier, of Joliet, and they have one son, John W. The family residence is at 724 North Pine avenue, Austin.

Theodore F. Decker was born December 21, 1868, and is a son of Ferdinand F. and Emily Decker, natives of Southern Württemberg, Germany. The father was an extensive manufacturer of steam engines and general machinery, employed over 1,000 men and in the '70s conducted one of the largest machine shops and foundries of its kind in Europe. He built the famous tunnel which connects Switzerland and Italy, one of the largest and most difficult engineering feats of the kind ever finished. He also erected many large and intricate bridges. He was active and prominent in public affairs and died in 1883 at the age of 49 years; his widow is still living and strong at the age of 75 years. They were the parents of four children.

Theodore was educated in the public and high schools and finished with a thorough course in manual training, graduating in 1884. Two years later he came to the United States and for a while was in the employ of Gormley & Jeffries, manufacturers of bicycles. Later he had charge of the repair and assembling department of their works. In 1891 he opened an independent retail store for bicycles at 310 W. Division street. He has taken several extensive trips through Europe. In 1896 he disposed of his bicycle store and embarked in the real estate business at 2749 W. Division street, under the firm name of Hanson & Decker—mortgages, loans, in-

surance, general real estate and safety deposit vaults. He is thus actively engaged at the present time. He is a member of the Humboldt Park Improvement club, the Masonic fraternity and is an active Republican. In 1906 he married a young lady of Watertown, Wis., and they have one child, Elenor, born March 27, 1909. They reside at 664 Wellington avenue.

Albert H. Hollander was born in Germany, August 18, 1866, and is a son of Joseph and Caroline (Marks) Hollander, who lived at Cologne, Germany, where the father was a horse dealer and was authorized to buy horses for the Government during the Franco-Prussian war. Both parents died in 1871, leaving three boys—Edward S., Benjamin E. and Albert H.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Chicago after the age of 14 years. He came to America with an aunt, Mrs. Lind, with whom he lived for a number of years after his arrival in Chicago. He first worked for Mr. Lind who was engaged in teaming. In the meanwhile, until he was 16 years old, he attended the Wicker Park schools. In 1887 he engaged in the teaming and expressing business at 1521 Milwaukee avenue with L. J. Baer, but in 1893 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hollander opened independently an office at 1215 Milwaukee avenue and engaged in the moving business. In 1894 the concern was incorporated as the Hollander Express & Van company, Mr. Hollander becoming president. In 1905 they built a large, modern, six-story, fireproof, storage warehouse at 1616 and 1618 Milwaukee avenue, corner of North avenue, the structure occupying 50x119 feet of ground space. They also opened an office at 2005 Milwaukee avenue, with branches throughout the North Side. They now have the largest warehouse of the kind on the North-West Side. Mr. Hollander is president of the organization of Furniture & Van Mover Express company, and in 1906-7 was its treasurer. He is interested in public affairs, and in 1905-6 was chairman of the Democratic ward organization. He is a member of the Masonic order. In 1903 he married Mary Trimpler, of this city, and they have two children—Joseph A. and Ethel M. The family residence is at 2005 Milwaukee avenue.

Chauncey F. Newkirk was born December 8, 1858, and is a son of Charles C. and Frances M. (Barnes) Newkirk, the mother being the daughter of Rev. Chauncey Barnes, of Utica, N. Y., who distinguished himself in the Empire state. The Barnes family is of English and Scotch descent, coming originally to the American Colonies about the year 1700. Rev. Chauncey was a minister of the Christian church and became well and favorably known in that portion of New York.

Charles C. Newkirk was taken to Ingham county, Mich., when a boy and was there reared and educated in the common schools. He became a painting contractor. At the age of 50 years he moved to Harbor Springs where he yet lives retired. He was a member of

the 17th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Company K, during the Rebellion and served with credit three years, receiving a severe wound at the battle of South Mountain. He is 72 years old, and has always been a Republican in his political views. He and wife became the parents of four children, of whom one is deceased: Chauncey F., John L., a Methodist minister of the Detroit Conference, Sarah D., now Mrs. B. R. Barber of Kalamazoo, and Carl C., an editor in Michigan.

Chauncey F. was educated in the public schools at Dansville and the Normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich. Later during several summers he attended the University of Michigan, teaching during the winter months. He finally entered the law office of E. D. Lewis at Williamston, Mich., took a thorough course of study and was duly admitted to the bar in 1880 at Mason. He practiced for a time at Weberville and later at South Lyon, but finally accepted the superintendency of the schools of the latter and was thus occupied from 1881 to 1885. At the same time he was village attorney and in 1884 founded and edited the *South Lyon Picket*. In 1885 he went to Harbor Springs and was elected superintendent of schools, whereupon he disposed of his paper. In 1888 he was elected Superintendent of the State Public school and held the position until 1891, with offices at Coldwater. He then became Chicago manager for Houghton, Mifflin & Company, publishers, of Boston, and was thus connected until 1900, when he resigned and accepted the position of manager of the school book and map department of Rand-McNally & Company and is thus occupied at the present time. His duties are important and include bringing out new school books, critical constructive work and educational specifications. Dodge's geography, prepared under his direction, was adopted by the Chicago School board. Over one hundred school books brought out by him are in use throughout the country. He is a Republican and active in the politics of the 26th Ward. He was defeated with his ticket for alderman in 1906, although reducing the opposition majority by about 2,000. From 1895 to 1902 he served as president of the precinct. In 1904-5 he was president of the Ravenswood Business Men's association, and has served as chairman of the Y. M. C. A. for several years. Mr. Newkirk is Past Master of Ravenswood Lodge No. 777, A. F. & A. M., Past High Priest of Columbia Chapter No. 202, R. A. M., Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Siloam Council No. 53, R. & S. M. and is the present Eminent Commander of Illinois Commandery No. 72, K. T. He is at present Grand Lecturer for the Grand Chapter of Illinois, is an ex-president of the National Union, and belongs to the City, Ravenswood Golf and Masonic Standard clubs. He is a Congregationalist and a trustee of the Ravenswood church. February 8, 1889, he married Rose E. Dean, of Weberville, Mich., and they reside at 4313 N. Hermitage avenue. Their only daughter, Fern E., recently became the wife of John F. Rossall.



Frank Steiskal, the son of Frank and Antonie (Danes) Steiskal, natives of Bohemia, was born December 20, 1841, at Tabor, Bohemia, and came to the United States with his parents, who settled on a farm in Manitowoc county, Wis., in 1854. The following year the son went to Green Bay, Wis., where he was employed as an errand boy at one of the hotels. Later he entered the employ of Lambert Nau & Company, then one of the leading business houses of that place. Lambert Nau, being a highly educated man, encouraged the boy in his efforts to acquire an education, giving him personally private instruction and also an opportunity during the dull seasons to attend a public school, among the results of which was that when he left his employ to go to Manitowoc, Wis., he was able to speak fluently, read and write three languages.

After leaving Manitowoc, in 1860, he went to Chicago, where he secured a position in a mercantile establishment, and resigning his position in 1862 he enlisted as volunteer in the 82nd Illinois Regiment then being organized in Chicago, and on May 2, 1863, he participated in the stirring battle of Chancellorsville, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, and for a time experienced all the horrors of life in the rebel prisons at Libby and Belle Isle. After being paroled and exchanged he was sent to Camp Chase at Columbus, O., and from there to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to recuperate from the effects of brutal treatment while a prisoner. Recovering his shattered health, he rejoined his regiment in time to engage in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge at Chattanooga, Tenn., and in the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. His regiment then returned to Whiteside station, Tenn., to enter into winter quarters, and in the following early spring commenced the famous Atlanta campaign under General Sherman. Mr. Steiskal participated with his regiment in the numerous battles of that campaign, among which were the battles of Resaca, New Hope church, and Peach Tree creek, and in the siege of Atlanta. After Atlanta was captured he participated with his regiment in the famous "March to the Sea," and in the campaign through the Carolinas to the close of the war. After Johnston's surrender his regiment was sent to Washington, taking part in the "Grand Review."

During the war, Mr. Steiskal was in more than seventeen battles and engagements. On July 1, 1865, he received his honorable discharge from the army and returned to Chicago, where he accepted a position with one of the leading hardware firms of the city. In this line of employment he spent several years, after which he engaged in business for himself, but during the Chicago fire in 1871, he lost all his property and was utterly ruined. Undaunted by the loss he sustained, he struggled hard to better his condition and after several years of hard work he was financially able to become one of the members of the firm of Matuska, Craig & Co., then one of the leading furniture manufacturing establishments in the city.

In 1882 he retired from this firm and went to Kewaunee, Wis., where he organized a bank, becoming its cashier. In 1892 he returned to Chicago and formed a partnership with John L. Novak to engage in the real estate and mortgage banking business. Their place of business is now at the intersection of Blue Island avenue, Loomis and Eighteenth streets.

In politics Mr. Steiskal is a Republican, his first vote for President being cast for Abraham Lincoln. He is a past commander of the J. M. Read Post, No. 54, G. A. R., of Kewaunee, Wis., and is now a member of the Columbia Post, No. 706, G. A. R., of Chicago. He is a past president of the John Huss Council of the National Union; secretary and treasurer of the Bohemian Old Settlers' association since its organization, and a member of a number of American, German and Bohemian clubs or societies. April 25, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Chladek, of Chicago, and to them have been born three children: Otto L., attorney; Frank B. (deceased); and Albina L., now the wife of James E. Chwatal. The family home is at 1343 South California avenue.

Johnson Earle, the son of Luther and Ellen (Ready) Earle, natives of the Province of Ontario, Canada, where the father engaged in farming and spent all his days, was born December 27, 1845. The grandparents of our subject left the States at an early date and settled in Ontario, Canada. Here the father died March 10, 1871, aged 53 years, the mother preceding him in 1853.

Johnson Earle was educated in the common schools, and when 16 years old served an apprenticeship of three years to the carpenters' trade. In 1865 he came to Ogle county, Ill., locating in the town of Oregon and engaging in a general contracting and building business there. He came to Austin in 1873 and located on Park avenue near Chicago avenue, living for thirty-six years in the same locality. Mr. Earle has, since residing in Chicago, built over 400 homes, besides many flats and stores in Austin and Oak Park. He also erected the Episcopal church of Oak Park in 1884, the Episcopal church of Austin in 1889, the Library Hall of Austin in 1889 and the First Methodist church of Austin in 1909. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. November 8, 1870, he was united in marriage with Ada Southerland, of Palatine, Ill., and three children have been born to them. Edna (deceased, 1895); J. Harold (living); and Frank Warren (deceased, 1907).

Angelos Geocaris was born January 16, 1874, and is a son of John and Anastasia (Limberakis) Geocaris, both natives of Tegea, Greece, where they still reside. The father is 73 years old and the mother 65. The father is a farmer by occupation. They had eight children, as follows: Christos in New York City; Angelos in Chicago; Alexander in Chicago; Marie, now Mrs. Thomas Massias, in Chicago; Spyros who died in 1909; Xenophon, Vassilo and Constantina, the latter three yet living in Greece.

Angelos was reared and educated in his native land. In 1894 he came to the United States and directly to Chicago. Upon his arrival at the Polk Street depot and after paying all his expenses, he had but three cents to his name. He could speak no English, but had to get along some way. He had a cousin Christos Trakas, who conducted a fruit stand at Adams and State streets, and was employed by him at \$20 a month to sell fruits. He saved his money and at the end of four months bought a horse and wagon for \$45 and began an independent business as fruit peddler. In a short time he had made \$400, clear of expenses, and during the next summer he added \$400 more to that sum. He then established a fruit store at the corner of Halsted and Eighteenth streets in partnership with Christos Trakas, but two years later sold out and went to Dubuque, Ia., and was in the confectionery business for one year and later for six months at Davenport, Ia. He then returned to Chicago and engaged for three years in the hay and grain business at 66 Blue Island avenue. Then associated with others he established sixteen boot blacking parlors in different parts of the city and United States, and yet owns nine of them. In 1906 he established the real estate, loan and renting business at Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, and in 1908 he established a private bank with safety deposit vaults in partnership with George Stamatides—known as the Greek-American bank. He is interested in the Stamatides-Papakostas Steamship & Labor Employment company at 612 S. Halsted street and owns a half interest in the building at 1457-63 W. Madison street. He also owns four vacant lots at Fifty-second avenue and Madison street. He is a member of the Association of Commerce, Greek Community, Pan-Hellenic Union of the United States, of which he was one of the directors in 1908-9, Greek Society of Phoenix and the same of Mantinia. In politics he is a Republican. On July 29, 1900, he married Marie Colovos, of Chicago, and they reside at 1210 McAllister Place.

Peter S. Lambros was born February 5, 1874, and is a son of Spero and Chrysoula (Loomos) Lambros, natives of Sparta, Greece. During his early life the father was engaged in the grocery business at Sparta. In 1883 he was appointed by the Greek Government a constable, and served as such with credit up to the date of his death, July 15, 1898, aged 63 years. His widow is yet alive and is 68 years old. To them were born the following three children: Panagiota, Milia and Peter S.

The latter was educated in Sparta and came to Chicago in 1890, where for four years he worked in a fruit store conducted by an uncle. In the meantime he attended school at the Y. M. C. A. in order to learn and perfect his English. During the World's fair he corresponded with various Athenian newspapers. In 1894 he became chief salesman for Garibaldi & Cuneo, wholesale fruit dealers, and was thus engaged for eight years. In 1904 he established



the Greek *Star*, a newspaper for the Greek people here, Mr. Lambros being editor, and later sole proprietor as well. It is issued as a weekly and at first its circulation was about 700; now it is 15,000 copies. The size of the paper has increased from four pages to sixteen pages. About sixty columns of advertising matter are published weekly. It is in the Greek language, is the leading Greek paper in the country and is Republican in politics. It takes an active part in National politics. Mr. Lambros has letters from President Taft and leading Republicans praising his work in support of party principles. At the time of the devastation at Messina and elsewhere, caused by the earthquake, the paper raised about \$600 for the sufferers. Mr. Lambros is a member of the Greek Community and other orders and societies. On September 27, 1909, he married Ariadna Papadakis, of Cairo, Egypt, and they reside at 3120 Humboldt boulevard.

Sotirios Boussoulas was born August 19, 1877, and is a son of John and Pagona (Leoni) Boussoulas, natives of Styra, Greece. There the father for twenty-five years was engaged first in the real estate business and later in the mercantile business. He was an influential and successful business man. He died in December, 1900, and his widow three years later. They had eight sons and four daughters, of whom four are deceased. Those yet living are as follows: Georgios, Christos, Argyrios, Dimitrios, Anastasios, Fofini, Nikalaos and Sotirios, who is the youngest of this large family.

The latter was educated in the public schools of his native land, and at the age of 19 years engaged in merchandising with his brother, continuing thus for two years. He then served two years in the Greek army and during his term of service was promoted to sergeant. He then resumed the mercantile business and in 1901 came to the United States and located in Atlanta, Ga., for two months, then removing to New Orleans. He traveled through the South looking for a permanent location and learning the language and ways of the Americans. In May, 1903, he came to Chicago and opened a steamship, railroad ticket and foreign exchange office at 748 S. Halsted street, in partnership with E. Carevelis, and in 1904 opened down town offices. In 1908 Mr. Boussoulas became sole proprietor of the business, and the next year opened a banking, steamship and railroad ticket house at 2 and 4 S. Clark street. At present he is interested in the manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco, with factory at 748 S. Halsted street, and makes several brands of the best Turkish cigarettes and tobaccos. He is the owner of *Hellas*, the Greek newspaper established in 1903. It is an eight-page journal and has a circulation of over 4,000. They do a general printing business also. He is a member of the Panellenion society and has been its president since 1907. He is also a member of the Panellenic Union society, of which he occupies the position of Counselorship. He resides at 1225 S. California avenue.

Pasquale Mastroianni is one of the progressive, foreign born men of Chicago who compose her cosmopolitan citizenship. Born November 11, 1854, at Conflenti, Province of Catanzaro, Italy, he was reared to manhood on his father's farm and received but limited educational advantages in the schools of his native town. Having heard of the superior opportunities for advancement in America, he emigrated to the United States in 1881, and here began his career as a day laborer on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, at \$1.25 per day, subsequently continuing similar work in Colorado and Kansas, in fact almost every state in the Union. The winter of 1884 he worked as a hod carrier in Chicago, but the succeeding spring went to Bedford, Ind., where he secured employment in the stone quarries. This he abandoned after a short time owing to his inability to get money for his services, and returning to Chicago, engaged his services to the Northern Pacific Railway company. For two years he worked in British Columbia and the State of Washington and was advanced to the position of assistant foreman by reason of merit. From this he was advanced to a foremanship at \$100 per month. Succeeding this he was employed as foreman doing general repair and improvement of road beds for the Great Northern Railway company, after which, for two years, he was foreman for the Kansas & Southern railway, and then, until 1899, acted in the same capacity for the Union Pacific company. In the latter year he located permanently in Chicago. His long experience in railroad work and his influence with his fellow countrymen led him to open an agency for the employment of labor, and this he conducted at 137 Ewing street for six years. Since 1899 he has contracted with the Burlington system for all Italian labor employed by them, at present about 4,000 laborers a year. By this time he had accumulated from his labor considerable property, and building a commodious three-story brick building, began a general banking business, together with handling foreign exchange, operating a steamship and railroad ticket agency and also continuing his labor employment bureau, and also has a sub-postal station in his establishment. The three-story building erected by him was sold for \$19,000 and he then bought a large four-story structure at Morgan street and Vernon Park Place and Sholto street. Besides this he owns the property at 2622-26 Grand avenue, purchased for \$7,500, which he has remodeled and for which he has refused \$18,000. Mr. Mastroianni is a fitting example of what grit, hard work and economy can accomplish even when accompanied by the restrictions of foreign birth. He began life's battle amidst humble surroundings and has achieved success. In politics he is a Republican. Socially he is a member of the National Union, San Pietro of Rome, Belini Lodge K. of P. and other benevolent organizations. In 1889 he married Flomena Maurno and to them have been born Nicola, Peter, Vincenzo and Giovanni. The family home is at 940 Vernon Park Place.



Lyman Ware, M. D., was born November 11, 1841, and is a son of Ralph and Lucinda (Clark) Ware, both parents being natives of Massachusetts, where the Ware family located in the 17th century. On the mother's side the Clarks came to the Colonies in 1621 on the second voyage of the Mayflower and located at what is now Conway, and there members of the family have ever since resided. Ralph, father of Lyman, was born in Conway in 1804 and became a manufacturer of shell combs, continuing until 1833, when he came to Illinois and settled at Granville, Putnam county. There he engaged in farming and stock raising and often drove his cattle, hogs and sheep to the Chicago market. He was active in politics, was a Whig and was well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln whom he often entertained at his home. He was a Presbyterian and the main supporter of the church in his home village. His death occurred in 1863. His children were: Edward (deceased), Caroline, Lucinda (deceased), Lyman, Elisha (deceased 1909), Lincoln (deceased) and Henry.

Dr. Lyman Ware was educated in the public schools of Granville and later attended the University of Michigan. In his second year at that institution he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and owing to his knowledge of drugs and medicine was taken from the ranks and made hospital steward, being located most of the time at Paducah, Ky. Upon being mustered out in 1865 he entered the Chicago Medical college, now medical department of Northwestern University, and after taking his degree of M. D. entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1868. He returned at once to Chicago and engaged in the general practice of medicine, becoming connected with several hospitals and dispensaries. After spending 1874 and 1875 in post graduate work at Vienna and Paris, he again returned to Chicago and then limited his practice to diseases of the eye and ear at 125 State street. He was thus located until 1893 when he removed his office to the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, Marshall Field building, and here he has since remained. For twenty-five years he was surgeon at the Illinois Eye and Ear hospital and for several years was connected with the Cook county hospital. He is a Republican and a Presbyterian; of the latter organization he has been an elder for many years. His life has been active, useful and replete with stirring and important professional scenes. He has translated, by special permission, Von Arlts' clinical lectures on diseases of the eye. He is the owner of considerable business and flat property in this city. On June 7, 1877, Dr. Ware was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. Law, daughter of Robert Law of this city, and to them have been born the following children: Hildegard, born November 20, 1892; Edith, born March 18, 1894; and Elizabeth, born February 20, 1897. The family resides at 4424 Drexel boulevard.



Vincenzo Gialloreti, M. D., was born April 16, 1865, and is a son of Antonio and Anna Galassi Gialloreti, of the Province of Aquila, Italy. The father inherited from his parents considerable property which he looked after during the greater part of his adult life.

His son Vincenzo was educated in the public schools, spending five years in the gymnasium and three years in the lyceum. Then for one year he attended the medical department of the University of Rome and still later the medical department of the University of Naples, graduating in medicine from the latter in 1892. Not yet satisfied with his education and inspired with a lofty zeal and ambition he spent two years in rigid post-graduate work in the hospital of Gesue Maria. In 1895 he served two trips as surgeon on passenger steamers plying between New York city and Naples. Succeeding this experience he practiced one year in Naples and five years in Alexandria, Egypt. He then located in Rome and resumed his practice and medical studies and was thus occupied for five years. In 1904 he crossed the Atlantic and came to Chicago, opened an office at 903 South Halsted street near Forquer street and is there located at the present time actively engaged in a large and lucrative practice. His professional education and experience fit him for rapid advancement and an exalted position in the medical ranks of Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society, the Knights of Pythias and several Italian societies. He is official physician of the Italian Red Cross society and resides at 903 South Halsted street.

William Stuchlik, now living a retired life from active business pursuits at 1915 South Ridgeway avenue, was born in Bohemia, October 15, 1844. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Velibil) Stuchlik, immigrated to America in 1853, first locating in Canada, subsequently, in May, 1854, establishing a home in Chicago at Clark and Van Buren street, where they resided three years. Mr. Stuchlik then leased land at Twelfth and Dearborn streets where he continued the same business until 1859, then moving to a farm near Eastman, Crawford county, Wis. Tiring of backwoods life, he returned to Chicago with his family in 1862 and lived at the corner of Clinton and Taylor streets and here worked at his trade of mason and in a lumber yard until his death. William Stuchlik, the subject of this sketch, is the only child living born to his parents. After ten years of age he has lived in the United States, his education having been acquired in the public and German Catholic schools of Chicago. When seventeen years old he was apprenticed to the machinist's and engineer's trade, serving five years, and during the civil war acted as assistant engineer for three months on the steamer "War Eagle," plying on the Mississippi river. From then until 1881 he worked at his trade in Chicago, the succeeding twelve years being passed in the grocery business at Fisk and Eighteenth streets. He then continued in the same line at Eighteenth street and Nutt Court until he retired from active business pursuits in May, 1895. Mr. Stuchlik is remembered by the

old settlers and by those who know him as an honorable, industrious citizen and a credit to the city. He married Margaret, daughter of William and Anna (Brabec) Razney, natives of Bohemia, who settled in Chicago in 1867, and to them have been born seven children: Anna (now Mrs. Frank Jindrich), William A., John, Frank (deceased), Mary (now Mrs. James Friedl), Edward and Emily (the wife of Joseph Kadec). Mr. Stuchlik, on matters of national importance, is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Bohemian Old Settlers' association of which Mrs. Stuchlik has been vice-president since 1899.

William A. Stuchlik, a prominent pharmacist of 1758 West Twelfth street, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Chicago and perhaps the first Bohemian family to settle in Cook county. William Stuchlik, his father, appropriate mention of whom appears elsewhere, was the only child of Joseph, the pioneer. William A. Stuchlik was born in Chicago, at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, July 14, 1872, and attended in youth the public schools, the Lutheran German grammar school and the Cook County Normal school. In 1904 he was graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy and the following year embarked in the drug business in partnership with his brother John. He thus continued until 1899, when he engaged in the business alone at the corner of Eighteenth and Wood streets. Ability and natural aptitude in his profession has brought him success in a marked degree. On October 24, 1905, he married Louise, daughter of Frank and Antonia (Kvasnicka) Kreml, of Chicago, and they are the parents of one daughter, Helen, born in 1906. Mr. Stuchlik is a member of the Chicago Retail Druggists' association, the Social Drug club, the Masonic fraternity, the Bohemian club and the Dobrosky, an organization composed of Bohemian Masons. In politics he is a Republican on national issues and is active in party affairs.

Edward Stuchlik, a prominent and successful pharmacist at 1012 W. Eighteenth street, was born in Chicago, May 11, 1883, and is a son of William and Margaret (Razney) Stuchlik, pioneer Bohemians of Chicago. He was reared in this city and educated in the public schools, the Medill High school and was graduated in pharmacy from the University of Illinois in 1904. From 1902 to 1904 he served as assistant pharmacist in various drug stores of this city and after his graduation was employed for a year and a half in the chemical department of Armour's laboratory and later for the same period was manager of the drug department of the Fair, Charles H. Fitzner, J. S. Stiles and others. In 1907 he embarked in business for himself at his present location in the drug store which had been founded by his brothers, William A. and John, in 1894. He now has one of the best equipped drug stores in this part of the city and his trade is large and his reputation excellent. At the present time he is teacher of pharmacology and chemistry in the



College of Physicians and Surgeons. This fact is so notable and unusual as to be worth special attention. He is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists, Illinois Pharmaceutical association, the Alumni association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and is a shareholder in the Chicago Wholesale Drug company and the Asepta Product company. He is also a member of Arcana Lodge No. 717 of the Masonic fraternity.

Alfred Stromberg is a native of Sweden, born March 9, 1861. At fifteen years of age he began his business career in the electric field with Oller & Company, which concern owned the first electrical factory doing business in Sweden, manufacturing telegraph instruments, telephones and sewing machines and was one in which the great telephone inventor, L. M. Ericson, received his technical training. Mr. Stromberg installed the first battery transmitter to be used in Scandinavia, in the year 1878. After the American Bell Telephone company had organized the Stockholm Bell Telephone company, with Hugo Bratt as president, Mr. Stromberg interested himself in their enterprise and installed several telephone exchanges in northern Sweden.

Realizing that the United States offered his inventive and business genius a far wider scope than his native country, Mr. Stromberg came to this country in the spring of 1884, his first employment being with the Chicago Telephone company. During his connection with this corporation he invented some very valuable improvements in the Bell telephone, some of which are still in standard use. In 1890 he constructed the burglar and fire alarm system of the Chicago Electric Protective company and operated the system until 1894. In this year he reentered the telephone field as an independent telephone manufacturer, taking in Mr. A. Carlson as partner, and founding the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company in the year 1896. He capitalized this company for \$50,000 and so rapid was its growth that in the year 1901 it showed an earning of \$600,000 per year and turned out telephones at the rate of a telephone a minute. The spring of 1902 the company was reorganized and the capital increased to \$3,000,000, the plant being moved to Rochester, N. Y., where the factory occupies a floor space of eight acres and gives employment to 3,000 employes. The capitalization of the company has since been raised to \$6,000,000. In 1905 Mr. Stromberg sold out his entire interest in the company and has since devoted his whole time to the promotion of numerous enterprises. Included among these is the Stromberg Motor Devices company, which has now in process of erection a large steel construction factory on Twenty-fifth street near Michigan avenue in Chicago. This company is at present turning out carburetors which are bought and used by all the important automobile manufacturing companies both in this country and Europe. These carburetors are also used by all the best motor boat companies and air ship constructors. This new car-



buretor factory will have a capacity of more than one carburetor a minute. Mr. Stromberg is also president of the Stromberg Electric Chronograph company which furnishes the chronographs for the United States navy and other government institutions. These chronographs are for cost keeping in factories, timing-in-and-out office registrations and other purposes. He is also vice-president of the Willis Electric Meter company which produced the first meter offered which the public can read. Mr. Stromberg is a Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Union League club and many other organizations. One who has enjoyed a long, intimate business acquaintance with Mr. Stromberg has this to say of him:

"In some respects Mr. Stromberg is the most remarkable man I have ever known. Of humble origin he has, by native ability coupled by persistent effort, risen to his present position in the business world. His quick perception enables him to grasp a situation at once and to master every detail of the proposition involved. His life is wrapped up in his various business affairs into which he has put his energies to such an extent that only those who have been intimately associated with him can appreciate. A capable man at the outset, he has constantly developed with the growth of his business interests. From working mechanic with a daily wage of \$2 to a man of large affairs and wealth in the short space of a dozen years is a record of which few can boast; but with Mr. Stromberg it has had no effect in changing the plain, simple, honest and direct manner of his life. To his friends, his business associates and with the world generally he is the same unassuming man as when struggling for a livelihood at the outset of his career. Many have been financially benefited by their association with them. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellowmen."

In 1885 Mr. Stromberg married Miss Ellen Johnson, of Chicago, and they are the parents of four children: Minnie, Alice, Emil and Eva. Their home is at 5442 Sheridan Road.

Thomas Alexander Lemmon, a successful and well known coal operator, was born in New Albany, Ind., April 16, 1841, and is a son of Michael and Martha (Griffin) Lemmon. He was educated in the common and high schools of New Albany, continuing therein until 1857. He then began business, but in 1861 enlisted in the Fifth Ohio cavalry regiment and served with credit until 1865 when he was honorably discharged. He participated in the first day's bloody fight at Shiloh, his regiment being the only cavalry command thus engaged. He served in many other battles and campaigns, and his military career was stirring and vastly to his honor and credit. On April 27, 1865, he married Sarah C. Berry at New Albany, Ind., and they had the following children: Mrs. Florence R. McDonald, Chandler Fontaine and Albert Berry. Upon his return from the army, he was for fourteen months engaged in the clothing business at Louisville, Ky. In July, 1866, he arrived in Chicago and became bookkeeper for E.

D. Taylor & Son, coal dealers, and later was with Taylor & Thomas for a year. In 1871 he began business for himself in the partnership known as Lemmon & Cornish, but was soon burned out in the big fire. In 1872 he became bookkeeper for the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer since 1887. He is also at present treasurer of the Eureka Coal & Dock company. He is a republican and a member of Columbia Post G. A. R. He is also a Mason and a member of the Illinois Athletic and Traffic clubs. His office is in the Old Colony building and his residence at 2802 Washington boulevard.

Edward S. Keely, a prominent and active railway official of this city, was born in Peru, Ill., November 11, 1858, and is a son of John and Mary Keely. He received a good common school education, and entered the railway service in 1874 and has continued thus occupied down to the present time. One of his first important positions was that of division freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, at Milwaukee, where he continued until 1891, then receiving a well-deserved promotion to assistant general freight agent. He thus served acceptably until 1900 when he was still further honored by advancement to the responsible position of general freight agent of the same road. On January 1, 1907, he was advanced to the position of freight traffic manager and in April, 1909, to vice-president. He is one of the most practical and experienced railway men of this city. His offices are in the Railway Exchange building. He is a member of the Chicago, Union League, Chicago Athletic and Exmoor clubs.

Oscar F. Bell, traffic manager of the Crane company, has had a successful business and social career. His grandfather, five generations removed, Capt. John Bell, was a Scotchman, master and owner of a ship which sailed between Glasgow and the American colonies. After a shipwreck by which his vessel was lost, he located near Baltimore about 1650. On his mother's side Oscar F. is descended from Lieutenant Robert Coles, who came to the colonies in 1635 as a member of Governor Winthrop's expedition. Oscar F. received his education at the grammar and high school of Dayton, Ohio, where he was born and where he began his business career in 1869. After working at various occupations he entered the railway service in 1878 as an employe under H. C. Wicker in the general freight offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company. Later he was placed in control of the pool accounts and settlements of that company with the title of "pool secretary," in which capacity he was serving when the interstate commerce law became effective in 1887. He also saw service as chief clerk in the office of the traffic manager and for six months under W. H. Newman, third vice-president of the Northwestern road. Then for two years, 1890 to 1892, he was engaged in the Black Hills as secretary of the Harney Peak Tin Mining company with headquarters at Hill City, S. D. In 1892 he was



purchasing agent for that company and had charge of their freight traffic. In October, 1892, he accepted the position of traffic manager with the Crane company and ever since has satisfactorily occupied that position. From 1902 to 1905 he was a member of the traffic committee of the Illinois Manufacturers' association and was chairman of the committee in 1907 and 1908. He was one of the organizers of the National Industrial Traffic League and is at present a member of the executive committee and the board of directors of that organization. He is also president of the Traffic club of Chicago, of which he is a charter member. He took an active interest and part in the negotiations which resulted in the adoption of the uniform bill of lading in 1907. He is interested in educational matters and is a member of the board of education of the Deerfield Township high school in Highland Park. He married Wilhelmina Elizabeth Mayer and they have ten children. He resides at 127 North avenue, Highland Park, Ill.

Henry G. Zander, one of Chicago's prominent real estate dealers and loan brokers, was born in Rendsburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 4, 1869, and is the son of Claudius C. and Margot (Van Staeding) Zander. His early education was acquired in the gymnasium at Rendsburg, Germany, and in the North Division high school, Chicago, from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1886. He subsequently was graduated as a civil engineer from Grant's school, and from the John Marshall Law school with the degree of L.L. B. Mr. Zander was married in 1895 to Charlotte M. Keitel, of Chicago, and to their union have been born two sons, Henry G., Jr., and Karl M. On October 5, 1886, he entered the real estate offices of Martin Van Allen, and in May, 1892, formed his present partnership with George F. Koester, under the firm name of Koester & Zander, doing a general real estate business. In his political views Mr. Zander is a Democrat, he affiliates with the Lutheran church, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Union League, Irving Park, Country and Ridgemoor Golf clubs. His offices are at 69 Dearborn street and he resides in Irving Park.

Robert E. Sackett, vice-president of the National Life Insurance company, traces his genealogy in an unbroken line to Simon Sackett, who came from England to America in 1630 on board the ship "Lyon," which also carried those pioneers, Roger Williams, John Throckmorton and Nicholas Bailey. Simon Sackett (1), helped to found Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass. From him to the subject of this sketch the heads of the different families are as follows: John (2), the first white child born at Newtown; John (3), of Weathersfield; Daniel (4), of Westfield, served in colonial wars, member of Captain A. Dewey's troop of horse, also the one commanded by Captain H. Noble, and was on duty guarding Westfield under Captain John Ashley; Captain Daniel (5), of Westfield and Pittsfield, served



in colonial wars and that of the revolution, in the latter as a member of Captain Horton's company of Colonel Worthington's regiment, commissioned captain of the seventh company of Colonel Moseley's Hampshire county regiment April 26, 1776, mustered out November 29, 1777, reentered service soon thereafter but finally resigned in November, 1799, also credited with commanding a company in Shay's rebellion; Lemuel (6), of Westfield; Daniel (7), of Pittsfield; Robert (8), of Pittsford, N. Y., married Laura Jane Smith and became the father of six children of which Robert E. (9) is the third in the order of birth.

Robert E. Sackett was born November 11, 1852, at Pittsford, N. Y. He was reared on a farm and in early youth attended the district schools, subsequently taking a course in Olivet college, at Olivet, Mich. Upon his father's death in 1873, he took charge of the home farm in Eckford, Mich., which he conducted about eighteen months, then embarked in the grocery business at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In 1875 he became a clerk and later a bookkeeper and paymaster of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway company and here acquired the foundation of the knowledge which subsequently was of such material assistance to him in business. In the year 1881 he went to Denison, Iowa, to accept the office of assistant cashier in the First National bank of that city, but two years later resigned that position to take charge of the land sales of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway company, with headquarters at Sioux City. While occupying this position he was nominated and elected, in 1887, to the office of the clerk of the district court of Woodbury county, and after serving one term of four years was reelected to this position, occupying the office eight years in all. In 1894 he became secretary of the Iowa Life Insurance company, and in 1895 came to Chicago with that company. In 1900, when the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America absorbed that company he was elected secretary of the National, which position he held until the year 1906, when he was elected vice-president of the latter company, which position he still retains. Mr. Sackett is a Republican in politics; a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa, the Union League and Hawkeye Fellowship clubs. He was married August 31, 1886, to Miss Juliet H. Richfield, of Marshall, Mich. They reside at 5318 East End avenue, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Sackett is the owner of one of the fine farms near Rockford, Ill., a locality noted for its splendid homes and magnificent development.

Henry W. Forward, general freight agent of the Erie railroad company, 536 Railway Exchange building, Chicago, was born August 8, 1859, in Somerset, Penn., his parents being Ross and Charlotte (Ogle) Forward. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Cincinnati, and in 1876 began his railroad career as messenger in the office of the general freight agent of what was then

the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad company. Since that time his progress in railroad work has been a steady advancement coupled with hard and conscientious work. From 1884 to 1890 he was chief clerk in the general freight office of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad company at Cleveland, and from the latter year to 1896, was division freight agent of the Chicago & Erie road with headquarters at Huntington, Ind. Succeeding this he was the assistant general freight agent of the same corporation at Chicago until September 1, 1898, when he was made the assistant general freight agent of the Erie system. Ten years later (September 1, 1908,) he was promoted to his present position of general freight agent. Ross Forward, the father of Henry W., was a lawyer by profession and a man of prominence in Pennsylvania. He held many local positions of honor and trust. For thirty years he represented the Aetna Life Insurance company, and being of an inventive turn of mind invented and had patented a number of devices of merit. Henry W. Forward is a Republican in politics and a member of the Edgewater Golf and Chicago Traffic clubs. He married Miss Florence A. Grover on September 13, 1891, and he and wife are members of the Christian church. Their home is at 1158 Farwell avenue, Rogers Park.

Frederick H. Harwood, vice-president and general manager of the New Kentucky Coal company, 1709 Fisher building, has passed the greater part of his life in railroad work. He was born January 15, 1863, in Chicago, a son of Theron D. and Elizabeth (Keller) Harwood, who were among the early settlers of Cook county. He received his education in the public schools, and in 1879 began life for himself as an office assistant for Field, Leiter & Company, subsequently serving in a similar capacity with Schlessinger, Mayer & Company and with Montgomery Ward & Company. He began his railroad career in 1887 under the resident engineer on the construction of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad, but one year later, and until 1890, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad company in the various capacities of bill clerk, rate clerk and contracting freight agent. From 1890 to June, 1893, he was rate clerk in the general freight department of the same road and from that time to March, 1894, was contracting freight agent; subsequently, until June 1, 1896, he was traveling freight agent and commercial agent with headquarters at Pittsburg. The succeeding three and one-half years he was stationed at Cincinnati as commercial agent. On December 20, 1899, he became assistant general freight agent of the road at Evansville, Ind., and on June 4, 1894, the coal traffic manager at Chicago. This latter position he held until 1909, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. Harwood is a Republican in politics, a member of the Edgewater Presbyterian church and the Edgewater Country club. His marriage with Miss Jennie Herring was solemnized July 23, 1884, and their home is at 1260 Bryn Mawr avenue.

Robert Letson Van Arsdale, a prominent and successful insurance broker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 26, 1876, and is a son of Robert Letson (deceased) and Emeline (Bristol) Van Arsdale. He came to Chicago in 1885 when only nine years old and was principally educated in the public schools here, graduating finally from the Brown public school. Soon after his graduation he secured employment with Thorson, Cassidy & Co., dealers in sporting goods, and there remained from 1890 to 1892. In the latter year he entered the offices of Charles E. and W. F. Peck, insurance brokers, and is now a member of the firm of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, who succeeded Charles E. and W. F. Peck. At the present time he is manager of their Chicago office. Mr. Van Arsdale is a Republican, and although not an applicant for office takes much interest in politics and all other worthy affairs. He is a Presbyterian. He resides at 6502 Monroe avenue. He is a member of the Calumet Country club, Wanderers' Cricket and Athletic club and the Illinois Athletic club.

Alfred Brand is a son of Rudolph Brand, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He is a native of Cook county and was born in Chicago, July 20, 1884. He was educated in the grammar schools and the University school of Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1902. He then entered Yale college, pursued a full course of study and was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned to Chicago and studied the art of painting at the Chicago Art Institute, and in the fall of 1907 accepted the position of managing editor of the *Real Estate News*. In April, 1908, he went abroad and for five months visited many parts of Europe. He then returned to Chicago and accepted a position with his father in the offices of the United States Brewing company and was there engaged until 1909. He then became connected with the Brand Brewing company and is thus occupied at the present time. He is a member of the Chicago Yale club and among the enterprising, art-loving and public-spirited citizens of the city.

Peter Czaja, druggist, 1490 West Twenty-second street, was born in Chicago, December 10, 1876, the son of John and Jennie (Bartodziej) Czaja. The parents were natives of Austria Poland and immigrated to the United States and Chicago in 1869, where the father engaged in merchandizing for many years, retiring in 1908 at an advanced age from a long and successful business career. To him and wife were born four children: Adam (deceased), Frank, Peter and Julius.

In the public and parochial schools of his native city Peter Czaja received his primary education, subsequently taking a course at the school of pharmacy of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1901. In 1902 he entered business for himself, opening a drug store at 809 South Ashland avenue where he remained for a year and a half. In 1904 he located at his present place of business



on West Twenty-second street and has ever since been thus successfully engaged. On November 25, 1903, Mr. Czaja married Lottie, daughter of John and Jennie Cenalewski, of Chicago, and to their union has been born two sons, Vladimir and Zenon. He is a member of St. Casimir's Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish Turners' Unity No. 9, St. Casimir's Society Z. P. R. K., and the National Retail Druggists' association. In politics he is a Republican.

John A. Rybcinski, a prominent real estate dealer with office at room 670, 160 Washington street and residence at 668 Holy avenue, was born in this city July 2, 1877, and is the son of Anthony and Mariana (Gordon) Rybcinski. The father was a native of Russian Poland and the mother of German Poland. They came to Chicago previous to 1871 and here they have since resided. The father was one of the first Polish carpenters in the city, and assisted to build the first church structure for St. Stanislaus parish. This is now probably the largest parish of that nationality in the United States. The father for many years was engaged in contracting and building but retired from active business in 1893. He and wife were the parents of twelve children, five of whom survive: John A., Julius, Louise, wife of Walter Stancewski; Pauline, wife of Frank Janiszewski, and Mary. John A. of this family was educated in St. Stanislaus parochial school, in the public schools, in the Jesuit college and later took up commercial law in Bryant & Stratton Business college. From 1900 to 1905 he was employed in the sheriff's and county clerk's offices in Cook county, but then engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business and in managing estates in the probate court. He is thus occupied at the present time. On October 3, 1905, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Ciesielski, of Chicago, and they have two children, Virginia and Alice. Mr. Rybcinski is a member of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church, Catholic Order of Foresters, Knights of Columbus, Modern Woodmen, Polish National Alliance of America; Kosciuszko club, Northwestern Business Men's association and politically is a Republican. He has taken an active interest in the success of his party and is a member of the Sixteenth Ward Republican club.

Bruno F. Kowalewski, mortgage banker, real estate dealer and loan insurance operator, at 1359 West Fifty-first street, was born in Posen, German Poland, on January 25, 1874, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Teichert) Kowalewski. The parents immigrated to the United States in July, 1881, and settled in Chicago where the father worked at his trade as carpenter until his death in 1891 at the age of 51 years. He left a widow and five children as follows: Bruno F., Roman J., Rev. Edward A., pastor of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church, Kankakee, Ill.; Mary, now "Sister Zygmanta" of the Felician Sisters, and Gertrude, deceased.

Bruno F. was reared in Chicago after the age of seven years, and received his education in St. Adalbert's parochial school and the even-

ing public schools of the city. At the age of eleven years he was put at work sandpapering wall brackets and was thus engaged for about two years. Six months later he was placed in the canning department of Armour & Company, with which concern he remained for a period of eighteen years, rising steadily to the responsible position of foreman. During this period he put in all his spare time learning the real estate and insurance business. Since 1906 he has devoted his whole time to that pursuit, gradually adding mortgage banking. He built his present handsome and commodious quarters in 1907. His business is prosperous and he has won prominence as a successful business man and a useful citizen. He is a member of St. John of God Polish Roman Catholic church, Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Polish National Alliance, Polish Turners and Polish Roman Catholic union. He affiliates with the Republicans. On July 23, 1899, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Della (Kasprzykowski) Kiepora, of Chicago, and has two living children: Eulalia and Edward.

Rev. Francis J. Karabas, pastor of St. John of God Roman Catholic church at 5129 Throop street, was born in Lemont, Ill., on January 19, 1881, and is a son of Martin and Michaeline Karabas, both of whom were natives of German Poland. They immigrated to the United States about the year 1872 and settled in Lemont, Ill., where they still reside. They reared to maturity a family of five children, as follows: Frances, now a member of the Felician Sisterhood; Veronica, Francis J., Joseph and Stanislaus.

Francis J. attended the Polish parochial school at Lemont until he attained the age of thirteen years, when he was sent to St. Mary's Polish college, Detroit, Mich., from which institution he was duly graduated in 1898. He then took up his theological studies at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and was there graduated in 1904. On June 10 of that year he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Quigley at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of St. Joseph Polish Catholic church, of Chicago, where he served for seven months. He was then transferred to a like position in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, South Chicago, where he remained about three and a half years. He was appointed to his present parish on June 30, 1908. This parish consists of about 750 families or about 4,000 members. The school connected with the church has a membership of 430 pupils under the instruction of six sisters of the Felician Order. Connected with the church are fifteen beneficent societies. Under Father Karabas is one assistant, Rev. Stanislaus Doberstein. The church building was erected in 1907 by Father Jendrzek at a cost of \$75,000. Connected with the property are thirty-six lots which cost the parish \$18,000.

Edmund Szajkowski, engaged in real estate, loans and insurance, at 2593 Milwaukee avenue and 495 Noble street, was born in Stens-

zewo, Province of Posen, Prussian Poland, October 24, 1874, and is a son of Teofil and Catharine (Waczynski) Szajkowski, who immigrated to the United States in 1881, settling in Chicago, where they still reside. The father is a saddle maker by trade. The family consists of six children: Frances, Roman, Edmund, Gabriel, Sophia, wife of Joseph Wojtalewicz, and Lilian. The subject of this sketch was reared in Chicago after the age of seven years. He was educated at St. Stanislaus parochial school and the public schools of Chicago and also at the Chicago Business college. He began business as a machine operator in the saddlery house of L. Kiper & Sons in 1889 and remained thus engaged until 1895 when he embarked in his present business at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Division street with Anthony Czarnecki, which partnership existed for eighteen months, when our subject engaged in business on his own responsibility at 598 North Ashland avenue and remained thus engaged for one year. In 1897 he located at his present place of business. He has been successful in his commercial dealings and is well known and respected. On November 19, 1902, he married Anna, daughter of John and Elizabeth Klasta, of Chicago, and they have three children: Antoinette, Mary and Nicholas. Mr. Szajkowski is a member of the Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Knights of Columbus and in politics is a Republican.

Edward Starzynski, a prominent contractor and builder at 852 West Oakdale avenue, was born in Grabow, Russian Poland, on October 10, 1865, and is a son of Frank and Josie Starzynski. He was reared to manhood in his native country and educated in private schools. At the early age of fourteen years he began to learn the carpenter trade under the instruction of his father. Having learned the same he followed that occupation in his native land until 1891, when he crossed the ocean to America and came direct to Chicago and here he has since resided. He worked at his trade previous to 1902, but at that date embarked in business for himself as a general contractor and has made a notable success—he has erected from seven to twelve buildings annually—both business houses and dwellings. He gives employment to from six to fifteen hands, and has erected many large and prominent business blocks on Milwaukee avenue and vicinity. In 1908 he erected the parochial school building at Hedgewisch, Cook county, for the St. Florian Polish Roman Catholic church at a cost of \$45,000. He is a member of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish Turners and King Wladislaus society. In politics he is independent. In 1892 he married Mrs. Lizzie Halman, of Chicago, and they have six children: Celia, Lizzie, Annie, Josie, Sophia and Leo.

Rev. John Zwierzchowski, pastor of Holy Innocents' Polish Roman Catholic church, was born in Calumet, Mich., on May 9, 1877, and



is a son of John and Josephine (Maciejewska) Zwierzchowski, natives of Piotrkowo and Sroda, Poland, respectively. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1870 and settled in Calumet, Mich., where they still reside and where the father is employed with the Calumet & Hecla Mine company. To these parents ten children were born, as follows: Stephen, a lawyer; Hedwig, wife of Arthur Robbilar; Theresa, wife of N. J. Tobianski; Wladislaus, John, Casimir, Stanislaus, Pelagia, wife of Frank Banaszewski, Frances and Teckla. John of this family was reared in his native city and was educated in the public schools, St. Viateur's college, Bourbonnais Grove, Ill., where he pursued his philosophical studies, and St. Francis seminary in 1895, where he finished his theological studies in 1899. On April 1, 1900, he was ordained to the priesthood at St. Francis seminary. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of St. Adalbert's church at Seventeenth and Paulina streets. After seven months he was appointed assistant of St. Michael's church, South Chicago, where he remained five years with the present Bishop Rhode. On October 12, 1905, he was appointed pastor of his present parish, which has about 700 families and nearly 4,000 souls. The school in connection has over 500 pupils under the instruction of eight Felician sisters. Connected with the church are fourteen beneficent societies. The parish in a flourishing condition and is growing rapidly. There is one assistant, Rev. Felix Feldheim.

Vincent Milaszewicz, a prominent mortgage banker at 1719 West Forty-seventh street, was born in the state of Kowna, Lithuania, Russia, on January 1, 1865, and is a son of Nicholas and Barbara (Pietkewicz) Milaszewicz. He was reared to manhood in his native country and was educated at the Gymnasium of Szawli. In 1890 he immigrated to the United States and spent two years at Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, N. Y. He then went to Minneapolis and there remained for six months. In 1893 he came to Chicago and here he has since resided. After his arrival here his first employment was in a restaurant, where he remained for ten months. In November, 1894, he engaged in the restaurant business on his own account. This he successfully conducted until November, 1900, when he engaged in his present business. He has been usually successful and first occupied his present commodious and handsome quarters since January, 1909. He was married on June 26, 1895, to Angeline, daughter of Frank and Mary (Urbanek) Niwa, of Chicago, and they have six children, as follows: Sophia, Victoria, Bernard, Gertrude, Vincent, Jr., and Angeline. Mrs. Milaszewicz conducts an up-to-date millinery establishment in a room adjoining her husband's offices. Mr. Milaszewicz is a member of the Holy Cross Lithuanian Roman Catholic church, Royal Arcanum, St. Vincent's Ferr society, St. Stanislaus society, Guards of Prince Vytonita, First Division, National Alliance of Lithuanians and in politics is a Republican.

Rev. Alexander Skrypko, pastor of the Holy Cross Lithuanian Roman Catholic church at Forty-sixth street and Hermitage avenue, was born in Lithuania, Russia, on December 3, 1867. He received his elementary and classical education in the Gymnasium of Ryga on the Baltic sea and his theological education at Kovno seminary, Lithuania, at which latter institution he was ordained to the priesthood on February 20, 1891. Thereafter for eleven years he occupied important positions in Lithuania and other parts of Europe, but in 1902 came to the United States and was soon afterward appointed pastor of SS. Peter and Paul parish at Westville, Ill. After remaining there one and one-half years he came to Chicago and in June, 1904, organized Holy Cross parish and erected a school and church building which, with the land, cost a total of \$30,000. In 1909 a fine two-story brick rectory was erected at a cost of over \$20,000. Already the parish has outgrown the church and the school buildings. A new church costing over \$100,000 is in contemplation. The parish now consists of about 700 families, about 4,000 souls and is in a flourishing condition. The school is under the instruction of five sisters of the Nazareth order and now numbers about 400 pupils. Father Skrypko's ability, piety, energy, high character and popularity are reflected in the unusual progress and prosperity of the parish. Under him is an able assistant, Rev. Anthony Ezerskis, who has occupied his present position since July 5, 1908.

Michael J. Wachowski, real estate dealer, and land insurance agent, at 1844 North Wood street, was born in German Poland on August 24, 1855, and is a son of Frank and Josephine (Kwapiczewski) Wachowski. He was reared in his native land and received a liberal education. During his youth and early manhood he learned the cabinet maker's trade, and this he followed before coming to the United States. In 1881 he crossed the Atlantic and came to America and located first in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained nearly a year, and then came to Chicago, where he has since made his home. For the first fifteen years after coming to this country he followed the cabinet maker's trade and managed to lay aside a considerable portion of his income. After coming to this city he conducted for two years a meat market on Wabansia avenue. Since then he has been engaged in his present business. He has built up a successful business and has the confidence of the community. He and family are members of St. Mary's of Angels Polish Roman Catholic church, and he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1879, while yet in Poland, he married Mary, daughter of Michael and Antonia Pawlek, and by her has six children, as follows: John, Frances, Stella, wife of Stephen Biezezinski, Gusta, Celia and Bronislawa.

Joseph L. Donat, a prominent and successful mortgage banker at 3817 West Twenty-sixth street, was born in this city on June 26, 1874, and is a son of Joseph and Zdeuka (Kucera) Donat, natives

of Bohemia, who came to the United States in 1866 and located in Chicago, where the father followed the occupation of custom tailoring until his death in 1874, leaving his widow and unborn son, the subject of this sketch. His widow married John Prucha by whom she had two sons now living and one daughter: Bessie, wife of Anton Janata; Ladimer and Frank. Joseph L. was reared in Chicago and here he has ever since resided. He was educated in the public schools, and early in adult life followed the occupation of architectural draftsman for nine years. For the succeeding seven years he was engaged in the business of plumbing, but in 1909 he engaged in the business of mortgage banking on West Twenty-sixth street, and this he has since successfully followed. He is generally known in the community and is universally respected. He is a member of Palacky Lodge No. 630, I. O. O. F., and is the secretary of the Narodni Building and Loan association. In politics he is a Republican. On June 28, 1903, he married Bertha, daughter of Charles and Leopoldine Domschihitz, of Chicago, formerly of Vienna, Austria, and by her has two daughters: Grace D. and Viola.

Rev. Louis W. Grudzinski, pastor of St. John of God Polish Roman Catholic church, was born in Posen, Poland, on August 2, 1878, and is a son of Francis and Julia (Wozniak) Grudzinski. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1879 and settled in Chicago, where the father died in 1892 at the age of fifty-one years. He and wife were the parents of five children: Helen, wife of Francis Tuchocki; Wladyslawa, wife of John Manikowski; Boleslaus, Nicholas and Louis W.

The latter received his primary education in the Immaculate Conception parochial school of South Chicago, his classical and philosophical education at St. Mary's seminary at Detroit, and his theological education at St. Francis seminary, Milwaukee, Wis. On July 11, 1903, he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Quigley, and was appointed assistant pastor of the Immaculate Conception church of South Chicago. There he remained actively at work for about four years. On May 1, 1907, he was appointed pastor of Holy Rosary parish, North Chicago, where he remained fourteen months. He was then appointed administrator of St. Joseph's church, Forty-eighth street and Hermitage avenue, where he served for one year. On July 17, 1909, he was appointed pastor of his present parish, which has a membership of about 750 families, or about 4,000 souls. The parochial school has about 430 pupils under the instruction of six sisters of the Felician order. Connected with the parish are fifteen beneficial societies. The church school building and rectory were built by Rev. John G. Jendrzewek and dedicated in 1907. The buildings cost a total of about \$75,000. There are thirty-six lots valued at about \$18,000.

Frank Randak, architect at 1615 Ashland block and at the corner of Trumbull and West Twenty-sixth streets, was born in Bohemia on



May 16, 1861, and is a son of Frank and Anna Randak. He was reared to manhood in his native country and in youth received a liberal education. He studied architecture and mastered all departments pertaining to that art. Believing that the United States afforded better opportunity for the practice of his business, he crossed the Atlantic in 1888 and located in Chicago, where he has ever since resided and labored. He has advanced steadily until now he is recognized as one of the best and most successful of the younger architects of the city and the west. He has designed many of the finest buildings here. He prepared the plans for the Douglas park natorium and gymnasium, the Bohemian Plzensky Sokol Hall gymnasium, Ashland avenue Bohemian-American hall; Pilsen station post-office, and many other important buildings, including private residences, business houses and flat dwellings. He is well and favorably known in his profession. He is a member of the Bohemian-American club, and several gymnasium societies and lodges. In 1908 he married Beda, daughter of James Dvorak, of Bohemia.

John P. Wilkowski, mason and general contractor, 3131 Monticello avenue, was born in this city, May 31, 1867, and is a son of John and Constantia (Rybaudt) Wilkowski. The parents were natives of Germany and came to the United States about the year 1865 and settled in Chicago, where the father was successfully engaged in the business of general contracting up to the date of his death in 1883 at the age of fifty-two. He and wife had seven children who grew to maturity: Joseph, John P., Mary, wife of Anton Teis; Philip, Martha, wife of Frank Cerney; Clara and Frances.

John P. was reared in Chicago and educated mainly in St Stanislaus Kostki parochial school. He early learned the mason trade with his father and for twenty-five years followed that pursuit as a journeyman. In 1904 he embarked in business for himself as a general contractor and thus he is successfully occupied at the present time. He and family are members of St. Viator's Roman Catholic church, and he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he is a Republican. On June 2, 1891, he married Saloma, daughter of Albert and Theodora (Szukay) Slupekowski, pioneer Polanders of this city, and they have three children: Frances, Frank and Benjamin.

Rev. Bronislaus Czajkowski, pastor of St. Mary of Czestochowa Polish Roman Catholic church, of Hawthorne, Ill., was born in the province of Posen, German Poland, on April 4, 1874. There he grew up until his sixteenth year, attending high school for two years, and generally receiving a good preliminary education. In 1890, thinking to better his condition, he crossed the Atlantic ocean to the United States and located in South Chicago, where until 1893 he found employment in various capacities. In the last mentioned year he entered St. Jerome college, Berlin, Ontario, Canada, and there finished his classical education in 1897. He then entered St. Mary's semi-

nary, Baltimore, from which celebrated institution he was graduated in philosophy and theology in 1902. In June of the same year he was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and his first appointment was as assistant pastor of St. Mary of Perpetual Help Catholic church, on Thirty-second street, Chicago, where he served for a little over two years. In July, 1904, he was appointed pastor of his present parish. Under his active and able ministration the parish has grown from 250 families to 700 families or about 5,000 souls. The parish was organized in 1895. The present church and school combined was erected by Father Czajkowski in 1905 at a cost of \$50,000. The convent, which was erected in 1908, cost \$20,000. The school has 600 pupils under the instruction of nine sisters of the Order of St. Joseph. The parish is in a most flourishing condition.

Stanley J. Jerozal, a successful and prominent pharmacist at Thirtieth street and Linden avenue, also at 1800 West Eighteenth street, was born in this city on November 16, 1881, and is a son of Jacob Jerozal, a native of the province of Posen, German Poland. The father came to the United States in 1869 and settled in Chicago, but after the great fire of 1871 he removed to Minnesota, where he spent five years in farming. He then returned to Chicago and secured employment on lumber vessels traversing the great lakes, an occupation he followed for several years. He then retired from active business and is now living retired at Hawthorne. He was twice married. By his first wife he had two children: Helen, wife of John Bergman and Stanley J. By his second marriage he also had two children: Lucy and Celia.

Stanley J. was reared in his native city and was educated in the public schools. Later he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and was duly graduated therefrom in 1902. During this period he clerked for three years in a drug store at Hawthorne. The year following his graduation in pharmacy he purchased one of the drug stores in Hawthorne, and has successfully conducted the same ever since. On May 1, 1909, he opened another drug store at 1800 West Eighteenth street, and this venture has proved a most successful enterprise. He is a member of St. Mary of Czestochowa Polish Roman Catholic church, of Hawthorne; Polish-American Alliance, Polish Turners, National Association of Retail Druggists; Social Drug club; American Pharmaceutical association. In politics he is a Republican and takes much interest in the success of his party and in the progress of humanity generally.

Joseph W. Kapela was born in Chicago August 24, 1874, and is a son of Jacob and Amelia Kapela, natives of the province of Posen, German Poland, who came to the United States in the latter part of the sixties and settled in Chicago. The father was a cabinet maker by trade, but followed various other occupations until his death in 1902 at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow and five children

survive him: Louise, wife of Louis Hochsberger, John, Josephine, wife of Leo Ricker, Sylvester W. and Joseph W. The latter was reared to manhood in Chicago and was educated at the parochial schools. He served an apprenticeship at the moulders' trade and later at the bakers' trade and followed the latter business for nine years. In 1902 he embarked in the retail liquor business in Hawthorne and is thus engaged at the present time. He has conducted the buffet at 2801 Forty-eighth avenue since 1907. On September 18, 1902, he married Mary Luka, of Chicago, and they have two children living: Joseph and Helen. Mr. Kapela is a member of St. Mary's of Czestochowa Polish Roman Catholic church, the Polish National Alliance of America, the Polish Turners and other societies and organizations. In politics he is a Republican and as such was elected supervisor and treasurer ex-officio of Cicero township in 1906 and still holds those important offices.

Charles Laskowski, a successful and enterprising painting and electrical contractor, located at 1416 Noble street, was born in Russian Poland, May 3, 1867, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Kleparski) Laskowski. He was reared to manhood in his native country, and in 1886 crossed the Atlantic ocean to the United States and located in Detroit, Mich. He there learned the painting and electrical business and in 1889 came to Chicago and here he has since resided. Upon his arrival here he at once embarked in the painting and electrical business as a contractor and in this occupation has met with marked and merited success. Not only has he succeeded in business, but has also become well known as a public-spirited and upright citizen. In 1891 he married Julia, daughter of Peter and Mary Janisewski, pioneer Polanders of Chicago, and they have the following children: Lillian, wife of Stanley Kozael; Rosa, Angie, Martha, Wanda, Jennie, Edwin and Stanley. Mr. Laskowski and family are members of the St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church. He is also a member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic society and the Polish National Alliance. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

John Romanowicz was born in Inowracław, German Poland, April 19, 1867, and is a son of Frank and Catherine (Drogowski) Romanowicz, who came to the United States in 1887 and located in St. Louis, Mo. In 1891 they removed to Chicago and here the father still resides. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Joseph F., Tekla, wife of Martin Kurkowski, Jacob, John, Michaelena, wife of Martin Trzeciak, and Victoria, wife of Mathew Naklas. John of this family was reared to manhood in Posen, Germany, and was educated in the public schools. In early manhood he served two years in the German army. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade, and in 1889 came to this country and first located in St. Louis where he remained two years, working at his trade. In 1891 he removed to Chicago and here he has since lived and labored. After coming here he worked at his trade one year and then embarked in business



for himself, buying and selling billiard tables and repairing and dealing in billiard supplies, in which occupation he was engaged for about fifteen years. In 1906 he embarked in the theatrical business at 4650-52 South Ashland avenue, opening the first theatre in that vicinity. This he has since successfully conducted as the Union Theatre. In conjunction with the same he conducts a first-class buffet and the best restaurant in this portion of the city. Mr. Romanowicz was married February 22, 1898, to Mary, daughter of Anton and Mary (Siwinski) Walczak, natives of Russian Poland and residents of Chicago since 1897. Mr. Romanowicz is a member of the Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Order of Foresters and the National Protective Legion.

John Golombiewski, alderman from the 29th Ward, was born in the Province of Posen, German Poland, March 24, 1872, and is a son of Frank and Josephine (Daniel) Golombiewski, who came to the United States in 1880 and located in Chicago. The father who was a blacksmith by trade followed that vocation for a time, but later engaged in the grocery business and continued the same until his death which occurred in 1899 at the age of fifty years. His children were as follows: John, Martha, wife of Joseph Bartik, Mary, wife of John Hajnowski, and Benedictine, deceased. Of this family John was reared in Chicago after the age of eight years, and received his education in the public and parochial schools. For several years thereafter he assisted his father in the store, and later became an employe of the city under John F. Smulski. In 1893 he was elected constable and held the office for four years. In 1897 he was employed in the county clerk's office and subsequently in the office of the board of review. He is now serving his second term as alderman of the 29th Ward, being first elected in the spring of 1906. On July 28, 1899, he married Teresa, daughter of Stanislaus and Mary (Genge) Witkowski, of Chicago. They have two children: Edward J. and Raymond E. Mr. Golombiewski is a member of St. Joseph's Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Polish Turners, National Union, Woodmen of America and other organizations. In politics he is a Republican.

Joseph Jarzembowski was born near Gradenz, West Prussia, March 3, 1874, and is a son of John and Mary (Drzynski) Jarzembowski, who came to the United States in 1876 and settled in Chicago. Here the father worked at various occupations until 1880, when he embarked in the undertaking business and continued the same until 1903, when he sold out to his son, Joseph, and retired from business and two years later died at the age of 68 years. His wife died in 1893. They were the parents of five sons, as follows: Joseph, Stanley, Bruno, Wladislaw and Bolislaw. Of this family Joseph was reared in Chicago after the age of two years. He was educated at St. Stanislaus parochial school and at the public schools. He began his business career as a messenger for the Chicago Tele-

phone company and rapidly made his way upward step by step until he was manager with a salary of \$200 per month. He was in the employ of this company for eight years and during that time was the first man to make telephonic connection between Chicago and Boston. From 1893 to 1903 he was employed as clerk in different clothing houses here, receiving a salary of \$48 per week. In March, 1903, he purchased the undertaking business owned by his father and has since successfully conducted the same. He has been married twice: First to Julia, daughter of Peter Stasch, of Chicago, by whom he had two children: Harry and Helen. His first wife died in 1901, and on May 20, 1903, he married Helen, daughter of Anton and Rosa (Mastak) Gutowski, natives of Russian Poland and pioneers of Berlin, Wis. Mr. Jarzembowski is a member of both St. Stanislaus and Holy Trinity Polish Roman Catholic churches. He belongs to twenty-eight different societies and orders, among which are the following: Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Association of America, Woodmen and St. Casimir's Young Men's society. He is a Democrat and has been the delegate of his party to nearly all city, county and state conventions since he became a voter.

Leon Zamorski, one of the leading Polish-American citizens of the 16th ward, was born in Posen, Poland, December 10, 1875, and is a son of Ludwig and Frances (Iwanonska) Zamorski. The parents came to the United States in 1885 and settled in Chicago and here they still reside. To them was born a family of eight children, as follows: Leon, Annie, wife of Ignatz Hajza; Rosie, wife of John Kaznecki; Nettie, Frances, wife of Mathew Gorzynski; Ben, Felix and Walter. Of this family Leon was reared in Chicago after the age of ten years. He was educated in St. Stanislaus Polish parochial school. He began his business career as a factory employe and later was advanced to the position of bookkeeper and still later occupied various important positions in business houses here. In July, 1903, he embarked on his own account in the retail liquor business at 1734 Wabansia avenue, and has continued the same ever since. He is a prominent member of St. Mary's of Angels Polish Roman Catholic church, Foresters, Polish Maternity and Polish Catholic Union, in the latter of which he is a director. He is a Democrat but is independent on local issues. On January 19, 1897, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Frank and Rosie Mika, and they have three children: Mamie, Irene and Elizabeth.

Rt. Rev. John Piechowski, Superior of St. Stanislaus college, is deserving of more than mere passing mention because of the great results he has accomplished within a comparatively short time. He is a native of Stawiska, Prussian Poland, his birth occurring December 26, 1863. He received a classical education in the gymnasium at Berent, Prussia, and his philosophical and theological training in the Gregorian college at Rome. Succeeding his graduation from the latter



in 1891, he was ordained to the priesthood the same year at Cracow, Austria, by Cardinal Bishop Puzyna then, as now, the only Polish Cardinal of his time. Father Piechowski came to the United States in 1892, and was at once made rector of St. Stanislaus college, Chicago, continuing as such for three years. He then founded St. Hyacinth's parish on Central Park avenue, Avondale, where he erected the church and was its pastor two years. Under the direction of Archbishop Feehan he was then sent to St. Hedwig's parish to counteract the influence of the late Polish independent Bishop Kozlowski. He remained at St. Hedwig's until January, 1909, when he was appointed to his present position of Superior at St. Stanislaus college by the General of the Congregationalists Fathers at Rome, of which order he is a member. St. Stanislaus college is strictly Polish and its graduates are numbered among the great lawyers, physicians, clergymen and business men throughout the country. It is in a most flourishing and harmonious condition and at present has 180 students in attendance under the instruction of twelve teachers and professors. Upon his arrival at St. Hedwig's parish the membership consisted of but 150 families, but within a comparatively short time it numbered over 2,000 families. Father Piechowski erected the present magnificent church, one of the finest in the United States, at a cost of \$180,000, installed the beautiful altar therein and provided a church organ at a cost of \$8,000 which is so wonderfully toned that in a measure it resembles the human voice. Perhaps the greatest renown to come to Father Piechowski was in connection with his work at St. Hedwig's parish. He found it in a demoralized condition and with obstacles to surmount far greater than if it had been to found a new parish. He displayed administrative qualities of such a high order as to attract wide attention. From chaos he brought order; from an impoverished condition he brought wealth, and from indifference he brought devotion and loyalty. That parish is now one of the strongest and most influential in the city and in connection with it are forty-seven societies. Father Piechowski is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Frank J. Palt, lawyer at 1500 American Trust building, also operating a real estate and insurance agency at 3205 South Morgan street, was born August 27, 1880, in Silesia, Germany, a son of John and Josephine (Puzik) Palt, of Polish ancestry. The father, in the early sixties, came to America in order to avoid military duties, but later returned to his native country, married and in 1871 again came to this country, locating permanently in Chicago. For a time he was employed by the McCormick Reaper company, then by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, and subsequently, for many years, was engaged in the grocery business. He and wife were the parents of six children: Frank J., Charles (deceased), Joseph N., John S., Mary (wife of John Goriwoda), and Emily (Mrs. Frank A. Przybylski). The father died in 1895 aged 50



years. Frank J. Palt was reared from infancy in the city of Chicago receiving his literary education in the public schools and the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso. He took up the study of the law and was graduated from that department of the Lake Forest university in 1893, and the same year was admitted to the Illinois State bar. Since that time he has been engaged in legal pursuits. In 1901 he was appointed assistant attorney of the law department of the sanitary district of Chicago, a position he yet occupies. In 1905, in addition to his legal work, he established a mortgage banking, real estate and insurance business at 3205 South Morgan street, which has been a success from inception. November 21, 1905, he married Hattie, daughter of Charles and Florence (Lamich) Rozek, residents of Chicago for the past twenty years, and to this union have been born two sons: Frank P. and Charles. Mr. Palt is numbered among the progressive and enterprising Polish-American citizens of Chicago. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the Polish National Alliance, the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is a Republican.

Wilder A. Pickard is of English descent and was born January 12, 1859. He is a son of William and Emma (Yerxa) Pickard whose ancestors located at Raleigh, Mass., at an early period in colonial history, but moved to New Brunswick before the Revolution. In the fifties William Pickard moved to Dane county, Wis., and there engaged in grain shipping, continuing at Sun Prairie for many years. He owned large farming interests also and was an active member of the Baptist church. He was one of the most substantial and prominent citizens of that portion of the state. He died in 1891 and his widow in 1904.

Wilder A. was educated in the public schools of Dane county, and at the age of sixteen years began for himself. He came to Chicago and for five years worked for a subscription book establishment. For some time afterward he continued the book business, though in a different department. In 1889 he established in Chicago a manufacturers' agency, representing and introducing lines of goods without representation in this city. He thus devised and developed plans and methods of interesting buyers in the adjoining states. In 1893, while thus engaged, he met a man and his wife at Edgerton, Wis., who were manufacturing hand-painted pottery which sold readily and almost exclusively to Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago. It immediately occurred to Mr. Pickard that a splendid demand for hand-painted china to be sold to jewelers or other traders might be created in this country. In accordance with this idea he established at Edgerton, Wis., a small force of young women artists, the most of whom had had training at art institutes. He soon discovered that for the success of the enterprise there was demanded the inspiration of a large art center, and consequently he moved the institution to Chicago. For several years he was located in the heart of the city, but found

the old quarters inadequate and the conditions largely unsuitable. Thereupon he built in 1901 at Ravenswood a new building or studio, a model of its kind both from an architectural and a utilitarian standpoint. It is the most complete building of its kind in the world. In the sixteen years of its existence it has surpassed all other institutions of the kind. At this date six salesmen, each with five or six trunks loaded with samples, cover the United States and Canada, Mexico and other countries. Seventy-five artists who have made a life study of china painting are steadily employed. Too much can scarcely be said in praise of the sagacity and business judgment that saw, devised and developed this most interesting industry. Mr. Pickard is a member of the Edgewater Country club and the Edgewater Golf club and the North Shore Congregational church. He was married on December 26, 1894, to Minnie V. Flood of this city and they have the following children: William John, Henry Austin and Dorothy. The family resides in Buena Park.

George W. Walker was born November 6, 1862, and is a son of Zena and Julia A. (Lukins) Walker, natives of Philadelphia. The father, who was a large and successful mason contractor of that city, passed his entire life there, dying in 1869. George W. was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and afterward was bound out to learn the bakers' and confectioners' trade at Camden, N. J. In 1883 he came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Deering Harvester company, where he did janitor and other work for five years. He then established a teaming and express business at 956 Clybourn avenue and continued doing a general teaming business for four years. In 1893 he embarked in the real estate business with Samuel Brown in the Chicago Opera house block. Mr. Walker had charge of the branch office at the corner of North Clark and Wilson streets and remained as a salesman with Mr. Brown for six years. In 1899 he embarked in the real estate business for himself at 3209 North Clark street, where he is still located. He is doing a general business, principally buying and selling, but is also engaged in building residences in Ravenswood, Edgewater and Sheridan Park. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Royal League and Knights of Pythias. In 1892 he married Elizabeth H. Hartman, of Naperville, and they have one son: Sidney V., 16 years old. The family resides at 2714 North Hermitage avenue.

Philip L. Marsh was born in Rockford, Ill., on February 27, 1875, and is a son of Frank M. and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Marsh, both of whom also were born in Rockford. The paternal grandparents came west at an early date from Milford, Conn., and took up a total of 1,800 acres of land from the government in the vicinity of Rockford. Frank M., the father, was engaged in the undertaking business and is one of the leading citizens of Rockford. For the last twenty years he has been coroner of that county. He and his brother have ever been prominent in the politics of that portion of the state.



Philip L. was educated in the public and high schools of Rockford. While yet in school he began to drive a laundry wagon and after his schooling days continued in the same business and after a few years bought out his former employers. For eight years he continued in the laundry business at Rockford, but in 1901 came to Chicago, bought the Home Laundry at Ravenswood, which concern at that time had about \$6,000 worth of machinery. Since he purchased the business it has grown enormously until he was forced to build a large two-story building and to place therein machinery worth about \$45,000. He now employs sixty-five people and conducts the only laundry in Ravenswood. He is most liberal with his help, sharing with them on a percentage basis a considerable portion of the profits. He takes much interest in politics and in the progress of the community in all that tends to better conditions and surroundings. He is a member of Ravenswood club, the Elks, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. On September 5, 1897, he married Louise Maxwell, of Rockford, and they have Philip and Mary Louise. The family resides at 1522 Perry avenue.

Jens B. Madsen was born in Prasto, Denmark, on January 11, 1867, and is a son of Hans and Marguerite (Petersen) Madsen, both of whom were also natives of Prasto, Denmark. There the father, a successful farmer, resided during the whole period of his life. He died in 1898 and his wife in 1886. Their son, Jens B., was educated in the common schools at Prasto, and at the age of sixteen years was apprenticed for four years to learn the cabinet-making business at Prasto. In 1890 he crossed the Atlantic and came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Halvorsen Cabinet shops, manufacturers of folding beds, and there he remained for a period of five years. Succeeding this service he was with the Union Show Case company for two years. In 1897 he opened a cabinet shop of his own at 143 North Hermitage avenue and began the manufacture of show cases, employing seven or eight men, and operating under the firm name of J. B. Madsen & Company. During the last ten years the business has grown so enormously that he has been forced to employ about one hundred men. He is engaged in the manufacture of store and office fixtures, and his products find ready sale in all portions of the United States. Mr. Madsen is a member of the Maccabees. On August 20, 1906, he married Martha Haverberg, of Chicago, and they have the following children: Marguerite, Ella, Emil and James. The family resides at 916 North Webster avenue.

Dr. Frank Branen was born August 5, 1867, and is a son of William and Margaret (Briggs) Branen, the father being of Scotch descent and the mother of English, and born in Fayette county, Ohio. The father located in that county at an early date and engaged in farming and stock-raising. On more than one occasion he drove hogs all the way from Washington Courthouse to Baltimore, Md.



He died in September, 1893, and the mother in 1898, both well advanced in years and having the respect of all who knew them.

Their son, Dr. Frank, was educated in the public schools and Washington Courthouse high school, and in early manhood taught school for a few years. He finally entered Hahnemann Medical college, Philadelphia, and was graduated with credit therefrom in the class of 1891. Immediately thereafter he served one year as interne in the college hospital. In 1892 he came to Chicago and began practicing at the corner of Madison and San Francisco streets. He was one of the first attending physicians of the Baptist hospital, and on the staff of the Garfield Park sanitarium. He was one of the physicians and surgeons of the original staff of the college where he lectured for five years. He is a member of the Cook County Homeopathic society, the Illinois Homeopathic society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Ashland club, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias. In 1884 he married Lizzie N. Sanford, of Charles City, Iowa. The family resides at 961 West Monroe street.

Arthur W. Lovell was born April 15, 1861, and is a son of Darus W. and Jeanette R. (Brown) Lovell, of Hampshire county, Mass., whose ancestors came to the colonies in the Mayflower, and have become numerous and prominent in all portions of the country since that time. The father of subject was engaged in merchandising at Cummington, Mass., for thirty years, but retired from that occupation in 1881. He came west and invested extensively in real estate in Chicago and Battle Creek, Mich. Though seventy-five years old he still looks after his real estate interests and takes as active an interest in the progress of humanity as ever. He is a strong Republican and in Massachusetts served in the Legislature, 1874-76. He was also mayor of the town of Cummington and otherwise prominent and useful in public affairs.

Arthur W., his son, was educated in the public schools and in 1883. He came to Chicago the same year and engaged in the real estate business with offices in the Tacoma building and under the name of Lovell Real Estate agency. He began to do a general real estate business throughout the city and has continued thus occupied down to the present time with steadily expanding sphere of labor and usefulness. At a later date he removed his offices to 180 Western avenue. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic club, is a Republican and is active in local politics. In June, 1893, he married Belle J. Jennings, of Chicago, and has one child, Jeanette, aged about two years. The family resides at 1012 Monroe street.

Charles F. Gormley was born at Lexington, Ky., on July 22, 1865, and is a son of James and Alice (Kearney) Gormley. The father, who was born in Ireland, came to the United States in the early fifties, located at Lexington and there engaged in the hotel business, continuing the same for eight years. The father died when Charles was but six years old, and the mother died when he was but twelve

years old. This unfortunate calamity threw him on his own resources at an early age. He was educated in parochial schools and in a Catholic college. He learned the carriage and piano painting trade and after three years spent in Cincinnati, from 1880 to 1883, he went to St. Louis where he followed his trade for one year. In 1885 he came to Chicago and for a while worked for the Tudor Buggy company and later for the C. P. Kimball Carriage company, continuing with the latter concern four years. He then began doing business for himself, contracting on a small scale but gradually widening his operations. He is now engaged in a general business of painting, decorating, hardwood finishing and general building contracting and employs fifty men during the busy seasons. He is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the city. He is a Republican and is active and prominent in local politics and public affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. On April 16, 1891, he married Mary E. Curran, of Cincinnati, and they have James P., born March 12, 1892; Charles Auburn, born February 3, 1894, and Annie Marie, born May 26, 1896. The family resides at 1233 Jackson boulevard.

Dr. Loren Wilder was born January 21, 1873, and is a son of Edson L. and Jane (Watson) Wilder. The mother was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to the United States with her parents in 1871, locating in Livingston county, Illinois. Edson L. was born in Sandy Creek, N. Y. His ancestors date back to the time of the Mayflower in America. At the age of sixteen years he came west with his parents and located in Peoria county, Ill., later moving to Livingston county, where he engaged in farming near Cridley. Ten years ago he retired and moved to Pontiac, where he still resides in the enjoyment of good health. He is a Democrat and for many years was active in local politics. To him and wife were born four children: Loren, Edson A., George W. and Frances Jeanette.

Dr. Loren Wilder was educated in the public schools and at Eureka college. In 1897 he came to Chicago and entered Rush Medical college from which he was duly graduated with credit in the class of 1901. He has since been engaged in a general practice in this city. He served as interne in the Post Graduate hospital for one year; was also interne in the Chicago Lying-in hospital. He was for four years surgeon for the Western Electric company. He is on the attending staff as surgeon of the Robert Burns hospital. He is a member of the Chicago and the Illinois Medical societies and of the American Medical association. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He is a Democrat and takes much interest in the success of his party. In 1906 he married Mina E. Cody, of Windsor, Canada. He resides at 793 West Van Buren street and his office is at 72 Madison street.

Lyman Edgar Cooley was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., on December 5, 1850, and is a son of Albert B. and Aksah (Griswold) Cooley.

His ancestors came from England to the colonies in 1632 and located at Springfield, Mass., and there the family mainly resided until after the Revolution, when about the year 1790 Lyman, grandfather of Lyman E., located in western New York and there engaged in farming. His son, Albert B. father of Lyman, succeeded him on the farm and also engaged extensively in stock-raising. To Albert B. and wife eight children were born, all of whom are living at the present date, as follows: Morton E. is at the head of the engineering department of the University of Michigan; Ernest L. is a mechanical engineer on the Sanitary District of Chicago; two brothers reside in the West, and four of the children are living in the East. The father died in 1887 and the mother in 1891.

Lyman E. received his primary education in the public schools of Canandaigua. In 1872 he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and in two years completed the four years' course, the only case of the kind in the history of the institution. In the fall of 1874 he became professor of engineering in Northwestern University, and also taught mathematics and literature, continuing until 1877. From 1875 to 1878 he was associate editor of the *Engineering News*, the first paper of the kind in this country. In 1878 he became assistant engineer of construction on the bridge at Glasgow, Mo.—an important feat in engineering. From 1878 to 1884 he was engaged by the government to perform important duties on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and while thus engaged made valuable physical studies and surveys. In 1885 he returned to Chicago, became editor of the *American Engineer*, and took up his profession, that of civil engineering. It was now that his services and studies became highly important and valuable. While a member of the sub-committee of the Citizens' association, he prepared the report which was the initial step in the publicity resulting in the construction of the drainage canal. He helped to organize the drainage and water supply commission, of which he was chief assistant in 1886-7. From that time forward until 1897 Mr. Cooley was intimately connected with every step made toward the completion of the canal, as assistant engineer, chief, consulting engineer, trustee, special representative to the legislature, and expert committeeman. In 1888-91 he was consulting engineer to the State Board of Health, and as such investigated the water supply of the state. In 1896-7 he was a member of the commission that devised the wonderful intercepting sewer system of Chicago. In 1895-7 he was a member of the International Deep Waterways commission which considered the feasibility of a navigable route from the great lakes to the Atlantic. He was engaged in 1897-8 as consulting engineer by a group of ten contracting firms which contemplated building the Isthmian canal. He inspected both the Panama and Nicaragua routes until operations were stopped by the war in Cuba, after which the project was assumed by the govern-



ment. At the same time he was advising engineer of the Erie canal extension, where an expenditure of \$9,000,000 was contemplated for improvement; he was appointed by the New York State commission to investigate the expenditure of the money. From 1899 to 1904 he served as consulting engineer for the Union Water Works company, of Denver, which built the highest masonry dam in the world—225 feet. In 1900 he was a member of the United States Postal service movement to investigate the use of the pneumatic tube mail service. From 1900 to 1905 he served as engineer on the immense dam across the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Iowa—a structure 35 feet high and 7,000 feet long. During this period, also, he was engaged in similar capacities on numerous water, drainage, flood and other projects throughout the western states. In 1904-7 he reported on the flood situation at Grand Rapids, Mich., and in 1905 reported on the same conditions and on the location of the barge canal at Rochester, N. Y. About this time he was called in consultation by Omaha and Racine to aid in improving the water systems of those cities and in estimating their values. Since 1906 he has been retained by the state of Illinois on the Great Lakes and Gulf Deep Waterway project, promoted the legislation on the subject, and wrote the state report concerning that proposed improvement. Much of his time for the last three years has been spent in the furtherance of this vast enterprise. He has written extensively for papers, magazines and books on the various subjects embraced in his profession, and in addition has lectured and spoken on special topics before the various western universities. He has practiced his profession in twenty-one different states and in five foreign countries. He is the author of two very important books on the deep waterway proposition. He was president of the Western Society of Engineers in 1890-1, is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member of the National Geographical Engineering Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago Press club, Owl club, etc. In 1874 he married Lucina McMillan, of New York, and has two living children: Charles A., a resident of Toledo, Ohio, and Rebecca L., now Mrs. C. M. Graham, of Maryville, Mo. Mr. Cooley resides at Evanston, Ill.

Fred W. Bishop is a son of Harry A. and Emma (Dower) Bishop and was born May 22, 1879. The father came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1857 with his parents, but soon was taken to Memphis, Tenn., and there later Harry's father engaged in contracting and built many notable local structures among which was the famous Peabody hotel. In 1863 he was killed by guerrillas. His son, Harry A., went on a prospecting tour to Colorado and Wyoming in the early seventies and met with unexpected success. He disposed of his claims and came to Chicago in 1878, and for about ten years was Chicago representative and salesman of a St. Louis house. In 1888, after a period in Arkansas, where he held land interests, he engaged in con-

tracting in Chicago, setting boilers and furnaces and was first located in the Rookery, then in the Continental National Bank building, but is now in the Commercial National Bank building. He is prominent and successful and is fifty-three years of age.

His son, Fred W., was educated in the public and high schools and finished in 1897 with a course in the Armour Institute. For two years he clerked for N. K. Fairbank & Co., but in 1899 joined his father and later had the management of estimates and engineering and while thus engaged was called to all parts of the United States. The company are specialists in boiler construction and installation and have done ninety per cent of the high-class work in this line in this section of the country. They installed the power house, car barns and masonry work of the Havana Electric Railway, Havana, Cuba. For a time they had an office in Birmingham, Ala. They did contract work for the government on the postoffices at Jackson, Miss., and Versailles, Ky. They also installed all the boilers for the Edison company, the Cosmopolitan Electric company, and many others. Mr. Bishop is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders and of the Hinsdale and Hinsdale Golf club. On June 1, 1901, he married Elizabeth A. Hoskin, of Chicago, and they have Grace Charlotte and Ruth Emily. They reside at Hinsdale.

Patrick Henry Rice, president of the Rice Malting & Grain Co., was born September 9, 1849, in County Wexford, Ireland, the son of William and Mary (Furlong) Rice. He came to America with his parents in 1850, settling first in Belvidere, Ill., and later at Elgin, where his father was a distiller. He attended the public schools of Elgin, graduating therefrom at the age of fourteen years, and subsequently took a course at Notre Dame, South Bend., Ind., from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1866. That year Mr. Rice came to Chicago and entered the employ of F. E. Rigby, retailer of paints, wall paper, etc., where he remained until 1871, then buying a small malt house at Elgin and operating it in connection with his father. After the great fire of 1871 he established a malt house in Chicago and in 1875 bought and enlarged a distillery at the corner of Kinzie and Seymour streets. He subsequently purchased and built other malting plants, and is now president of his company and a director of the United Breweries company. He was director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Lake Street Elevated railway. Previous to 1896 he had been a Democrat, but, with many others, changed his political faith at that time. In 1878 he married Mary J. Walsh, of Chicago, and they have William P., Walter J., Conway L., Paul H. and Vera C. Mr. Rice is a Roman Catholic in religion, being identified with St. James church. He belongs to the Sheridan club and the Knights of Columbus, and with his family resides at 415 Sheridan Road. His offices are located at 255 La Salle street, Chicago. In conjunction with his son, William P., he



invented the Rice system of malting, which they recently sold to a syndicate of eastern capitalists for \$2,000,000. Their patents virtually control the manufacture of malt in this country and Canada, and the Rice Malting Co., with headquarters in Chicago, will be the greatest concern in its line. The subject of this sketch is justly proud of this fact.

William A. Tilden has occupied for the last decade a prominent position in banking and financial circles. He was born June 17, 1858, at Delavan, Wis., and there grew to manhood and was educated. While yet in his teens he went to Toronto, Canada, where his business career began as office assistant. In the early eighties he came to Chicago and secured employment in the army of commercial travelers, representing what even then was one of the great business centers of America. In 1888 he quit the road in order to take charge of the office of the manufacturing firm of Heywood & Morrill, now the firm of Heywood Brothers & Wakefield company; but in 1897 resigned his position in order to become assistant cashier of the Drovers' National bank, located at the Union Stock Yards. This bank has become one of the most widely known banking institutions of the country by reason of its extensive relations with the great stock interests of the west. In 1899 Mr. Tilden became cashier of this bank and in 1906 was elected its president. In June, 1908, he was elected president of the Fort Dearborn National bank, a position he has since occupied with conspicuous ability and fidelity. At the same time he has been vice-president of the Drovers' Deposit National bank. Such in brief is the career of a man typical of this great throbbing, industrial city. Mr. Tilden is a member of the Union League, Middy, Chicago Athletic and South Shore Country clubs. He is married and resides at 4747 Woodlawn avenue.

Lewis B. Scharringhausen is a son of Henry and Adelaide (Landmeier) Scharringhausen, and was born in Elk Grove township January 1, 1856. The father was a native of Hanover and the mother of West Phalen. They left the old country and came by sailing vessel to the United States, the father arriving in Cook county in 1833. They were married in 1853 and had a family of ten children, all of whom except one are still living. Lewis B. was educated in the public schools near his home, also at Des Plaines after his thirteenth year and still later at the Horton school in Chicago. He was then apprenticed in the harness business to Christian Scharringhausen, of Des Plaines and during this service attended night schools for about three years. Then for two years he worked for Charles Wicke, of Des Plaines, and Ortmeier & Company, of Chicago. In 1876 he returned to Elk Grove, his birthplace, and established a shoe and harness shop of his own, continuing the same for three years. In 1879 he opened a store in Elgin, but in 1881 returned to Des Plaines and reopened his harness store, but continued his real estate business and was appointed bailiff by H. C. Senne and held the office for six-



teen years. In 1904 he was elected president of the village board and has served as such to the present with credit and distinction. In 1881 he was elected justice of the peace and has served as such ever since. A number of years ago he was admitted to the bar, his sixteen years as bailiff giving him superior knowledge of court practices. He is a Republican, a member of the German Evangelical church, and has a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. In 1877 he married Sophia Biermann, daughter of William and Sophia (Helfers) Biermann, of Germany. The Des Plaines auditorium is composed wholly of material from the old Cook county courthouse brought to the village by Mr. Scharringhausen. He well recollects when as a boy of thirteen years he herded two hundred head of cattle in Elk Grove and found shelter from storms in one of the early prairie dug-outs.

Elwin D. Scott was born August 2, 1849, his parents being Enos and Elizabeth A. (Upton) Scott, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively, and a grandson of Alpheus Scott and Jedediah Upton, who were both natives of Connecticut. He was born in Somerset, Vt., and came with his parents to Des Plaines village in 1852. His early life was similar to that of the average boy of that period. He attended the public schools of Des Plaines until he was sixteen years old and secured in the meantime a good common school education. In 1865, having finished his education, he began work on his father's farm three miles south of Des Plaines and continued thus actively employed until 1882, during which period after attaining his majority, he served his township with credit in various official capacities. In 1882 Mr. Scott moved to his present residence in Des Plaines and since that date has been one of the prominent, substantial and successful business men of that place. He has served with distinction as trustee of Des Plaines and is identified with many public movements that have made this one of the most desirable suburbs in which to reside. He is a Mason, a Republican and a member of the Congregational church. He is one of the most active, reliable and successful real estate men in this portion of the country, and also conducts an insurance agency. On June 28, 1876, he married Ella A. Webster, and to them were born the following children: Mary S., born March 15, 1877, and Cornelia A., born October 13, 1885. The former is now the wife of Richard C. Huston and resides in Indiana.

George Runge is the son of August and the grandson of Henry Runge, one of the pioneers of Leyden township, who bought his farm as school land. Henry was a native of Lansberger, Hanover, Germany, was a teamster, and married there Dorothea Bonholtz; they came to America about 1840 in a sailing vessel and were six weeks in making the passage. On the way the food gave out and the passengers were put on short rations. They came direct to Leyden township, where Henry's brother-in-law, Franzen, known as the

"cap-maker," had settled a short distance west of George's present place. Henry bought 160 acres of school land where George now lives, much of which was then under water, but now is the best farm land in the township. His first cabin was of logs and contained but one room. Three of their children were born in Germany and three here. Henry was one of the founders of the first Evangelical church in this section. He was one of the first "Lincoln Republicans," and lived to the great age of 95 years. His son, August, was born on this farm and was here reared and educated in the early schools. He married Amelia Volberding, daughter of Fred, a pioneer of DuPage county. August, brother of George, received eighty acres from his father and also bought out the other heirs and thus became the owner of the old homestead. August and wife were members of the St. John Evangelical Lutheran church. He was a staunch Republican and is now retired from business.

George, his son, was born on the old home farm November 21, 1871, and was reared as a farmer. He attended the public schools and finished at Bryant & Stratton's Business college. In 1893 he married Clara, daughter of Barney and Mary (Schoppe) Landmeier. He is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of the county. He has greatly improved the old home farm and has drained it with five cars loads of tile, making it one of the best in the vicinity. He now owns about 156 acres. He was collector for two years and is a Republican. He is the father of the following children: Harry and Laura. The family are members of the St. John Lutheran Evangelical church, of which Mr. Runge has been deacon.

John M. Dunphy, who knows everybody and whom everybody knows and respects, was born in Utica, N. Y., October 2, 1834. As a lad he attended the common schools. During early manhood he served an apprenticeship as a bricklayer and plasterer, his employer being James Benton, one time mayor of Utica, and a man for whom Mr. Dunphy has always entertained the highest regard. Our subject came first to Chicago in 1855, but after a short residence, removed to Beloit, Wis., where he remained until April, 1858, when he returned to Chicago and has ever since made this place his home. In 1863 he began taking contracts on his own account, and in the following year erected the first Jewish synagogue built of stone and brick, which stood at the corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street. During the years immediately following he built the Cathedral of the Holy Name, the diocese church of this Catholic parish; the St. Columbkil's church, at Paulina and Grand avenue; St. Jarlath's church, Jackson boulevard, near Ogden avenue, and the Italian Catholic church on Illinois street. These well-known structures represent but a small percentage of the buildings erected under the supervision of Mr. Dunphy. He built the whole block on Washington street, between State and Dearborn streets, the magnificent residence of George M. Pullman at Prairie avenue and Eighteenth

street, and scores of other business blocks and residences throughout the city. Mr. Dunphy, because of his personal worth and unblemished character, was elected West Town collector in 1879. He served in this position with great credit, and was in 1883 elected city treasurer. To this position he gave the best that was in him, and consequently in 1899 was appointed building commissioner by Mayor Dewitt C. Cregier. It can be said of him that during the whole of his public career he never was accused of anything of a shady or underhand character; that he served the people honestly and with the same careful regard to the highest principles of right that have been the measure of his conduct both in public and private life. His wife was Miss Mary Doyle, of Chicago, who died January 28, 1907. Mr. Dunphy, who has passed the allotted age by several years, is still actively engaged in business.

James Cooper was reared as a farmer and has always pursued that occupation. He is a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Hewson) Cooper, members of the most prominent families in this part of the county. He was born in this township, August 5, 1851, and was educated in the common schools of his district. He remained with his parents until he was about twenty-five years old, when he bought forty acres of land in Orland township and began farming on his own account. On October 6, 1875, he married Mary A. Daniel, who is also a native of this township, her birth occurring July 17, 1856, being the daughter of Thomas and Martha (Stone) Daniel. Her parents were early and respected citizens of Cook county. Mary A. died April 2, 1890, having borne her husband the following children: Thomas D., born August 18, 1877; Elmer L., born July 14, 1879; Celia M., born July 13, 1884. On January 2, 1895, Mr. Cooper married Katherine Wiler, who was born in this township May 29, 1874, and is a daughter of Martin and Mary (Hustard) Wiler. Her parents were natives of Germany and among the early and prominent citizens of this county. To Mr. Cooper's second marriage the following children were born: Cora H., born October 16, 1897, and Everett J., born May 20, 1906. He is a Republican, takes much interest in the success of his party, but does not aspire to office. He has served his township as collector and for over twenty years has been school director.

Wladislaus Dyniewicz, publisher of the *Gazeta Polska*, the oldest Polish paper in America, located on Noble street, is of Lithuanian stock and was born at Chwalkowo, Prussian Poland, June 13, 1843, a son of Karol and Julianna (Szutczynski) Dyniewicz. The paternal grandfather, Adam Dyniewicz, left Lithuania in 1815 on account of a revolution in which he was a participant, and fled to Prussian Poland, and while there added the middle syllable to his name, which has since been retained by his descendants. Wladislaus Dyniewicz was reared in his native country, educated in the principal schools of Wrzesnia, and there learned the trade of a machinist. In Febru-



ary, 1866, he started for the United States and was three months making the passage on a sailing vessel. He located first in Chatsworth, Ill., and there secured employment in a sugar-beet factory as a machinist. In 1867 he located in Chicago and entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester company. He later was employed in the lumber yards and subsequently for about six years was an employe of the Northwestern Railway company. During the last three years of this period he was gang boss on locomotive work. The first safety valve used on locomotives was the invention of Wladislaus Dyniewicz, but unfortunately was never patented by him. In 1873 he established the *Gazeta Polska*, a weekly publication, and this he has since conducted. It probably was the first Polish paper established in America and at the present time has a circulation of about 12,000. January 17, 1863, Mr. Dyniewicz married Albertina, daughter of John Nepumocen Krygier, of Roznowo, Province of Posen, Prussian Poland, and to them eight children have been born: Casimir W; Angela, wife of Paul A. Leischner; Wanda, wife of Joseph Kwasieswski; Edwin M., editor of *Gazeta Polska*; Leon W., manager of *Gazeta Polska*; Mary P., wife of Stanislaus Kuflewski; Yadviga, wife of Leon J. Nowak, and Matthew J. Mr. Dyniewicz has nineteen grandchildren of whom he is justly proud. He is a member of the Holy Trinity Polish Roman Catholic church, the Polish National Alliance and the Art Institute of Chicago. He is a Republican in politics but his paper is Independent Republican. The first present Mr. Dyniewicz gave his wife before their marriage was the reproduction of a pin, the emblem of Poland, with the name of Boze Zbaw Polska thereon.

Casimir W. Dyniewicz, dealer in real estate, loans, insurance, renting and a notary public at 1151 Milwaukee avenue, was born in Posen, Prussian Poland, February 6, 1865, the oldest son of Wladislaus Dyniewicz, a prominent citizen and publisher of Chicago, appropriate mention of whom immediately precedes this. When two years old he came with his parents to the United States and has practically lived his entire life in Chicago. He received his education in the public schools of the city and at St. Ignatius college, and then began learning the trade of printer, as printer's "devil," in his father's establishment. After serving in all departments of the printing business up to that of editor, he embarked in the real estate business in 1899, and this he has since successfully continued. He began his real estate operations in a small way, but close application to business and a practical knowledge of real estate values has enabled him to enlarge his field of operations until he is now considered one of the large dealers of Chicago. One of the more recent bargains closed by him was the purchase during the spring of 1909, of forty acres at Higgins and North Sixtieth avenues in Jefferson Park, which he has subdivided under the name of Angeline Dyniewicz Park, it being a subdivision of the northeast quarter of the southwest

quarter of section 8, township 40 north, range 13 east of the third principal meridian. This property is divided into half acre pieces and business lots. Mr. Dyniewicz is one of the prominent Polish-American citizens of Chicago. In politics he is a Republican on national issues. He is also president of the W. Dyniewicz Publishing company, a corporation doing a general publishing, printing and binding business in the Polish language, besides publishing the oldest Polish newspaper in the United States, the *Gazeta Polska*. He belongs to the Holy Trinity Polish Roman Catholic church, the National Polish Alliance, the Royal League and the Royal Arcanum. On August 4, 1887, he married Angeline, daughter of Joseph and Joan (Marschank) Wysocki, of Chicago, and to them six children have been born: Adela, Jadwiga, Bronislawa, Washington, Jeanette and Casimira.

Arcangelo Mercola is one of the representative Chicago Italian business men who has achieved success in the land of his adoption. His parents, Thomas and Mary R. (Rossi) Mercola, were of the Province of Caserta, Baia-Latina, Italy, where the father for more than a score of years followed his trade of ladies' tailor. He later engaged as general steamship agent, real estate dealer and attorney. He died in 1898 leaving an honored name for his descendants to cherish; his widow survives him and lives on the old homestead. They were the parents of the following four children, the first three named residing in Chicago: Arcangelo, Michael, Arcangelina and Joseph. Arcangelo Mercola was born February 27, 1883, and was reared to man's estate in his native land, securing his education in the public schools and two years and a half in the private schools of Caserta. Under the careful training of his father he learned the ladies' tailoring trade and when sixteen years old embarked in this line of business for himself. Believing that better opportunities existed in America for his advancement he came to the United States in 1900, and for a short time worked at his trade in New York and in Meadville, Penn., and for eighteen months in St. Louis. In 1903 he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Lincoln Bartlett for whom, in a short time, he became head tailor. Wisely concluding that it was to his best interests to be in business for himself, he opened an establishment in the ladies' tailoring business at 33 Auditorium building and here he continued until 1909. Possessed of a pleasing personality and being a complete master of his trade, it was not long until he acquired a large patronage which has grown to such an extent that he is known as one of the foremost in his line of business in the city. On May 1, 1909, in order to procure more suitable quarters to accommodate his growing business, he moved to his present location, 189-91 Wabash avenue. Mr. Mercola, while of foreign birth, is in all essentials an enterprising American, thoroughly loyal to Chicago and a believer in its present and future greatness, and a willing contributor in all that presages good for the city and country. February 2, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Halloran, and to them



two sons, Thomas and Arcangelo, have been born. The family home is at 5318 Drexel avenue.

Everett Austin Thornton, president of the E. A. Thornton Lumber company, 1103 Chamber of Commerce building, was born in De Peyster, N. Y., July 2, 1869, and is a son of Alonzo and Mary Elizabeth (Austin) Thornton. He was educated in the schools of Heuvelton, N. Y., and at the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then taught school, and in 1892 came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Central Lumber company, later engaging his services to C. H. Mears & Company and remaining thus occupied until 1901. He then entered into partnership with C. M. Smalley in the lumber trade and did an independent business under partnership agreement, with headquarters at Chicago. While thus engaged Mr. Thornton established a lumber brokerage business, handled northern woods and operated in the name of E. A. Thornton. In 1907 the E. A. Thornton Lumber company was organized and Mr. Thornton was elected its president and still occupies this position. The firm has since added a box department which is doing a large and increasing business. He is president of the Marquette Box & Lumber company, of Marquette, Mich. He is a member of the University, Chicago, Automobile and Edgewater clubs, the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and of the Alpha Tau Omega college brotherhood.

Mr. Thornton's father was a native of De Peyster, N. Y., and was engaged in the lumber business. He owned large tracts of lumber lands and several lumber mills. He was of English descent and his wife of Dutch descent. Everett A. owns considerable land in Chertonton and Porter, Ind. He was married December 21, 1898, to Edith Frances Grosse and resides at 4143 Sheridan Road.

George F. Thompson, M. D., was born March 17, 1875, and is a son of Moses C. and Margaret (Bellew) Thompson, the father being a native of Bangor, Maine, and the mother of Chicago. The latter was of Irish descent and a daughter of John Bellew, who located here in the fifties. Moses C. Thompson came to Oconto, Wis., in 1856, and began work as a laborer in the lumber camps, but was soon advanced to foreman and finally to superintendent. He and his wife are now living retired and both are active and well. Their children were as follows: George F., Leola, now the wife of Dr. A. B. Sturm, of Elgin, and May.

Dr. George F., their son, was educated in the public and high schools of Oconto and finished his literary education by attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison, being duly graduated therefrom in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then came to Chicago, entered Rush Medical college from which he was also graduated in the class of 1899. After serving a year and a half in-terneship in the Cook County hospital, he began the general practice of his profession with offices at the corner of Blue Island avenue and



Harrison street. Since 1901 he has been attending surgeon at the Cook County hospital, and since 1900 has been instructor in surgery at Rush Medical college. He is professor of Gynecology at the Illinois Post Graduate college and surgeon for the Wisconsin Central railway. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and the Knights of Columbus. On June 11, 1902, he married Irma Sturm, of Chicago, and they, with their three daughters, Dorothy, Irma and Helen, reside at 1440 Congress street.

Lawrence G. Hallberg was born at Wenersnas, Sweden, September 4, 1844, and is only son of Jonas and Mary Christina Hallberg. He was educated in public and private schools and at the Chalmers Polytechnic Institute at Gothenburg, Sweden, from which he graduated, 1866, and afterwards at the Academy of Fine Arts, Stockholm. In early life spent some time in travel throughout Europe. He studied architecture, desiring to make that his business throughout life. He began practicing that profession at Gothenburg and Gefle, Sweden, but finally, in 1871, came to Chicago and here he has resided and practiced ever since.

Mr. Hallberg was the first to raise serious objection to the manner of turning the Chicago sewage into its water supply. He advocated keeping water courses and lakes free from pollution; and in 1879 presented a large petition to the Chicago city council to keep the sewage out of the lake and the river; but to return it to the earth where it belongs. His ideas, however, were not fully appreciated because a temporary relief costing about \$50,000,000 was the subsequent result.

Mr. Hallberg is also the originator of plain sagged bars for reinforced concrete floor construction and has erected many buildings in that manner very creditably. He says that will be the building construction in the future.

He has built up an excellent reputation in his most difficult profession. Numerous buildings throughout the city attest the thoroughness of his knowledge and the attractiveness and usefulness of his art and skill. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, member of the Western Society of Engineers, an associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He is a Republican and resides at Evanston, and his office is at 84 La Salle street. In October, 1881, he married Florence P. Estey, and they have the following children: Margaret L., Marie Josephine, Lawrence G. and Norman D'Este.

Joseph Corson Llewellyn, distinguished architect of Chicago, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., July 22, 1855, and is a son of David R. and Huldah S. (Corson) Llewellyn. He was educated in the common schools and finished his technical education in the University of Illinois, graduating from that institution in 1877. For the succeeding two years he was an instructor in the University of Illinois. From 1879 to 1880 was building superintendent with J. W. Givens of St.

Louis. From 1880 to 1886 he occupied the office of superintendent with the Lindell railway, of St. Louis. From 1886 to 1893 he was engaged in various branches of work, but since 1893 he has devoted himself wholly to the practice of his profession of architecture. He is recognized as one of the ablest architects in the city. For two terms he was president of the Architectural League of America, and is a member of the following organizations: Union League club, American Institute of Architects, Chicago Architectural club and the LaGrange Country club. In his political views Mr. Llewellyn is a Republican. His office is in the First National Bank building and his residence at LaGrange. In May, 1883, he married at Monticello, Ill., Emma C. Piatt, and their children are Ralph C., Clarinne, Ruth and Vida.

Frank C. Weber, founder and president of the wholesale grocery firm of Frank C. Weber & Company, is a native of Chicago, his birth occurring August 11, 1874. Philip J. and Elizabeth (Koehler) Weber, his parents, were natives of Baden, Germany, and there the father received his education in the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade during early manhood. He also bears an honored record as a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war. In 1871, realizing the advantages to be had in America, the family came to this country and located in Chicago, where the father embarked in the retail grocery business. He continued thus occupied at different locations until 1894, when he returned on a visit to his native country. Shortly afterwards he returned to Chicago and was admitted to the present wholesale firm which had been established by his son, Frank C. Weber. At this writing the concern is officered by Frank C. Weber, president; Antone H. Weber, vice-president; Philip J. Weber, Sr., treasurer, and Philip J. Weber, Jr., secretary. The steady growth of commercial houses from small concerns to commanding positions in the business world is brought about by certain fixed principles. In the present instance only first-class goods are handled, only reputable men are employed and the word and credit of the house have been so safe-guarded that it is considered one of the best firms of its line in the city.

Frank C. Weber, the subject of this review, received his education in the public and parochial schools of this city, and began his business career at the age of thirteen years as a clerk in his father's retail store. He mastered the details of the retail trade and when only nineteen years old embarked in the wholesale business on his own account. Later he admitted his father and two brothers to the business and to their combined efforts is due the present size and excellent reputation of the firm. At the present time they transact an annual business of over \$1,000,000, and by confining it to the South Side are enabled to make deliveries with great convenience and promptness. Although actively engaged in the business at the present time, Mr. Weber also has seen fit to cultivate the social side of life, and his

fine home at 1638 West Garfield boulevard has been the scene of many dinners and entertainments to his friends. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Sherman Park club. On June 22, 1897, he was united in marriage with Mary H. Enzenbacher, of Chicago, and the daughter of a West Side wholesale cigar manufacturer. His business location is at 619-23 West Sixty-third street.

Oswald James Arnold, secretary of the Illinois Life Insurance company, was born at Rochester, N. Y., October 29, 1873. James Arnold, his father, was a native of County Louth, Ireland, his birth occurring March 17, 1839, and to his marriage with Elizabeth McKenna, also a native of County Louth, there were born these children: Charlotte E., Mary (Mrs. Mann, deceased), William (deceased), Oswald J. and Harriet (Mrs. McKenzie). To better his circumstances James Arnold immigrated to America and for a number of years resided in the state of New York, where he followed the occupation of a general building contractor, a part of the time being associated with the late George Chambers and R. E. Moss. Prior to this he served as general superintendent on the Brown-Howard & Company division of the Croton Aqueduct, N. Y. Since the year 1888, Oswald J. Arnold has been a resident of Cook county, Ill., and since 1897 has resided in Palos township, where he is engaged in the life insurance business and banking and is now the president of the board of school trustees of Palos township. The family home is at Palos Park. Oswald James Arnold received his education in the public schools of Tarrytown, N. Y., and the North Division high school, Chicago. From the University of Chicago he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897. Originally he had decided to become a lawyer, but abandoning this he entered the employ of the Illinois Life Insurance company, also taking up the study of actuarial science. He made rapid progress in the field of insurance and after serving in various capacities was elected assistant secretary in 1900, and one year later (1901) was elected secretary, actuary and director of the company, positions he has since occupied, and is also a member of the executive and finance committees. Mr. Arnold is also a director and chairman of the examining committee of the Prairie National bank, and a director of the Hotel LaSalle company. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries and a member of its board of governors. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained the thirty-second degree in Oriental Consistory, and is a Noble of Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In social affairs Mr. Arnold holds membership in the Union League, University, Chicago Athletic, South Shore, Midlothian Country and Hamilton clubs. He is unmarried and resides at Palos Park and at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago.

William F. Roach, the son of Michael and Mary (Radley) Roach, was born April 30, 1874. The parents were natives of Ireland, the



father coming from County Tipperary and the mother, County Cork. The father immigrated to the United States and Buffalo in 1842, at the age of fifteen years, and here he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1854 he came to Chicago and secured employment as an iron worker with the Willetts, carriage builders, in time becoming their superintendent and remaining with them for thirty years. He then retired for one year, but working had become a strong habit with him, and he was, upon solicitation, appointed park policeman at Douglas Park. He lived for thirty years at 191 Twelfth street, one block from where the big fire of 1871 started and died April 24, 1897, at 1112 Hamlin avenue. The mother died April 24, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years. To them were born the following children, all but one of whom are yet living: John, James T., Simon, Joseph (deceased), Anna, Katie, Mary, Elizabeth, Julia, Emma and Aggie. They were the grandparents of twenty-six children.

The education of William, our subject, was acquired in public and parochial schools and at St. Patrick's Academy. He also attended one year at the Metropolitan Business college, shortly after which he entered the claim department of the Fort Wayne branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. Here he remained until 1892, when he became cashier and paymaster for the Wuerpel Switch and Signal company, having charge of all the switches and signals entering the main depot at the World's Columbian Exposition. During 1894-6 he served as desk sergeant of the police force detailed in the drainage canal. In 1896 he engaged in the undertaking business at 3343 Ogden avenue, Lawndale, where he still continues. In politics he is a Democrat, though locally independent. He is identified with the following organizations: Knights of Columbus, Columbian Knights, Macca-bees, Knights of Pythias, Catholic Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal League, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Bankers' Life Association, and the Eagles. March 13, 1897, he married Mollie Kane, of Chicago, and they have two children, William and Erma. They reside at 3343 Ogden avenue.

Frank Joseph Reichmann, vice-president and general manager of Street's Western Stable Car line, is a native of this city, born October 1, 1860, a son of Joseph and Dorothea (Kriete) Reichmann. The father was born near the city of Stuttgart, Germany, and received his education in the engineering schools of that country. He first began practicing his profession in England, but subsequently came to America and entered the office of George Weisenborn, designing engineer, New York city. He then came to Chicago and conducted a machine shop, but failed with many others in the panic of 1857. He next went to Dubuque, Iowa, in connection with a steamboat enterprise on the Mississippi river, but later returned to Chicago where he had charge of the installation of all machinery in the original South Chicago Steel mills (North Chicago Rolling Mill Co.), of which concern his brother-in-law, Henry C. Kriete, was chief engi-

neer for thirty years. Mr. Reichmann was also master mechanic for a number of years in the North Side Rolling mills, and in this environment, Frank J. Reichmann, received the fine practical training that was to be of such material use to him in his future business dealings. To the father and mother thirteen children were born of which there are now living: Frank Joseph (our subject), Albert, resident engineer of the American Bridge company for years and treasurer of the Western Society of Engineers; Edward, a chemist in Indianapolis; Louis A. F., an attorney; Joseph, a director and member of executive committee of the Corn Products Refining company, president and director of the Carnegie Trust company and director of the Van Norden Trust Company of New York City; Emma F., a teacher in the LaSalle school, Chicago, and Charlotte, an instructor in language at the Iowa State University.

Of this family, Frank Joseph Reichmann, the subject of this review, received his earlier education in the public schools of Dubuque, Iowa, and the Dubuque Commercial college. From 1877 to 1879 he was bookkeeper and general office man in the general merchandise store of Alexander Reichmann, Le Mars, Iowa, but in January, 1880, he entered the general offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company, at Chicago. He resigned his position of chief clerk in the freight auditor's office of that road in June, 1884, to go with the National Despatch Fast Freight Line (Grand Trunk railway) as general contracting freight agent, etc. In September, 1897, when the various refrigerator car lines operating over the Grand Trunk system were consolidated under the control of the Chicago, New York & Boston Refrigerator Co., he was made general manager, serving thus until November 1, 1902. He then became general manager of Street's Western Stable Car Line, and in February, 1903, was elected a director and made vice-president and general manager of the same concern. Assuming the responsibilities of life at a very early age Mr. Reichmann has nevertheless been a close student, his bent being mechanics, political economy and law. During the term 1900-4 Mr. Reichmann served as trustee and chairman of the committee on finance of the village of River Forest. He is a life member of the Press Club of Chicago. On January 5, 1885, he was united in marriage with Josephine Lemos, of Chicago, and they, with their children, Julia, Frank J., Jr.; Josephine D. and Ernest R., reside at 5207 Kimbark avenue. Mr. Reichmann's business location is at 1003, 77 Jackson boulevard.

Antonio Romano is a native of Italy, his birth occurring May 15, 1872. He is the son of Michele and Teresa (Motta) Romano, both of whom were natives of the town of Laurenzana, Province of Potenza, Italy. The father was engaged in merchandising and in the grain, flour and grocery business, but retired in 1898. He came on a visit to Chicago in 1899, but after his return to Italy died in 1901, at the age of seventy-five years. The mother died October 16, 1894,



aged fifty-six years. They were the parents of thirteen children: Joseph, Frank, Rocco and Antonio, living, and two other boys, deceased, and Rosa and Carmela, living, and five other girls, deceased.

Antonio came to the United States at the age of seven years in company with his brother, Rocco. For six years he followed the vocation of musician in New York, Buffalo, Toronto, Canada and other cities. He then returned to Italy and entered college at Vig-giano. In 1890 he came to Chicago and worked for a year in his brother's jewelry store, and later for a year as a clerk in a drug store. Then in partnership with Dr. Joseph De Stefano, he bought the drug store at Jefferson and Polk streets and continued thus occupied for three years. Later he was associated in the drug business with Mr. A. Gaul and others. He is a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy—class of 1895. Since 1904 he has conducted a steamship, foreign exchange, telegraph office, water and gas office, express office, postal sub station, etc., and is agent for daily papers. He prospered and in 1904 bought the four-story building which he now occupies. It is 78x215 feet and has seven storerooms with flats above. He owns considerable other valuable property. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of several Italian societies. In politics he is a Republican. October 23, 1899, he married Josephine De Stefano, of this city, and they, with their children: Teresa, Minnie and Jennie, reside at 501 N. Halsted street. The family are of the Roman Catholic religion.

In the year 1845 there was born in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, a boy who was destined to leave the land of his nativity and achieve distinction in America. This boy was Henry Bosch, the founder of the present Henry Bosch company, of Chicago. His early education was of the practical kind, and his training was based upon the principles of thrift and honesty. In order to take advantage of the better opportunities afforded in America, he crossed the ocean in 1867, and after a brief stay in New York, went to Michigan where, for a period, he worked at his trade as a journeyman. About this time Chicago was attracting wide attention by reason of its commercial aggressiveness and its wonderful advancement in population. Thither, in 1869, Mr. Bosch came and for two years continued to work as a journeyman. In 1871 he organized the firm of Johnson & Bosch, general contractors, painting and paper hanging being the principal lines of business, and this firm continued in successful operation until 1879, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Bosch then bought out the paper hanging and decorating firm of Otto Brothers, 120 Blue Island avenue, and this was the beginning of the firm that has become, under his wise management, the largest of its kind in the country. The principles of hard work and unswerving honesty engrafted into his character in the fatherland when a boy were carried by him into his business methods. Many men under



similar conditions and of less sturdy character would have succumbed to the commercial vicissitudes and panics of the times, or, at best, would only have achieved a moderate degree of success. Mr. Bosch not only successfully overcame the numerous obstacles with which he was confronted, but kept his business integrity spotlessly clean. In 1892 he incorporated the Henry Bosch company of which he became the head and of which his oldest son, Peter, was a minority stockholder. The business prospered to such an extent that it became necessary to have more central location and more commodious quarters. In 1895, the property at 307-9 Wabash avenue was acquired and business was here continued until they were burned out in July, 1902. Temporary quarters were then secured, but in November of the same year they moved to 338-44 Wabash avenue in a building especially erected for their requirements. This building has a frontage of eighty feet with a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, is a modern, substantial, seven-story structure equipped with special machinery of the latest and most approved character. The salesrooms are unequalled for spaciousness, perfect proportion and artistic elegance.

Mr. Bosch lived to see the business established by him become one of the great commercial houses of Chicago and was gratified to know that he left it in safe, capable hands. On coming to Chicago he met, and on May 30, 1869, married Reina Mulder who died October 16, 1883. In religious belief both Mr. and Mrs. Bosch were Protestants. To their marriage eight children were born, two dying in infancy. Those living are as follows: Peter, married Katharine Robinson; Frederica, the wife of Leslie C. Orrell; Henry, married Lauretta Schlegel; Charles, married Imogene Lartz; Fannie, the wife of J. O. Wells, of St. Joseph, Mich., and Reina. Mr. Bosch died on March 8, 1908, after a life of singular usefulness and honor. He belonged to that desirable and excellent class whose sturdy industry, good fellowship, public spirit and high character have shed honor on the city and luster on the family name.

George Frederick Koester, of the real estate firm of Koester & Zander, is a native of the City of Chicago, his birth occurring November 8, 1862. He is a son of John H. and Mary A. (Schultz) Koester. He received his education in the Chicago public schools graduating from the West Division high school in 1878. In 1881 he entered the real estate office of Albert Wisner, where he remained until 1892 when he formed a partnership with Henry G. Zander, under the firm name of Koester & Zander, to transact a general real estate and loan business. This firm has ever since continued and ranks high among the creditable concerns in the city. Mr. Koester has been active in social and benevolent secret orders and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, an Odd Fellow, a member of the National Union and Royal Arcanum insurance orders. He is a member of the Union League club, Ravenswood club, Irving Park Country club and Ridgemoor Golf club. He is at present a member of the

board of education. In politics he is a Republican, and he attends the Congregational church. On September 3, 1891, he married Miss Fannie C. Martin. They have four children, two boys and two girls, George F., Jr.; Harold M., Frances C. and Genevieve. The family home is at 4606 North Hermitage avenue, Ravenswood. His office is at 69 Dearborn street, corner Randolph street, where he has been located since 1881.

Otto Hermann Matz was born in Berlin, Prussia, March 8, 1830, and is a son of John Christian and Augusta (Dahlman) Matz. He grew up in his native land and was educated in the Royal technical school of Berlin, graduating in 1852. He came to the United States in the early fifties and spent the first two years with compass, level and transit in the service of the Illinois Central railway from Freeport to Galena and Dubuque. In 1854 he was ordered to Chicago by the company to assist in the construction of their buildings, and was soon appointed to the position of architect to the road, owing to the death of John Perriere who had previously occupied that position. Mr. Matz was immediately set at work on the plans for the company's buildings—shops, depots, stations, eating houses, freight houses, etc., along 705 miles of road. There were many obstacles, as draughtsmen were rare, conditions and requirements new and the best workmen inexperienced. There were no technical schools in the west and the architect's office was headquarters. But the excellent training Mr. Matz had received in the fatherland now stood him well and he successfully passed through all the requirements of that strenuous railroad period. It was the custom to work without cessation all winter using salt and hot water in the mortar. The immense growth of the city also called for the services of Mr. Matz in the construction of private residences, business blocks, school houses and churches. He had to compete with such men as Van Osdel, Burling, Carter, Bauer, Bauman, Boyington, Wheelock, Wadskier, Nicholson, Olmsted, Schmid, etc. He was one of the leaders in the movement that raised the grade of Chicago to and over six feet—an undertaking of vast magnitude in the fifties, and which gave the city its first real system of sewerage. He was also actively concerned in many house raising and house moving operations. All these operations were considered so unusual and indeed so wonderful, that Mr. Matz described them fully in a newspaper of Berlin, Germany. In 1857 he left the services of the Illinois Central railway and devoted himself to private practice, but soon after the Civil War broke out enlisted, and for three years was on duty as an engineer officer at the headquarters of Generals Fremont, Halleck and Grant. Upon his return to Chicago he resumed the practice of architecture. During 1870-71 he was architect for the school board and the board of education. The great fire swept away all his possessions, but not his knowledge, experience and grit. In 1873 he was awarded first prize of \$5,000 in the competition for designs for a new courthouse and



city hall, but for some reason his plans were sidetracked and others substituted. Many buildings throughout the city were designed by him. He designed the criminal court building on Michigan street and numerous other pretentious structures. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Apollo Commandery and in his political views is a Republican. On October 26, 1857, he married Mary E. Lewis and to them were born the following children: Hermann L., Rudolph and Evelyn. His office is at 78 LaSalle street and residence at 120 East Oak street.

Walter Z. Brown was born in Coventry, Tolland county, Conn., October 26, 1855, and is a son of Walter C. and Sarah A. (Clark) Brown, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, the former of English and the latter Dutch descent. The father was a successful farmer, held several of the town offices, was a member of the legislature, and was prominent in public affairs.

Walter Z. received his education in the common and high schools in the vicinity of his home and was obliged to begin work on his own account at a comparatively early age. Upon reaching manhood he took up the fire insurance business, and a little later became cashier and bookkeeper for B. F. Spinney & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass. From 1880 to 1890 he was associated with Bowden & Jenkins, bankers of 48 Wall street, New York city, and from 1885 to 1892 was treasurer to the receiver of the Lackawanna & Pittsburg railroad and treasurer of the Lackawanna & South-Western railroad. He removed to Chicago in 1892 and in 1894 became associated with the Illinois Life Insurance Co. For four years he was treasurer of the company and has been auditor for the same for eleven years. His acquaintance with John H. Washburn, president of the Home Insurance Company of New York, determined his occupation through life. For the last sixteen years insurance has been his principal business. He is not actively interested in politics, but is a friend of improvement and progress. He is a trustee of the Church of the Covenant and was president of the board of Deacons for six years. He is a member of the Hamilton club, the Y. M. C. A., Odd Fellows and New England Society. He is a Republican and a Presbyterian.

On June 24, 1880, he married Mabel G. Phelps, of Paris, Maine, by whom he had five children, one of whom is deceased. His wife died April 24, 1908, and on June 28, 1909, he was again married to Marie A. Luce, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lawrence Joseph Reed, a well-known contractor of Chicago, is a native of this city, where he was reared, educated and where he has passed practically his entire life. He was born on October 7, 1866, a son of William and Annie (Conway) Reed. He received his schooling at St. Patrick's Academy, and in March, 1879, started out in life for himself as a cash boy in the retail dry goods store of Field, Leiter & Company. In September of the year following he began clerking in the office of the Chicago & Eastern Indiana Railroad



company, but since 1889 he has been engaged in the paving contracting business almost exclusively. Mr. Reed is treasurer and director of the R. F. Conway Company, contractors for asphalt paving, and also occupies a similar position for the International Asphalt company, dealers in asphalt, and is a director of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt company, importers and refiners, with a refinery at Tremley Point, N. J. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country and Chicago Yacht clubs, and has his office in the Chamber of Commerce building. To his marriage with Miss Helena J. Quirk, solemnized at Chicago, June 28, 1893, five children have been born, named Richard J., Lawrence C., Mildred, Constance and Muriel. The family home is at 3146 Washington boulevard.

Dr. Joseph Damiani, son of Pietro and Grace (Borrello) Damiani, was born January 25, 1873, in the city of Termini, Sicily, where his father was engaged in the restaurant and hotel business and as contractor. The elder Damiani was a man of note in Termini, having had charge of the street lightning system there. His wife died in 1875 after having borne her husband three children: Rosina, Ignazia and Joseph. In 1893 Mr. Damiani retired from active life and coming to America to visit the World's Fair, has since made Chicago his home and is now seventy-one years old.

The immediate subject of this sketch, Dr. Joseph Damiani, was educated in the public grammar schools and the technical schools of his native country. When seventeen years old (1890) he came to America, and securing temporary employment, also attended private night schools in order to better equip himself for American citizenship. Having decided to become a physician, he began the study of that profession, supporting himself by working at various employments which he could secure, and in this way attended college, graduating in 1900. He began practicing his profession at 174 North Halsted street, later locating at Milwaukee avenue and Green street, and finally at his present location, 904 Grand avenue. Dr. Damiani has accepted every opportunity of improving himself in his profession, and he has succeeded in building up a successful and increasing practice. In 1903 he completed a special course in electro-therapeutics, and in 1904 one of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Damiani is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Unione Sicilani, the largest Italian society in Chicago, and in 1909 was president of the White Hand Society. June 30, 1903, he married Josephine Samuelson, of Chicago, and with his wife and two daughters, Grace Esther and Eleanor Santilia, resides at 627 Arlington Place.

Albert Mussey Johnson, one of the well-known men of Chicago, identified with life insurance, was born May 31, 1872, at Oberlin, Ohio, receiving his earlier education in the public schools and the renowned college of that place. He subsequently entered Cornell Uni-

versity, from which he was graduated in 1895. He began his business career as station agent for the Arkansas Midland Railroad company in 1888. After completing his education he was secretary and manager of the Mussey Stone Company, of Elyria, Ohio. He was next interested in the lead and zinc mines of Joplin, Mo., for one year, succeeding which he served as vice-president of the Arkansas Midland Railroad company, and president of the Oberlin Gas & Electric company, one year each. In 1902 he became largely interested in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. After serving for a few years as vice-president and treasurer, he was elected president in 1906, and has held that office since. He is also president of the North American Cold Storage company, and the National Life Building company, and is a director of the Broadway Savings & Trust company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a director of the Columbus Safe Deposit company, of Chicago. In religion Mr. Johnson is a Congregationalist; in politics a Republican. November 19, 1896, at Oakland, Cal., he married Miss Bessie Morris Penniman and their home is at 2835 Sheridan Road.

George Mortimer Davis, for many years a resident of Chicago and one of the first to settle in Austin, was a man who accomplished things and who was a credit to the community in which he lived. He was born August 25, 1844, at Eaton, N. Y., his parents being Richard M. and Rowena (Wells) Davis. Nathaniel and Sophronia (Johnson) Davis were his grandparents. His boyhood days were passed in his native city and when fifteen years old he began learning the machinist's trade. Two years later he secured employment in a gun factory at Binghamton, N. Y., which concern had large contracts for furnishing firearms for the government. Succeeding this he worked in gun factories at Watertown and Illion, N. Y., then, after six months spent at Oil City, Penn., came to Chicago in 1866. He here began the manufacture of steam gauges and was ever afterwards identified with this work. His prosperity was substantial, of steady growth and in no small measure was attributable to many ingenious and important inventions devised by him. He was the originator of the automatic air valve on steam radiators for the use of steam-heated buildings, an automatic steam regulator for reducing steam pressure for heating purposes and many other inventions and appliances for the public good. In 1870 he established his factory at Chicago. In 1894 he also became the owner of the Cicero Light, Heat & Power Co. plant. He became connected with other commercial enterprises and founded the Davis Regulator company. December 31, 1867, he married Miss Henrietta Dales, daughter of Dr. Ira and Frances (Coit) Dales and granddaughter of John and Sarah (Calvin) Dales, Sarah Dales being a cousin of Alexander Hamilton. To this marriage two sons have been born: Walter Edgar and George Coit. Mr. Davis was active in public matters and for twelve years was a member of the board of education prior to the annexation of

Austin to Chicago. His life was a clean, wholesome one, devoid of ostentation, but filled with many acts of kindness and charity. He was a Republican, an Odd Fellow, served as president of the Oaks club of Austin and was an attendant of the Presbyterian church. While on a trip south in 1908 he was stricken down with paralysis at Morrell, Texas, and on November 18, died. Such, in brief, was the career of a man who did much for the good of the public. His career is well worthy the emulations of the younger generations.

The following poem by Mrs. Frances Page was written in memory of George M. Davis:

Sleep, veteran, sleep,  
Who sows for others to reap,  
Has earned at day's soft close,  
This most sublime repose:—  
Sleep, veteran, sleep.

Sleep, veteran, sleep,  
Humanity will keep  
The memory of thy noble deeds,  
Thy ministry to human needs;  
Sleep, veteran, sleep.

Sleep, veteran, sleep,  
Ah, who would idly weep,  
Or o'er the heavenly fiat grieve,  
When souls like these get their reprieve;  
Sleep, veteran, sleep.

Sleep, veteran, sleep,  
This rest of thine how deep,  
But may thy kindly mantle fall,  
Like a rich blessing o'er us all;  
Sleep, veteran, sleep.

Leander Devine Condee, attorney at law, was born in Athens county, Ohio, September 26, 1847, and is a son of Henry M. and Jane (Rickey) Condee. The father, a farmer by occupation, saw active service in the Union army during the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry regiment as lieutenant of Company M. He is still alive at the age of eighty-five years.

In 1854 the family moved from Ohio to Coles county, Ill., and there Leander D. received his primary education. Later he attended Saint Paul's academy at Kankakee, Ill., and still later the University of Michigan, from the law department of which he was graduated in 1868 with degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in Butler, Bates county, Mo., and thus continued for six years. In 1873 he came to Chicago and the following year became a member of the law firm of Richmond & Condee which continued in active practice until 1876 when it was dissolved and the new firm of Condee & Bliss was formed. A little later the firm of Condee & Rose was formed and finally that of Condee & Condee, of which he is senior partner. They are now engaged in



general practice. He was elected attorney for the village of Hyde Park in 1879, in which capacity he served for four years. Since attaining his majority he had taken great interest in political and other public affairs and continued the same after coming to Chicago. He was elected to the state senate in 1880. As a member of that body he was active in shaping legislation. He was nominated for judge of the superior court in 1892, but suffered defeat with the rest of his party. Again in 1904 he received the nomination for judge of the circuit court, but again suffered defeat with his ticket. He is a member of the Union League and Kenwood clubs and is a Knight Templar Mason. He is married and resides with his family at 4552 Woodlawn avenue. His offices are at 107 Dearborn street.

Clarence Myron Converse, now president of the Chicago Heater & Supply company, at 56-58 Dearborn street, was born at Rindge, N. H., November 19, 1854, and is a son of Ebenezer H. and Sarah (Darling) Converse. He was educated in the common schools, the grammar schools and in due time entered Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., from which he was graduated with credit. Upon leaving school he became an apprentice to the plumbing and heating trade, and upon its completion engaged in that business on his own account at Fitchburg and Gardner, Mass. In 1884 he sold his interests and came to Chicago where he joined the firm of Spear & Converse, with store at 86 Lake street. After five years of successful operation he embarked in the manufacture of radiators and heaters and established a plant known as the Model Radiator company, at Elwood, Ind., and another, the Columbia Radiator company, at Benton Harbor, Mich. In August, 1901, he organized the Chicago Heater Supply company, of which organization he became president and thus officiates at the present time. He is also president of the Chicago Teaming company. He is a director of the Chicago Missionary Society and was one of the superintendents of Armour Mission for several years. He has been actively identified with church and mission work for the past twenty years. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Plymouth church, also of the Hamilton, Congregational and Illinois Athletic clubs. In February, 1907, he married Irene Grace Anthony and their home is at 3108 Grand boulevard. Ebenezer H. Converse, his father, was a lumberman, and was captain of Company K Sixth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. He had two brothers, Captain O. I., who served with credit in the state legislature of New Hampshire, afterwards serving in the Civil war, and the remainder of his life in the United States army, and Morton E., who served in both branches of the state legislature of Massachusetts, and is the owner of the largest wooden toy factory in the world, located at Winchendon, Mass. One of his sisters, Mrs. Sarah Antoinette (Converse) Spear, was prominent as a member of the Chicago Woman's club and in philanthropic work.

Samuel M. Hastings, manufacturer, is a native of Reimersburg, Penn., his birth occurring August 14, 1860, a son of Eli and Rachel (Kerr) Hastings. His parents came to Illinois when he was yet a child and his early years were passed at Gardner, subsequently going to Braidwood, Ill., where he began his business career as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1879 he embarked in the retail dry goods business in Braidwood, but in 1884 moved to Streator, Ill., where he continued the same occupation. He traveled extensively throughout Europe, but returning to America located in Chicago, and for a time was engaged in the contracting business. In 1893, under the firm name of Mills & Hastings, he embarked in the manufacture of scales, continuing thus until 1899 when the business was incorporated under the name of the Moneyweight Scale company of which he is secretary and treasurer. Aside from this Mr. Hastings has been active in other lines of business, particularly as identified with scale manufacturing. He is president of the Computing Company, of Dayton, Ohio; vice-president of the Computing Scale company, limited, of Canada; treasurer of the Computing Scale Company of America; president of the Moneyweight Scale Company, of Europe, and is a director of the W. F. Stimpson company, of Detroit, Mich.; the Stimpson Computing Scale company, of Elkhart, Ind., and the Acorn Brass Manufacturing company, of Chicago. In politics Mr. Hastings is a Republican. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Chicago Athletic, Owentsia clubs and the Exmoor club, of Highland Park. At Braidwood, Ill., he married Miss Jeanette Rankin, and their home is at Highland Park.

Harry J. Farnham, of the real estate firm of Farnham, Willoughby & Company, was born May 14, 1875, at Milwaukee, Wis., a son of E. W. and Emma J. (Dykins) Farnham. The removal of his parents to Chicago when he was a boy led to his acquiring his early education in the grammar and high schools of this city which he later supplemented with a business course. At the age of sixteen years he entered the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Company where he remained one year. In November, 1892, he joined the firm of Aldis, Aldis & Northcote, continuing with this firm until January, 1899. For about a year following this he was manager of the renting department of Henry A. Knott & Company, and since December 1, 1899, has been a member of the firm of Farnham, Willoughby & Company which he founded. The business of the firm is chiefly devoted to real estate transactions in the business district and the management of business property. Mr. Farnham is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Building Managers' Association.

September 3, 1907, at Chicago, Mr. Farnham married Miss Alice S. Dickinson and they have one daughter, named Ursula Mae. In politics Mr. Farnham is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree and Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.



He is also a member of the National Union, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Union League, Hamilton, Edgewater Country and Edgewater Golf clubs.

Dr. Benjamin A. McBurney, well-known surgeon of Chicago, is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and was born July 6, 1872, a son of William and Rachael (Ride) McBurney. The parents were reared and educated in Mercer, Penn., but later removed to Sandy Lake, same state, where the father engaged in the jewelry business and is thus occupied at the present time. To him and wife three children were born, as follows: Harry (deceased in 1889), Dr. Benjamin A. and Florence, aged twelve years.

Dr. Benjamin A. McBurney received his earlier education in the public schools of Sandy Lake, Penn., subsequently taking a course in and graduating from the Grove City college in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then came to Chicago and entered the Homeopathic college from which he was graduated in 1896. He served an interneship at the Chicago Homeopathic college and the Garfield sanitarium, also a year and a half in the Cook County hospital. Since 1899 he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession at Austin and his clientele has grown large and lucrative. Since 1899 he has served as attending surgeon on the staff of the Cook County hospital, also in the same capacity at the Chicago Homeopathic and Hahnemann hospitals. Since 1905 he has been lecturer and surgical demonstrator at Hahnemann hospital. For several years Dr. McBurney has been specializing in surgery and has written several articles on medical surgery for medical magazines. He was at one time honored by being offered the chair of surgery of the Iowa State university but declined by reason of broader fields in Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago and State Homeopathic Medical societies and the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was one of the organizers and the first president of the western branch of the Chicago Homeopathic Society. He is also identified with the Masonic order, the Oaks' Club of Austin, the Westward Ho Golf club and the Austin Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is independent. September 5, 1899, he married Miss Kittie Howe, of Chicago, and they with their three children, George Howe, Catherine and Benjamin, Jr., reside at 247 N. Park avenue, Austin Station, Chicago.

Charles La Tour Furey was born in New York on August 19, 1860, a son of Edward F. and Mary E. (La Tour) Furey. Of excellent parentage and ancestry, the subject of this review came upon the stage of earthly action at an eventful and auspicious time. Edward F. Furey was an officer in the regular army and served with credit in the Mexican and Civil wars, and his father, the grandfather of Charles, served in the War of 1812 under Commodore Perry. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was an early settler of South Carolina where he assisted the colonies



during the Revolution. For a time he was stationed in New York where he was wounded and out of service for a short time. He then joined with Col. Henry Jackson in the organization of the Sixteenth Colonial Massachusetts Volunteers. He served with distinction and after the war married and settled in New York City at the corner of Wall and Broad streets the present site of the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. There he became one of the prominent land owners and business men of the metropolis. At his house the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained upon his visit to this country about the year 1825. Lafayette's second daughter married his nephew.

Charles La Tour Furey, the subject of this review, was educated in the city of New York, finishing at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Early in life he went to Colorado and for a time worked as a teamster and day laborer on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad; later he prospected for valuable minerals and mined in Summit and Lake counties, Colorado, continuing thus for about three years. He afterward engaged in wholesale merchandising in Denver. His business career was very active and led him into banking as well as other pursuits. In recent years he served as receiver of several Chicago banks and filled other important positions with fidelity and credit. He was president of the Marquette club. Such a position required wide information on public affairs, a thorough knowledge of modern business relations and conditions and the acquaintance of leaders of thought and action. Mr. Furey was a member of the Union League, Midlothian Country, South Shore Country, Chicago Automobile clubs and the Lawyers' club of New York City. He was president of the Women's and Children's Convalescent Home, of Chicago.

Judging Mr. Furey by his accomplishments against great odds and obstacles he was gifted with qualities that would have carried him to the mountain top of any pursuit in life. He was stockholder in several of the Chicago banks and director in one of the city's largest manufacturing plants and vice-president of the American Guaranty company. In politics Mr. Furey was a Republican. In 1889, while in Denver, he married Caroline Rebecca Smith and they have one daughter, Caroline La Tour Furey, born in 1890. The family resides at 135 Lincoln Park boulevard. His death was a public loss at a time when the future was golden with hope and promise. He passed away on November 29, 1908, and now sleeps his last sleep in Rosehill cemetery.

Patrick J. Boland was born on Easter Sunday, 1868, and is a son of John and Anna (Conley) Boland, both of County Monihan, North Ireland, where the father was engaged in farming. The mother died in 1889 and the father in 1894. To them were born fourteen children, of whom the following located in the United States: Mary, Rose, Charles, Patrick J., Hugh and John.

Patrick J. was educated in the national schools of Ireland and in 1882 came to Chicago and for ten years was in the employ of the street car companies. In 1893 he established a livery barn at 4021-23 West Madison street and a little later engaged in undertaking. He now owns another livery and sale stable at 4204-06 West Madison street which he established in 1904. He now has the largest and best equipped undertaking establishment of the West Side. He is a member of the following organizations: Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Hibernians, Royal Arcanum, North American Union, Maccabees and Knight and Ladies of Securities. In 1892 he married Elizabeth McArdle, of County Monihan, Ireland, and they have the following children: Frank, Mary, Bessie, Margaret, Ellen and John. The family resides at 4047 Washington boulevard.

Herman J. Troch was born in Chicago, May 5, 1875, and is a son of William and Ida (Knuth) Troch, natives of Germany. The father when but two years old came to the United States with his father, Carl, and was educated in the public schools. Here, early in life, he learned the harness maker's trade and in 1873 engaged in that profession on Milwaukee avenue, near Western avenue. William Troch died May 19, 1894.

Herman J. was educated in the public schools and at the age of fourteen years began business as an errand boy, later becoming a messenger boy for the Chicago Telephone company. For five years he was connected with Charles P. Riehl in the real estate business, having charge of the renting department. He was then for about one year associated with W. M. Merrigold & Company at 152 La Salle street and still later with the Smith-Premier Typewriter company, beginning with the latter as shipping clerk in 1897 and continued until 1902, doing their drayage and teaming. In 1903 he established the coal, grain, hay, feed and general teaming business at 2088 Milwaukee avenue and also located an office at 2947-49 Milwaukee avenue. Since 1905 he has had the contract for sprinkling the streets north of North avenue and west of the river. He is a strong Republican and a member of the Ward organization of that party. He is a member of the North American Union, Looper's Business Men's club, and resides at 2088 Milwaukee avenue. On May 28, 1902, he married Adelaide Verden, of Chicago, and they have one child, Robert, aged four years.

Hans Blase, son of John and Maggie (Seivert) Blase, was born February 14, 1872. The parents were natives of Holstein, Germany, where the father followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1881 he came to Chicago and for fifteen years engaged in the lumber, sash and door business. Later he went into the cement business at 3865 Milwaukee avenue. In 1898 he retired in favor of his son, Hans. Mr. Blase was a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church. To him and wife were born four children as follows: Hans, George, a painting contractor; Maggie (now Mrs. Jacob Henyel), and Katie (now Mrs. Marcus Runge). All are still living.



The subject of this review acquired his early education in the public schools of Chicago. For a time he engaged in gardening and farming, later, with Mr. Runge, establishing the cement firm of Blase & Runge. In 1902 he bought out his partner's interest and continued alone. Mr. Blase also has building and real estate interests in Irving Park and in 1908 the firm of Hans Blase & Co. was incorporated with Mr. Blase, president; Henry J. Seivert, secretary and treasurer, and Christian Colsen, superintendent. July 15, 1893, Mr. Blase was united in marriage with Carrie Richter, of Chicago, and to them were born Annie, Maggie, Carrie, Esther, John and Walter. He has been active in local politics, serving as alderman from the twenty-seventh ward during the years 1906-7. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal League, Graylan club and several German orders. Mr. Blase and family reside at 4515 Milwaukee avenue.

Dr. Thomas J. Conley was born March 4, 1859, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Diamond) Conley, natives of Galway, Ireland. The parents, realizing the advantages to be had in America, came here in 1849, settling in Whitewater, Wis., where they engaged in farming. Here both father and mother died, the former in 1886 at the age of seventy-two years and the latter in 1891. To them were born the following children: Dr. P. H. (deceased), who was professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and on the advisory staff of the Cook County hospital; Dr. Martin J., dentist, 103 State street, Chicago; Thomas J.; J. F., Mayor of Cazenovia, Wis.; Dr. Sarah, wife of Dr. R. J. O'Connell; Dr. Catherine, wife of Ed Corcoran; Mary and Margaret.

The subject of this memoir received his early education in the public and high schools of Richland Center, Wis., later taking a course at Rush Medical college, from which he was graduated in 1885. Dr. Conley has served as associate physician in the Cook County Insane Asylum, 1885-6; medical superintendent of Cook County Infirmary, 1886; surgeon in Cook County hospital, 1889-1894; physician to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for the last twenty years; surgeon West Side hospital, and professor of surgery at the Illinois Post Graduate school since 1907. He was one of the twenty-five prominent physicians and surgeons appointed on the consulting staff of the Cook County hospital for the term 1905-11, and is identified with the Chicago and American Medical societies. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. December 19, 1906, he was united in marriage with Laura Sexauer, of Chicago, and to their union were born Thomas J. and Catherine. The doctor and family reside on Humboldt boulevard and his offices are at 100 State street, Chicago.

Frederick E. Krause, son of Carl and Barbara (Marquart) Krause, was born July 7, 1857. The parents were natives of Germany, the father coming from Leipsic, Saxony, and the mother



Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1851 the family immigrated to America, locating at Cresline, Crawford county, Ohio, where Mr. Krause followed contracting until his death in April, 1866. His widow survived him until 1891.

The education of Frederick E. Krause was secured in the public schools of Cresline, Ohio, and early in life he worked as a railroad laborer and farm hand. When twenty-three years old he established a butter and egg business at Lowdonville, Ohio, but after two years sold out and went into the dry goods business. He later disposed of these interests and in 1883 became the editor and proprietor of the *Chicago Timer*, at Chicago Junction, Ohio. In 1886 he sold out there and came to Chicago where for five years he worked as salesman for Armour & Co. His first real estate venture was at Ashland avenue and Forty-second street, where he stayed one year, then moving down town to 236 La Salle street and engaging in the general real estate business until 1896. About this time he became connected with the police force, but in 1901 he again engaged in the general real estate business, locating at 3349 Ogden avenue and where he still continues. He married Lillie Castell, of Nashville, Ohio, December 15, 1881, and to them were born two sons, Clarence J. and Carl R. (deceased). Mr. Krause is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Schiller club and Hermannison German Society. The family residence is at 5327 Washington avenue.

Dr. Edward M. Holmes was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 27, 1876, and is the son of Michael J. and Mary (O'Shea) Holmes. The mother was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and the father of County Cork. The family came to America in 1872 and after traveling through the state of New York, located for a time at Brooklyn and at Buffalo, where the father followed his trade of tailoring. In 1880 he was accidentally drowned in the Erie canal, having become, at the time of his death, very successful and well known.

In 1882 Dr. Edward M. Holmes came with his sister, Catherine, to Chicago, where he was educated in the parochial schools and in Lewis Institute. He then entered the Illinois Medical college from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1903. He served an internship of a year and a half in St. Elizabeth's hospital and then took up his residence and began the practice of his profession at 3726 Ogden avenue. Dr. Holmes is identified with the Chicago, Illinois and American Medical societies, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is independent in politics. June 7, 1903, he was united in marriage with Sadie Clohsey, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Ruth.

Josef Tuma, prominent Chicago Bohemian banker, was born in Bohemia, July 21, 1868, the son of Vaclar and Anna Bares (Wen-caseans) Tuma. The father served in the cavalry of the Austrian army during the Prussian and Austrian war and was wounded during this campaign. Both he and wife are yet living on a farm in

Bohemia, he sixty-eight and she sixty-six years of age, and to them were born four children: Anna, Marie, Frances and Josef.

The latter was educated in the Gymnasium at Prague and afterwards taught school in the capital city. He was the first tutor of Emma Destinn, now a noted soprano grand opera singer. In 1893 he came to Chicago to see the World's Columbian Exposition, and after spending two months here, decided to make it his home. He accepted a position as teacher in the Bohemian school at 400 West Eighteenth street, and remained here three years, studying English in the meantime and taking an evening course in the Metropolitan Business college. He then gave up one year to study of banking, bookkeeping, etc., then being employed by the Union Trust bank as clearing house clerk, later as bookkeeper and finally, from 1903-8, as manager of the transit and collecting department. September 1, 1908, Mr. Tuma resigned this position to establish a private bank at 4013 West Twelfth street, styled the Tuma Savings bank, and doing a general line of banking. His building is 28x95 feet and is two-stories high. In politics he is a Republican nationally, but independent locally. He is a member of the National and North American unions, Fraternal Tribune, Bohemian Turner club, C. S. P. S., the Bankers' Association of the State of Illinois and the Chicago Chapter of the American Bankers' Institute. Mr. Tuma married, in 1887, Emily Radesinsky, of Bohemia, and they, with their one daughter, Emily, a graduate of the Chicago University, reside at 4013 West Twelfth street.

Robert C. Barr was born February 4, 1855, and is a son of James and Jane (Scott) Barr, natives of Glasgow, Scotland. They came to the United States in 1859 and located first at Kenosha, Wis. The father before coming to America was engaged in the hat business. The year after his arrival in this country, while traveling in the south, he took sick with yellow fever and died in 1860 at the age of thirty-one years. His widow lived to be seventy-two years old. He was a member of the Masonic order. To them the following five sons were born: James, Charles, of Kenosha; Robert C., Peter and John, of Chicago.

Robert C. was educated in the public schools of Kenosha and at the age of eighteen years began learning the moulding trade serving an apprenticeship of four years at Kenosha and Racine. He then for a time traveled and worked at his trade, but in 1878 came to Chicago and a little later went to Plano and here worked as moulder in the Deering factory until 1881 and later in Chicago. In 1882 he joined the McCormick Harvester company, continuing with them until 1886. That year during the moulder's strike, while secretary of the union, he was mainly instrumental in securing a good settlement for the strikers. Then until 1893 he worked at various places, but at the latter date, in partnership with Richard Cleveland, bought out the "Big Four Foundry Company" at 30-40 East Erie street. They



did a large general jobbing business until 1905, at which date, Mr. Cleveland having died, Mr. Barr formed a partnership with Charles Kellerman, and they are doing a large business. Mr. Barr is a member of the Masonic order, A. A. O. N. M. S. and of the Republican Boosters' club. He is active in politics. On May 11, 1879, he married Annie Cotter, of Kenosha, and they have one son, Charles, who is foreman in his father's shops. The family resides at 3848 Perry street.

J. Charles Stamm, M. D., was born February 2, 1868, and is a son of Andreas and Helena (Fiele) Stamm, who were natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. They came to Chicago in 1864 and located at 203 Blue Island avenue, where the father embarked in the drug business, having previously followed the same occupation in the old country. He had prepared himself as a pharmacist at the University at Heidelberg. At the time of his death in 1895 at the age of fifty-eight years, he had been in the drug business at the above stand for thirty-one years. His store was a land-mark in that vicinity. His residence was at 99 McAllister Place. He was a Republican and lived an honorable and useful life. The business is still conducted by his widow. In 1902 the store was moved to the corner of Twelfth and Fortieth avenue with the daughter, Lena, in charge. Their children were as follows: Dr. J. Charles, William (died in 1903), Lena, Louis (died in 1903) and Anna, now Mrs. Dr. E. R. Moras.

Dr. J. Charles was educated in St. Ignatius college and Rush Medical college, graduating from the latter with the class of 1889. He began a general practice at 203 Blue Island avenue, but in 1902 located at Fortieth avenue and Twelfth streets, with residence at 1311 Springfield avenue. His success attests his skill. He is a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Medical societies and of the Catholic Foresters, Maccabees and Knights of Columbus. On October 16, 1901, he married Jennie McCue, of Chicago, and their children are Ruth, J. Charles, Jr.; Ogden, Mary and Josephine, the latter two being deceased.

Michael Schiavone was born in 1887 and is a son of Pasquale and Carmela (Romano) Schiavone, who were natives of Laurenzana of the Province of Potenza, Italy. The father, who was a gunsmith by trade, came to the United States in 1890, had then but three dollars, and first began working for the American Cutlery company. He made good wages, saved the same and at the end of one year engaged in the jewelry business with headquarters at Chicago. He was both firm and salesman and for two years sold jewelry in the Italian colonies of the principal cities of the United States. In 1892 he located his family in this city and the following year established an office at 77 Ewing street, selling jewelry and steamship tickets and doing a foreign banking business. In 1906 he located at Taylor and Halsted streets. He has used good judgment and now owns



considerable valuable real estate. He owns property at 466 North Halsted street where he has a branch office. The father and mother are both actively engaged in the business. They have two children, Michael and Angelina.

Michael was educated in the schools of Chicago, having come to this city at the age of five years. He finished with a course at a business college and at the age of ten years began to clerk for his father. When fifteen years old he was able to take charge of the business and is now a partner under the firm name of P. Schiavone & Son. Michael is a member of the Association of Commerce and the Knights of Pythias and resides with his parents at Taylor and Halsted streets.

Frank Biggio was born July 14, 1862, and is a son of Lawrence and Barbara (Angeline) Biggio, both of whom were natives of Genoa, Italy, where the father followed the occupation of farming on land owned by his father. In the spring of 1847, when Lawrence was still young, he came with two of his brothers to the United States and two years later went with the rush to California in the search for gold. He was lucky and managed to gather \$20,000 with which he returned to New York City and opened a combined grocery and liquor store, but in a short time failed and came to Chicago in 1850. Here he engaged in the liquor business at the corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets, continuing there eight years, then at 36 West Madison street for six years, after which he visited his old home in Italy. In 1866 he located where the business is now carried on under the management of his sons—the old Western Hotel site. The Biggio family was the fifth of that nativity to settle in Chicago. In connection with his liquor business Mr. Biggio conducted a cafe. He lived to the great age of eighty-six years, dying in 1888. The mother died in 1893, aged sixty-eight years. Their children were Joseph, Anthony, Mary (deceased), Frank and John.

Of this family Frank was educated in the public schools of Chicago and engaged in the same business as his father. Upon the death of the latter his business was assumed and continued by the sons. They opened another store at Polk and Lincoln streets, also one at 18 North Wells street. Frank and Anthony are yet unmarried and have conducted the business at their present location to good advantage since the passing away of the father.

Gaetano S. De Stefano was born in Cairano, Province of Avellino, Italy, May 8, 1859, and is a son of Angelo and Maria Giuseppa De Stefano. The father was a successful lawyer, and during the revolution and war for the independence of Italy, 1859-61, was captain of militia at Cairano, and continued to hold that position until 1867. The father died in 1892 at the age of eighty-nine years, and the mother in 1893 at the age of sixty-six years. Their children were: Gaetano, Giuseppe, Nicola, Maria, Serafina and Anna.

Gaetano was educated in the public schools of Cairano and at S.

Andrea seminary, and before completing his studies was placed on a farm owned by his father, where he remained six years. In 1883 he came to the United States, and for six months worked as clerk in an Italian bank at New York, and then moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he established a steamship agency, foreign exchange banking and employment agency in partnership with Dr. P. Pasini. Two years afterward and for several consecutive years he engaged in contracting for railroad grading, construction, and other public improvements in Canada and the United States, making his home in Chicago since 1891. Since 1900 he has been located at 374 South Clark street, and has established a general banking and foreign exchange business, representing all steamship lines doing the Mediterranean service, and conducting also a large employment office.

He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

To his marriage the following children were born: Angelo, Frank, Victor and Josephine. The family resides at 1817 South Clifton Park avenue.

Vincent Formusa, a successful business man of Chicago, was born February 23, 1864, and is a son of Pietro and Teresa (Catalano) Formusa, of Termini, Imerese, Province of Palermo, Sicily. The father when a young man learned the jewelry business which he followed for a period of about fifty years. He died September 29, 1888, aged seventy years. His widow died March 12, 1908, being seventy-eight years of age. They were the parents of the following children: Salvatore, Antonino, Vincent, Rev. Joseph, of the Italian church in Bagheria; Joseppa and Lucia, all of whom reside in Termini, except Rev. Joseph and Vincent. Lucia died December 6, 1900.

Vincent spent five years of his youth in the public schools and then entered a technical school where for three years he studied mechanics. At the age of fifteen years he began learning watch-making and music, and having mastered the former, followed the same in Termini for thirteen years. In 1892 he came to Chicago and was employed at his trade for a short time, but he opened business on his own account as a watch maker, jeweler and commission merchant. For three years he was located at 75 Grand avenue, near Milwaukee avenue, engaged in importing olive oil, macaroni, etc., on commission and doing a profitable business. In 1895 he began an independent business along the same line, but two years later went to Italy and was there married on June 12, 1898, to Grazia Formusa, of Termini, Italy. Upon his return to the United States in 1898 he located at his present address, 710 Grand avenue, and ever since has done a large business. He now owns a three-story brick building, 22x68 feet, consisting of one storeroom and three flats. He makes a specialty of importing olive oils of the name Pietro E. Vincenzo Formusa, macaroni and other staple Italian products. In connection with this line he conducts a

jewelry store and a steamship and foreign exchange agency. He and his wife carry insurance policies in the New York Life and the Prudential Insurance companies, respectively. He is a member of the Frinacria Benevolent Association, Italian Chamber of Commerce, Italian Steamship Agents' Society, honorary member of the Imera Benevolent Association and other organizations. He and wife have had four children, three of whom are living—Teresa, Pietro and Giuseppe. They reside at 710 Grand avenue.

John M. Kott, the present postmaster and village clerk of Orland, was born in Bremen township, Cook county, June 11, 1866. His parents, William and Anna (Stoehr) Kott, were natives of Muehlhausen, Province of Saxony, Germany, the father's birth occurring May 15, 1825, and the mother's June 11, 1836. They both came to the United States in 1844 and located in Bremen township, Cook county. There they became acquainted and on November 28, 1854, were united in marriage. Soon afterward they bought a tract of land in the same township where they made their home until February, 1884, when they moved to Orland and engaged in merchandising, continuing until 1896. The father was then succeeded by his son, John M., the subject of this sketch, who has continued the business with success ever since. The father died on January 3, 1905, but the mother still survives and resides at Orland. William Kott was an industrious and successful farmer and took an active part in the upbuilding of the township, in the education of youth, in the advancement of morals and in the prosperity of the township. He has served as assessor and also as supervisor. He was much interested in politics in which he took an active and prominent part. He and his family were members of the German Evangelical church. William and wife were the parents of six children as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Horn, of Orland; Henry C., a resident of Orland; Anna, wife of August Witt, of Orland; Magdalena, wife of Fred Dreisherf, of Hammond, Ind.; Matilda, who died in infancy, and John M., named above. The latter was educated in the district schools and at the age of sixteen years accepted a clerkship in the store of C. Andres, of Tinley Park. Later he worked in the store of Henry Vogt, of the same village, but finally came to Orland and clerked a while for his father. In January, 1896, he succeeded his father in business and has continued the same occupation ever since. In 1889 he was elected clerk of Orland township, serving with credit for four years. In 1892 he was elected clerk of the village of Orland and has thus served ever since to the satisfaction of the citizens. On March 22, 1896, Mr. Kott married in Orland, Bertha Kramer, who was born in Chicago, July 26, 1875, and was brought to Orland by her parents when about five years old. Her father was Philip Kramer, a native of Germany, born about 1850, and came to America when about sixteen years old. He settled first in Chicago and there worked in stores for several years. While thus engaged



he married Christina Kloss, a native of Will county, born in Mokena in 1858. In 1881 the Kramers moved to Orland, where the husband and father engaged in the lumber and coal business and at the same time kept hotel. He continued thus occupied until his death February 17, 1900. His widow still survives. They were the parents of five children, three of whom died in infancy. The other two are Bertha, wife of the subject, and Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Wagner. To Mr. Kott and wife have been born six children as follows: John P., Luella E., Wellington J., Earl C., Edwin H. and Harlow A. Mr. Kott is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Orland Camp No. 4951, of which he has been clerk since its organization. He and family are members of the Evangelical German church. They are well known and have the respect of everybody.

Norman Powell, one of the early settlers of Cook county, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., March 24, 1829, and is the son of Melancthon A. and Clarendia A. (Treat) Powell. The parents moved from New York to Cook county in 1837, coming overland, of course, by team and requiring about six weeks to make the trip. They settled in Palos township and there subsequently bought land and continued to live until death. Melancthon A. Powell was one of the first supervisors also school treasurer for more than thirty years and was the first postmaster in the township. To him and wife were born eight children as follows: Helen (deceased), Amelia (deceased), John (deceased), Nancy, the widow of Lewis Windenburgh, resides at Lemont, Iowa; Julius and Julia, twins, the latter deceased, and the former residing at Adrian, Mich.; Hannah, wife of John Bush, of Orland, and Norman, named above. The latter was brought to this county when about eight years old and here he has ever since resided. When a young man he learned the blacksmithing trade and followed the same for several years. At the same time he was engaged in farming. In 1857 in Palos township he married Mary Anderson, a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., the daughter of William and Polly Anderson. Mr. Powell continued to reside in Palos township until about 1895 when he moved to Orland which is his present residence. To him and wife two children have been born as follows: Edwin M., who resides in Palos township, and Frank, who resides in Chicago. Mr. Powell has been prominent in the communities where he has resided. He held the office of supervisor of Palos township and trustee of Orland village and is regarded as one of the most reliable, substantial and honorable citizens of this portion of the county.

Benjamin F. Sayers, one of the highly respected citizens of Orland township, Cook county, Ill., was born in Will county, Ill., August 29, 1851, the son of John and Harriet (Goddard) Sayers. Benjamin F. was reared on a farm and has always followed that vocation. He received his education in much the same way as other boys of those times, in the public schools of the neighborhood. Feb-

ruary 17, 1875, he was united in marriage with Ellen Cooper, of Orland township, Cook county. She was born November 5, 1853, the daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Hewson) Cooper. Soon after his marriage Mr. Sayers settled on the same farm as that on which he now resides, and he has made this place his home ever since. To him and wife were born the following six children: Edwin C., of Howard county, Iowa; Frank B., of Orland township, Cook county; Hattie E. (deceased), Gilbert A., now residing at home with his parents; John T., at home with parents, and Jessie M., also at home. Mr. Sayers and family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church, he having served as trustee in same for some time. He is a Republican in his political views, and although not an office seeker, has served creditably as school director and drainage commissioner. The family is among the highly respected ones of Cook county.

Edgar H. Cooper was born on the farm where he now resides—section 16, Orland township—August 13, 1864. He was reared as a farmer and has always followed that occupation. He received a common school education, and on March 20, 1888, married Lydia Holstein, who is a native of Cook county, born in 1869, her parents being Charles E. and Catherine (Moeller) Holstein, both natives of Germany and early settlers of Cook county. To Edgar H. and wife the following children have been born: Arthur O., born 1888, died 1889; Lydia E., born 1890, died 1894; Charles H. and Thomas E., twins, born 1893; Harvey I., born 1897; Pearl F., born 1909. The family is well known and respected by everybody of their acquaintance. The parents of Edgar H. were Thomas and Eleanor (Hewson) Cooper, both natives of Lincolnshire, England. They were married in 1845 and in 1850 came to the United States, locating in Orland township. Both died in 1897 from the effects of injuries received in a runaway accident while out driving. They were the parents of thirteen children as follows: John T., William (deceased), William H. (also deceased), James, Ellen, Elizabeth (deceased), George H., Hannah E. (deceased), Hannah (deceased), Anna E., Edwin, Edgar H. and Willie. Charles E. and Catherine Holstein had the following children: Mary, John, Charles C., Christina (deceased), William C., Christina L. (deceased), Lydia, Leo, Louisa E., Catherine S., Caroline (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Huldah H. and Arthur B. Charles E. Holstein and wife moved to Will County in 1891 and there they still reside. Mr. Holstein was born November 5, 1838, and his wife October 13, 1839. Thomas Cooper was born September 28, 1821, and his wife March 13, 1826.

Albert H. Cooper, who conducts a general store including coal and feed at Alpine, Cook county, and who is at present postmaster of that place, is a native of this township, his birth occurring November 1, 1869. He is a son of John T. and Sarah (Sayers) Cooper and



was reared on his father's farm. He was educated at the common schools and on March 11, 1902, married Hannah Ryan, who died in March, 1905. He was engaged in farming until after his wife's death, and then for awhile worked in a grocery in Chicago, but a year later came to Alpine and embarked in his present business. He has made the same successful and is now prosperous. Soon after coming here he was appointed assistant postmaster and served as such until January, 1909, when he received the appointment as postmaster. On December 19, 1908, Mr. Cooper married Anna Pease, a native of Will county and the daughter of Orville Pease. Mr. Cooper is one of the most prominent and influential citizens and business men in this part of Cook county.

George H. Cooper is a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Hewson) Cooper, a more extensive sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. He was born in Orland township, May 18, 1856, and was reared on his father's farm, securing at the district schools a fair education. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years old and then bought forty acres in this township on which he located and continued his farming operations. On March 24, 1880, he married Fannie Newton, who was born in this township, October 4, 1857, the daughter of James and Ann (Sherman) Newton. Her parents were among the pioneers of the county and were people of eminent respectability. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Cooper located on his forty-acre farm in section 15 and there remained for about two years, when he purchased 120 acres in Will county, moved thereon and resided until 1890, when he returned to Orland township and located on the farm where he now resides, in section 31. At the present time he owns 237 acres—a splendid farm. In addition he owns 181 acres in the same section and there one of his sons resides. He also is the owner of 520 acres in Todd county, Minn. Mr. Cooper deals extensively in stock and makes a specialty of cattle and horses. He is one of the best and most progressive farmers and stock raisers in this portion of the state. To him and wife six children have been born, as follows: Walter, born December 31, 1880, married Lillie Creer and resides in Orland township; Herbert, born July 2, 1883; Gilbert, born September 7, 1885; Fannie, born June 14, 1887, died 1887; Maude, born April 28, 1889; George H., Jr., born September 25, 1894. Mr. Cooper is a Republican in his political views and is interested in party affairs and in all movements calculated to improve his community and the county generally. For six years he has been highway commissioner and has served as school director. He is a member of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture and is superintendent of poultry and forage in that society. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen, Court of Honor and White Cross. He and wife are Methodists in their religious views.

Frederick E. Walther, retired contractor and builder now living



in Palos Park, came with his parents to Chicago in 1863, but before coming here learned the millwright trade in his native land. He there received a fair education in the public schools. Upon his arrival in Chicago he took up the carpenter trade and first worked under his father for two years and then under William Vogt. He continued thus occupied until 1872 when he began contracting and building on his own account and was thus actively and successfully engaged until 1906. At times he did an immense business in Chicago and the surrounding country, employing at different times as many as fifty men. He was one of the best, most reliable and most popular builders in the city, and his reputation for honest operations was second to that of no other builder of Chicago. He retired in 1907 and now lives in a beautiful home in Palos Park. He was born in Prussia, Germany, September 13, 1851, and is a son of Charles and Henrietta (Weiss) Walther, both of whom also were natives of Prussia. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1863, came direct to Chicago and here lived until their respective deaths.

Virgil M. Brand, president of the Brand Brewing Company, is a son of Michael and Philippine (Darmstaetter) Brand, and was born in Blue Island, Cook county, January 16, 1862. The parents settled in Blue Island at an early date and in 1866 located in Chicago.

Their son, Virgil M., was educated in the public schools and in 1878 became office boy in the brewery of Michael Brand & Co. and remained with that concern under different names for twelve years. During the last few years he was acting secretary and treasurer. The second year after the plant was sold to the United States Brewing company, Mr. Brand was elected its president and served as such a short time. In 1898 the Brand Brewing company was reorganized and incorporated with Virgil M. as president; Horace L. Brand, vice-president, and Armin W. Brand, secretary and treasurer. In 1904, in partnership with Philip R. Brand, he bought out the Carl Cooper Brewery and incorporated under the name of Globe Brewing company, with Virgil M. Brand as president. They do a large and profitable business. Mr. Brand is a member of the Illinois Athletic club, Knights of Pythias, Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Numismatic Society and several other organizations. He is public-spirited and awake to the importance of good government.

William A. Birk, president of Birk Brothers Brewing company, was born in Chicago, November 11, 1861, and is a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Welfin) Birk. He received his education in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Business college, and when sixteen years old accepted a position with a Board of Trade firm, but soon afterward was given a position with Wacker & Birk Brewing and Malting company. He remained with this organization for several years and during that time became thoroughly familiar with every branch of the business. In 1891 he became associated with others in organizing and putting into successful operation the Birk

Brothers Brewing company, of which he was elected first president and has occupied that important and responsible position until the present time. He has seen it grow from a small concern to one of the largest, most successful and most profitable companies of its kind in this city. Much of its success is due to his energy, foresight and sound business qualities. He has not confined himself wholly to this company, and is one of the directors of the Metropolitan Trust & Savings bank; secretary of the Northern Malt company; treasurer of F. Bockius Leather company and treasurer of the German hospital, of Chicago. Nor has he neglected the social phase of his character. He is a member of the Masonic order, Chicago Athletic Association, Germania Maennerchor, the South Shore Country and Industrial clubs. On September 21, 1903, he married Rose Britton.

George J. Jaeger, president, treasurer and general manager of the Central Candy company, with plant and offices at 506-8 South Desplaines street, is one of the most successful business men and public-spirited citizens of the city at the present time. He was born in Chicago, July 29, 1873, and is a son of Philip and Victoria (Bolsinger) Jaeger, who were among the pioneers of that city. He was educated in the public schools, the German-American Academy of Chicago and Racine College, Racine, Wis. At the age of eighteen years he was given employment in the wholesale grocery house owned by his father and Christopher Strassheim at South Water and La Salle streets. Here he remained at work for twelve years during which time he advanced from one position to another, finally becoming a member of the firm, Strassheim, Jaeger & Company. In 1904 when this firm sold out to Steele, Wedeles Company, Mr. Jaeger was employed by the latter as superintendent. In 1906 he gave up this position and for a short time was engaged with his father in the meat business. In March, 1908, when the Central Candy company was organized and incorporated Mr. Jaeger became one of its members and was elected to the position he now occupies. They occupy a five-story building with basement, 90x125 feet, and employ an average of 110 people in the manufacture of all kinds of confectionery. Mr. Jaeger is a member of the Germania Maennerchor club and also of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association. On December 15, 1896, he married Minnie Birk, a daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Birk, and they have one child, George J., Jr., born October 8, 1909.

Philip Jaeger, for over half a century one of the active business men of Chicago, was born February 27, 1836, in Holszheims, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, a son of Jacob and Gretchen (Zeisz) Jaeger. He was educated in the public schools of his native country and there learned the butcher's trade. In 1854, when a boy of but eighteen years, he crossed the ocean to the United States, landing at New York City on July 4 of that year. Shortly thereafter he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade, and subsequently



was similarly employed at St. Catherines, Canada. In August, 1856, he came to Chicago, which place has since been his home. He first secured employment with Haas & Powell, and after working for five years with different concerns, embarked in business for himself in 1862 at Blue Island avenue and Polk street. His next location was on Fifth avenue, between Washington and Madison streets, then at the Union Stock Yards and next on Kinzie street, where he was burned out during the great fire of 1871. Following this he conducted a market on Randolph street, then on Jackson street, but in 1887 began business at his present location, Fulton Market, corner of Green and Fulton streets, as a member of the Fulton Market Wholesale Meat company. This is an incorporated company officered by Richard Collins, president; Philip Jaeger, treasurer and Cornelius Quinlan, secretary, and is one of the best known and most prosperous mercantile houses of Chicago. In 1886 Mr. Jaeger embarked in the wholesale grocery business at the corner of South Water and La Salle streets which he conducted about ten years, but his principal occupation through life has been handling meats, at which he has amassed a comfortable fortune. For fifty-four years he has been a resident of Chicago. Coming here at a time when the city was little more than a straggling frontier village, he has seen it grow and develop through fire and panic until it has become one of the greatest cities in the world. To his marriage with Miss Victoria Bolsinger, solemnized December 31, 1859, ten children have been born, the following of whom are yet living: Victoria, Anna, George J., Philip J. and Charles. Mrs. Jaeger died June 21, 1903, a member of the German Evangelical church, as is also Mr. Jaeger.

B. J. Lagona, proprietor of the Kosciuszko Pharmacy, 519 Milwaukee avenue, is a native of the village of Stawiany, Poland, and is a son of John and Josie Lagona. He was reared to manhood in his native country and received a public school education. He early learned the drug business, and in 1892 immigrated to the United States and settled in Chicago where he still resides. In 1901 he embarked in the drug business at 519 Milwaukee avenue, where he has built up a successful trade and become popular. He is a member of the Chicago Druggists' Association, St. Casimir's Society, Svoboda Slovenska and St. John's Canton Polish Roman Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat.

David B. Lyman was born on the island Hilo of the Sandwich group March 27, 1840, his parents being Rev. David B. and Sarah (Joiner) Lyman, who at the time were Christian laborers among the natives there. His youth and early manhood were spent on those islands and his early education was obtained mainly from his parents, both of whom had had a thorough New England training in literature and theology. As a young man he occupied various positions under the government of Hawaii, but when twenty years old came to the United States to finish preparing himself for life's pleasing but



arduous duties. He entered Yale college in 1860 and four years later was graduated therefrom with credit. He then entered Harvard Law school and in two years finished his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. He won one of the two prizes offered for the best legal essays. He then came to Chicago and for two years clerked in a law office, after which he entered into partnership with W. H. Jackson, which association was continued until 1895 and was known as one of the strongest and most reliable at the local bar. From 1895 to 1901 he devoted his whole time to business transacted by the Chicago Title & Trust company, of which he had become president in 1891. Since 1901 he has been a director of the reorganized company. From 1901 to 1906 he was senior member of the law firm of Lyman, Busby & Lyman. In 1906 the firm was reorganized as Lyman, Lyman & O'Connor. Since 1901 the firm has given particular attention to corporation and real estate law. Mr. Lyman has held several important trusts—Pullman Land Association and Grant Land Association, etc. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1891 he became first president of the first church club in this city and for many years he has been a regular delegate to the general conventions of his church. For thirty years he was a member of the LaGrange board of education. He is or has been connected with many other organizations designed to improve human character and society such as the Union League, Chicago, University, Country and Suburban and Chicago Literary clubs, Chicago Bar Association, etc. On October 5, 1870, he married Mary E., daughter of F. D. Cossitt, of Chicago, and to them were born the following children: David B., Jr., who is associated in business with his father, and Mary Ellen, wife of Murray M. Baker, of Peoria.

Charles Edwin Caldwell, M. D., was born at Manchester, Ill., and is a son of Brice and Mary A. (Thompson) Caldwell. The father was a farmer and also a railway contractor.

Charles E. was educated in the public schools of Logan county, Illinois, at Lincoln University and at Rush Medical college, graduating from the latter institution in 1877 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1877 and 1878 he was interne in the Cook County hospital, but during the latter year began a general practice at Twenty-ninth and State streets. In 1887-8 he occupied the chair of Surgical Anatomy in the College of Physicians & Surgeons. His practice is large and lucrative. In Masonry he is a member of Medinah Temple and Oriental Consistory. On August 20, 1884, he was united in marriage with Katherine Eigenman, and they, with their children, Christian B., Carl E., Reginald A. and Millett B., reside at 5454 Jefferson avenue.

Harry Irving Miller was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January, 1862, and is a son of John F. and Almira G. Miller. He was educated at the public schools, Russell's college, New Haven, Conn.; St. Mary's

college, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and Cornell university. Soon after finishing his education he married May B. Burbank and by her has one son, Alvin Ford. In 1880 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Company and was assigned work as clerk in the office of the superintendent at Richmond, Ind. After filling various positions in the engineering department on that line, he was appointed in 1888 superintendent of the Richmond division of the Pennsylvania lines. Two years later he became superintendent of the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania lines, but in April, 1894, became superintendent of the main line division of the Vandalia Railway. In June, 1901, he was appointed general manager of the Vandalia line with headquarters at St. Louis. While a resident of St. Louis he was a director of the Mechanics National bank and of the American Central Trust company. From December, 1903, to March, 1905, he served as general manager of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway company with office in Chicago. At the latter date he assumed the position of second vice-president and general manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway, and in ? became president of the same company. Thus step by step he has advanced through sheer merit from one position to another each with increasing and widening responsibility until he is recognized today as one of the ablest constructive railway men of the world. This ability was recognized and appreciated by the Japan railway commission a few years ago, when his judgment, advice and assistance vastly aided that body in formulating practical plans for the railway system of that country. As a further testimonial of the gratitude of that commission, Mr. Miller was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Sacred Treasure. Mr. Miller is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, Union League, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Golf, Middy, Union, University of St. Louis, University of Indianapolis and other clubs and organizations. He resides at 234 Lincoln Park boulevard, and his office is at the La Salle Street railway station.

Richard Sweet Folsom was born in Chicago, August 5, 1872, and is a son of Charles A. and Sarah T. (Sweet) Folsom. The father, who was an able and successful lawyer, was a native of Maine and came to Chicago in 1868. Under President Lincoln's first call he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and served with credit until he was honorably discharged as captain for disability contracted from disease while in the service. He passed away in 1905, but his widow is still living.

Richard S. was educated in the public schools and was graduated from Williams college in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the Northwestern Law school, duly graduated therefrom in 1896 and in October of the same year was admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Springfield. He immediately began a general practice and has continued the same with signal success



down to the present time. He is a member of the University club, Illinois Athletic Association, Chicago Bar Association and is a Democrat. His office is at 952 First National Bank building and his residence at 2119 Calumet avenue. On May 30, 1905, he married Dorothy Moulton.

Edward John Koch, manufacturer of rich cut-glass, is a son of G. Charles and Caroline Sophia (Francke) Koch, and was born in this city August 27, 1861. He was educated at the parochial schools and also spent four months in attendance at the Ogden school. He began his business career in 1875 as an employe of Burley & Tyrrell at a salary of two dollars per week, but was soon advanced to a higher position and better wages. In 1889 he became traveling salesman for the Mt. Washington Glass company, of New Bedford, Mass., makers of the best and highest grades of cut-glass, and held this position until 1898, learning in the meantime all details of that art and business. On January 1, 1899, he established a concern of his own under the style of Edward J. Koch & Company and began the manufacture of cut-glass and has thus continued to the present time. The operations of the company from the start have been confined to cut-glass products manufactured by themselves. Their trade is now large and lucrative. Mr. Koch is a Republican and a member of the Jeweler's club, of Chicago. His business location is at 40-42 State street and his residence at 1732 Arlington Place. On May 9, 1889, he married at St. Louis, Mo., Pauline J., daughter of E. F. W. Meier, ex-president of the St. Louis city council, who was at one time the most prominent queensware merchant in that city.

George Walter Sheppard, president of the wholesale grocery firm of Sheppard-Strassheim company, is a native of the city of Chicago, born September 1, 1872, a son of George J. and Deborah F. (Webb) Sheppard. After attending the public schools in boyhood he began the active business of life in 1886 as errand boy in the grocery establishment of Charles H. Slack. Following this he was employed by Sprague, Warner & Company, J. B. Inderrieden & Brother, Weber & Stayart and Louis W. Stayart Company, serving as secretary and treasurer of the latter. Succeeding this he organized the wholesale grocery firm of Sheppard-Strassheim company, of which he has been the president since its inception and which, by conservative, hard work, has become one of the successful, well-known business houses of the city. Mr. Sheppard resides in Oak Park and his business establishment is at 670 West Randolph street. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the National Union and a Knight Templar Mason of Siloam Commandery No. 54, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. John A. McHugh, Chicago physician, was born April 17, 1873, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is a son of John and Anna E. (Perlettes) McHugh. The father was born at Marshall, Mich., July 1, 1844, and when about nineteen years old went to New York, where



he was connected with the dry goods firm of E. S. Jaffray & Company, and also with Paton & Company, representing the latter as foreign buyer. About the year 1871 he engaged in the jobbing business under the firm name of Dickey & McHugh, but in 1873 the firm failed, succeeding which he became connected with the firm of H. B. Clafin & Company. He later became the Michigan representative of Hood, Bonbright & Company, Philadelphia, and was also connected with James H. Walker & Company, Chicago, and William Fletcher & Company, New York, representing each firm successively in the state of Michigan. After a protracted illness he died at Marshall, Mich., on November 26, 1898, aged fifty-eight years. His wife died in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 13, 1875, her birth having occurred in New York City November 4, 1848. They were the parents of four children: Thomas E. (deceased), Mary, Anna (deceased), and John A.

The latter received his early education in the parochial schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and between the ages of ten and seventeen years attended the public and parochial schools of Marshall, Mich. In 1890 he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Marshall Field & Company, retail establishment, and during this time supplemented his earlier acquired education by taking thorough courses in the night schools. Having decided upon the practice of medicine as his future profession he entered the Harvey Medical college, of Chicago, in 1897, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. Succeeding his graduation he served eighteen months in St. Anthony de Padua hospital, and finally began the practice of his profession at 3435 Ogden avenue. During the years 1903 and 1904 he served on the associate medical staff of the Cook county hospital. He is a member of the Douglas Park branch Chicago Medical Society. In July, 1899, he married Miss Agnes Allie, and to them have been born, John A., Thomas F., Ruth S., Bertrand A. and Perlette. The family home is at 1958 St. Louis avenue.

Aside from his splendid work as a successful physician, there is another side to Dr. McHugh's character. During his leisure moments he has written a number of poems which have been republished around the English-speaking world. He has also written a number of popular songs, the music of several of which is his own. If he were not a successful man, professionally, Dr. McHugh inevitably would rise to eminence as a literateur and artist. Happily married, in possession of a pleasant home, surrounded by books, flowers, pictures and music, his life is an ideal one and his advance to distinction practically assured. All who know him esteem him highly, and stand ready to affirm that he deserves all good things that time may bring to him.

Rev. Francis Gordon, C. R., pastor of St. Mary's of the Angels church and manager of the Polish *Daily News*, was born in Prussian Poland in 1860. At the required age he attended the district school

and after graduating from there took up the higher studies in the local high school. In 1881 he came to Chicago and almost immediately joined the Congregation of the Resurrection, located in this city. The superior seeing that the young man's vocation was for the priesthood, sent him to one of the colleges of the order—to St. Mary's college, Marion county, Ky. There he completed his classical course. For the philosophical and the theological courses he was sent to the Gregorian University in Rome. He was ordained priest, April 20, 1889.

The Congregation of the Resurrection, of which Father Gordon was a member, had charge of the St. Stanislaus church in Chicago, reputed to be the largest parish in the United States. To this parish Father Gordon was assigned as one of the assistants. He remained here until December, 1892. In addition to the parochial work he was appointed manager of the Polish Publishing company, publishers of Catholic books and periodicals. The fathers of the Congregation of the Resurrection were interested in this company. Father Gordon suggested the idea of starting a Polish daily paper, which would give its readers the news of the day, and treat the various questions that come within the range of a live, up-to-date newspaper, in a quiet, conservative and dignified manner. The religious questions were to be treated from the Roman Catholic point of view.

The idea was put into action. The Polish *Daily News* became a reality December 15, 1890. It has been published daily, except Sundays and holidays of obligation, ever since.

The latter part of December, 1892, Father Gordon was called to Rome and from there transferred to Adrianople, in Turkey, to become professor in one of the colleges in charge of the Fathers of the Congregation of the Resurrection. On account of ill health he was called back to Rome, where he soon became acting-procurator general of the congregation.

In 1896 Father Gordon returned to Chicago where he again became assistant at the St. Stanislaus church and manager of the Polish *Daily News*. The latter position he holds to the present time. In 1897 he founded the Macierz Polska, a benevolent organization with the insurance feature in it. The organization has grown very rapidly until now it numbers several thousand members of both sexes in various parts of the United States. Father Gordon became its first moderator which position he holds today, having been reelected at the expiration of each term. In 1899 he organized St. Mary's of the Angels Parish at Hermitage avenue and Clybourn Place and became its first pastor. Seven years later he was transferred to become pastor of St. Stanislaus church. During his three years stay, the new St. Stanislaus school, hall and Sisters' home were built. They belong to the finest and most up-to-date buildings of their kind in this country. In 1909, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Congregation of the Resurrection regarding the transfer of



pastors every three years, he was again assigned to the pastorship of St. Mary's of the Angels church, which position he now holds.

Father Gordon is also general manager of the Polish-Bohemian cemetery of St. Adalbert in Norwood Park, Ill. In the Chicago *Examiner* popularity contest, including a trip to the Holy Land, Father Gordon won first place by 138,354 plurality, receiving in all 1,132,534 votes.

Fred M. Pease is a native of Rockland, Maine, as were also his parents, Alonzo C. and Emma (Furbish) Pease. The father was the owner of several large granite quarries near Rockland which he operated the greater part of his life and from which, in 1873, he furnished all the granite entering into the construction of the East River bridge at New York. In 1873 he came to Chicago and here lived a retired life until his death on October 17, 1907, aged seventy-three years. His widow survives him and resides with the subject of this sketch.

Fred M. Pease was born May 25, 1865, and received his education in the public and high schools of Rockland, Maine. He came to Chicago with his parents in 1873, but returned to Rockland to complete his schooling. He then traveled extensively throughout the west identified with various business enterprises, and during the early '80s and until 1887, was associated with interests identified with the old Alton Railroad company in the operation of lime quarries at Auxvasse, Mo. He established a plant for the manufacture of plaster at Blue Rapids, Kan., it being the first of its kind in the West, and also one for the manufacture of cement at Kansas City, Mo. In 1887 he sold out his interests and embarked in the buying and selling of live stock in Kansas and shipping hogs to Mexico. In 1889 he came to Chicago and engaged in the railway supply business at 155 Washington street, also acting as the western agent for the Murray Dougal & Company, of Milton, Penn., pioneer tank car builders. In 1893 he moved to 355 Dearborn street where he has since maintained his office. Mr. Pease erected the F. M. Pease Locomotive works at Hegewisch, Cook county, Ill., where he made a specialty of rebuilding cars and locomotives, this being the first complete works of this character. During the well-remembered activities in the oil fields of Texas he alone was able to supply hundreds of tank cars to various railway lines, and the promptness of supplying orders enabled his company to reach very substantial profits. The factory was enlarged until, when completed, it covered over twenty-six acres, employed over 800 hands and operated over three miles of switches. Mr. Pease was the first to embark in the field of rebuilding of old railroad rolling stock, to which he added the buying and selling of private railroads. During the '90s he bought and sold the Washburn, Bayfield & Iron River railroad, the Baltimore & Lehigh railroad, the Danville & Western railroad, the Ashland, Siskiwit & Iron River railroad, and other important railroads of that time. Mr.



Pease is the owner of 1,200 acres of land in Missouri, near Jefferson City, and is also largely interested in Chicago real estate, in the management of which he devotes his time.

Dr. W. C. Abbott, Ravenswood, Chicago, president of the Abbott Alkaloidal company and Clinic Publishing company, was born on a farm in Woodstock, Vt., 1857, and was educated in the schools of the time. He later graduated at the Randolph State Normal school and the St. Johnsbury Academy preparatory to entering college, teaching as a stepping stone. He took his first courses in medicine at Dartmouth and his degree at the Michigan University in 1885, being self-supporting all the way through. For a few months he then practiced medicine in Rutland, Vt., after which he came to Chicago, locating in Ravenswood in 1886. He then continuously and widely pursued his profession as a general practitioner for twelve years, during the later part of which period he established the Abbott Alkaloidal company and the Clinic Publishing company, teaching and promoting active-principle therapeutics. To this work he had given and is now giving the major portion of his time, and is doing only consultation work professionally. He has built up a big business and is one of the widest and most favorably known shapers of medical thought in America, his work being favorably received in foreign countries as well. He was early married to Clara Ingraham, likewise of Vermont, and has one child.

Dr. William M. Stearns, a specialist who has attained distinction in the practice of special medicine and surgery, is a son of George W. and Harriet N. (Chaffee) Stearns. His ancestors settled in New England about the year 1630, and his paternal grandfather and great grandfather were soldiers in the War of 1812. Shortly after the birth of Dr. Stearns in western New York, on June 20, 1856, his parents moved to Will county, Illinois, and there he received the foundation of his education in the common and high schools. When nineteen years old he began teaching geometry, Latin and physiology, but having decided to become a physician he took up the study of that profession in 1878 and in 1880 was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical college. For nearly three years succeeding this he served by appointment as house physician and surgeon of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, then resigned and in order to better equip himself in his profession, continued his studies for two years in the best clinics and hospitals of Germany and Austria. Late in 1885 he returned to Chicago and was appointed assistant professor of Otology and Ophthalmology in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical college; and in 1890 he was elected adjunct professor of Rhinology and Laryngology and soon thereafter was elected to a full professorship, a position he retained until the college was consolidated with the Hahnemann Medical college in 1904, in which he has been senior professor of the same branches till the present time. He was also one of the board of directors and secretary, and

from 1901 to 1904 dean of the faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical college. Dr. Stearns is a member of various medical and benevolent societies and besides his native tongue is well versed in the German and French languages. For many years he has confined his practice to diseases of the ear, nose and throat and as such is recognized as an authority. He was raised a Master Mason in 1881; exalted a Royal Arch Mason in 1882; Knighted in 1882, and became a member of Apollo Commandery No. 1, in 1885. In 1887 he was made a thirty-second degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason of Oriental Consistory, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple. During his early Masonic career Dr. Stearns held many important offices within the gift of the craft. His home in one of culture and comfort where, surrounded by his family, a large general library and other distinguishing social influences, he most enjoys life. On June 1, 1887, he married Miss Fannie Foote, daughter of Dr. William S. Foote, of Belvidere, Ill., who was the eighth son in lineal descent of Nathaniel Foote, the progenitor of that family in America in 1620. To Doctor and Mrs. Stearns have been born five children, three of whom, Helen Frances, Eugene Marion and Clarence Foote, are still living.

Frank Wengierski, who is engaged in business at 574 North Ashland avenue, was born at Zempelburg, West Prussia, Germany, on August 3, 1858, and is a son of Joseph and Tekla (Szlezerski) Wengierski. The father was a carpenter by trade and first came to the United States in 1866. He engaged in business and found it necessary to cross the ocean fourteen different times. In all he spent about thirty-five years of his life in America, but finally died in Zempelburg, Germany, in the year 1900. His life was full of incidents and exertions. On March 17, 1828, he was born in German and at his death was seventy-two years old. His widow died in 1907 at the age of seventy-three years. Their four children now reside in Chicago. They are Frank, John, Felix J. and Theodore.

Frank is at present engaged in insurance, real estate, loaning, etc., and has an agency for several steamship lines. He was educated in the public and private schools of Germany and in June, 1877, came to the United States on the vessel Braunschweig, landing at Baltimore and from there proceeded directly to Chicago where he secured employment in a picture frame factory where he continued for a year. He then clerked in a grocery store for six years, but in 1884 passed the civil service examination and secured a position as a letter carrier in which capacity he served four years under the administration of Postmasters Palmer and Judd. He then resigned and engaged in his present business which he has successfully conducted. He resides in the Sixteenth ward where he owns property. On April 15, 1882, he married Magdalena, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Billmeyer, of Chicago. They have four children: Julius F., a graduate of the law department of Northwestern University; Al-



phonso S., Tekla, wife of Max Thies, and Frances. The oldest son is located near Rockford where he at present holds the position of superintendent of the Winnebago Farm school for delinquent boys, which position he has held since 1907.

Frank, the subject of this review, while yet a boy, was employed for two years as record writer in the courthouse at Zempelburg, Germany. He took private lessons in foreign languages evenings while thus engaged. He is a member of the Polish National Alliance, Catholic Order of Foresters, Royal Arcanum, St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church, and is a member of the choir of this church. Politically he is a Republican. He speaks and writes Polish, German and English. He takes a warm interest in the progress and advancement of Chicago and hopes to see it the first city in the world.

Joseph Beifeld, manufacturer and merchant, was born August 22, 1853, in Hungary. Having relatives in America he came to this country in 1867, and for one year succeeding his arrival attended the Chicago public schools. In 1869 he entered the employ of Field, Leiter & Company, and in the wholesale establishment of this firm occupied the positions of entry clerk and bookkeeper until 1878. In company with his brother, Morris, he then embarked in the wholesale manufacture of cloaks at which he continued until 1902, when, associated with Nelson Monroe, he bought the Sherman House. Three months later he purchased the interest of Mr. Monroe and thereafter conducted the hotel until it was razed, in 1909, to make way for the new structure now in process of construction. On acquiring possession of the Sherman House property in 1902, the lease was for twenty years, but in 1906, the original lease was abrogated and a new one executed for ninety-nine years. In 1903 he originated and established the College Inn, a restaurant that has since become famous, and in 1905, encouraged by his previous successes, he financed and promoted the White City, the pioneer of that kind of public resorts in the west. Mr. Beifeld was president of the White City until January 1, 1910, although still retaining his large stock interest. His brother, Morris, succeeded him as presiding officer. Perhaps one of the greatest undertakings in which Mr. Beifeld has thus far engaged is the erection of the new Hotel Sherman. When completed it will have 757 rooms, each bedroom having a bathroom, and will be equipped in the most substantial and modern manner as applied to hotel construction. The entire second floor will be devoted to public gatherings and banquets, and the building will be ready for occupancy in December, 1910.

On May 25, 1876, Mr. Beifeld married Miss Fannie Grossman, of Chicago. The three children born to them are, Dr. Albert H., now finishing his education in Europe; Eugene V. and Ernest L., the last named being associated with his father in business. Mr. Beifeld is a member of the Standard and Hamilton clubs, and in politics has



been a life-long Republican. On October 17, 1900, he delivered an address, "The Present Campaign from the Standpoint of a Business Man." It was of such merit and so applicable to the questions of the day that it was published in booklet form under the auspices of The Business Men's Sound Money Association.

Jesse Spalding, whose name is indelibly imprinted on the history of lumbering in Chicago and the northwest, was a man of unusual force and high character. He came to Chicago in the year 1860, at a time when lumbering was yet in its crude stages and full of possibilities. Here he made his home during the remainder of his days and became prominent in commercial and political life and in all ways that contributed to good citizenship. Born April 15, 1837, in Bradford county, Penn., he was a son of John Spalding, a descendant of English ancestry, the progenitor of the family being Joseph Spalding who settled in Braintree, Mass., sometime between the years 1630 and 1633. The early years of Jesse Spalding were passed on his father's farm and in attending the public schools and the academy at Athens. About the time of attaining his majority he found employment in rafting lumber on the Susquehanna river and tributary streams, subsequently becoming purchasing agent for his employers. When twenty-three years old he began buying, shipping and selling for himself. In 1860, impressed with the wonderful opportunities and advantages of the west, he came to Chicago with the belief that this city was destined to become a great metropolis and commercial center. Subsequent events proved his judgment to have been well founded. His first venture was the purchase of a saw mill at Menekaunee, Wis., at the mouth of the Menominee river. He subsequently purchased a mill at the mouth of Cedar river some thirty miles north of Menominee. During this time he maintained a lumber yard at the corner of Lumber and Twelfth streets, Chicago, and was afterwards one of the first to take a location in the "new" district at Twenty-second street. Associated with others, he established the first planing mill in this district at the corner of Fisk and Twenty-second streets. In connection with William B. Ogden, N. Ludington and H. B. Gardner, Mr. Spalding, in 1880, organized the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal & Harbor company. This corporation dug a canal across the peninsula from Sturgeon Bay to Lake Michigan, thereby saving 150 miles of dangerous navigation on a round trip. A harbor of refuge was built at the Lake Michigan end of the canal where third order coast and range lights, steam fog signal and a life-saving station were established. To aid in this enterprise the government made a grant of 200,000 acres of land. In 1892 congress made an appropriation for purchasing the canal, and in 1893 it was made free to the shipping interests of the country. For eight years Mr. Spalding served as president of the canal company. When Civil War was declared between the states Mr. Spalding was employed by the adjutant-general of Illinois to

build Camp Douglas, accepting as remuneration for lumber and labor warrants issued by the state auditor, which later were redeemed by national currency of the government. As a Republican in politics he occupied a prominent position in the councils of his party. By appointment of President Arthur he was collector of customs of the port of Chicago in 1883, and in 1889 was appointed one of the government commissioners in its relation with the Union Pacific railroad. For three years he was a member of the city council of Chicago under Mayor Colvin, where as chairman of the committee on finance, his sound judgment and practical experience proved of great value. He became prominently identified with banking and other financial concerns of Chicago. To the marriage of Mr. Spalding with Adelpia Moody, of Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, three sons and three daughters were born.

Charles F. Spalding, a son of Jesse Spalding, appropriate mention of whom immediately precedes this, was born October 5, 1865, in Chicago. After receiving his education in the Harvard school, Chicago, and the Exeter Academy, N. H., he began his business career with his father. He was first stationed in the mill of the Spalding Lumber company at the mouth of Cedar river, where he thoroughly mastered the intricacies of felling trees, transporting logs to the mill, converting the same into lumber and marketing the product. Upon the death of his father he was elected to succeed him as president of the company. He was one of the substantial business men of Chicago, a city famed the world over for its many successful men in all avenues and walks of life. He was a director of the Hibernian bank, resident vice-president of the American Surety company, director of the First National bank (Marinette, Wis.), of the Menominee River Lumber company, Commercial National bank (Chicago), Commercial bank (Iron Mountain, Mich.), vice-president of the Tennessee Central Railroad, vice-president of the Waccamaw Lumber company, located in Wilmington, N. C., and president of the Holcomb-Hayes company, which manufactures railway ties.

On February 1, 1888, Mr. Spalding married Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of John V. Clarke, of Chicago, and the children born to them have been as follows: Jesse, Jr.; Lillian, Bertrande and John Vaughn Clarke. In his religious faith Mr. Spalding was an Episcopalian; was a Republican in politics, and identified with the Chicago, Union League, St. Louis, Chicago, Athletic, Germania, Forty, Glen View, Exmoor, Saddle and Cycle, Edgewater Golf and Mid Day clubs. He died in 1909.

Harry Stillson Hart is one of the younger present generation of Chicago business men who has achieved success in his chosen profession. Born at Clinton, Iowa, September 2, 1870, he is a son of Eli S. and Olive Miriam (Williams) Hart. In youth he attended the public schools and was graduated from the Clinton high school in 1889. Having a desire to secure a technical education, he entered



the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Ind., from which, after completing the mechanical and electrical engineering courses, he received the degree of B. S. in 1893. For six months succeeding his graduation he was employed as electrical constructing engineer for the well-known firm of Siemens & Halske Electric company, and from 1889 to 1894, was the eastern manager in New York for the Crouse-Tremaine Carbon company. In April of the latter year he was elected secretary of the Rodger Ballast Car company, and January 1, 1902, was elected vice-president and general manager of the same concern. From this position he was elected president of the company, a position he has since occupied with signal ability and satisfaction. Aside from his business interests Mr. Hart devotes considerable of his time to his books, special studies and in fellowship with his neighbors. He is a member of the Union League club, the University club, the South Shore Country club and the Chicago Athletic Association. January 29, 1905, he was united in marriage with Miss Zalome Sherman and they are the parents of one daughter, Miriam, two years old. Mr. Hart's home life is divided between his country residence at Barrington, Ill., which he occupies about nine months of the year, and his Chicago residence at 2922 Prairie avenue. His business location is in the Railway Exchange building.

Norman D. Fraser, president of the Chicago Portland Cement company, was born in this city February 25, 1857, and is a son of David R. and Lydia H. (Scoville) Fraser. He was educated in the Chicago public schools and upon leaving school in 1874 he became connected with the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, manufacturers of mining machinery, etc. He remained actively connected with this firm for a period of seventeen years—1876 to 1893. Then for two years he was out of business but in 1895 became president of his present company. They are manufacturers of Portland Cement and have a large and profitable trade. Mr. Fraser is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers. He is a Republican and a member of the following clubs: Union League and Illinois. His office is at 108 La Salle street and his residence at 2928 Washington boulevard.

Col. James Donovan was born April 2, 1847, in a log cabin built by his father one mile from North Adams, Hillsdale county, Mich., and is of Irish ancestry on his paternal side. Michael Donovan, his father, came from the North of Ireland to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1813, later moving to Toledo, Ohio, where in 1832, he married Rhoda Chambers. James Chambers, her uncle, who died in Birmingham, England, in 1864, and after whom our subject was named, was of royal family and left a large estate, which now, after many years, is about to be divided among the heirs. Two brothers, Josiah and Joseph, and four sisters, Sarah, Ellen, Caroline and Ann, located in Toledo, Ohio, in 1830. Originally they were from Hampton, England. Josiah was a miller and brought with him a grist mill.



which he erected on Summit street, it being the first in that section. He died at the great age of 101 years. Among the valued possessions of Col. James Donovan are two old English prayer books presented to his mother in 1805 by Esther Etheridge, who was a relative of Queen Victoria and also related to the Chambers. Another prayer book in the possession of Colonel Donovan has a superscription on the fly-leaf in the handwriting of the queen, having date of 1816.

The owner of these antique and valuable relics was educated in the public schools at North Adams and at Hillsdale college, receiving his diploma from the latter in 1867 after having completed the prescribed English course. Previous to this, when the Confederate General Morgan threatened the invasion of Ohio, he joined the First Michigan zouaves, organized in his native town, the date of his enlistment being January 1862. He was assigned to Company A, of which he was later elected captain, but the capture of General Morgan and the dispersement of his command led to the disbanding of the organization. After leaving college Colonel Donovan taught school in Jackson county, Michigan, and among his pupils was Clara E. Conley, whom he subsequently married December 24, 1867, she being the daughter of James Conley who was at that time one of the wealthiest men of that section. Succeeding this he was engaged in merchandising at Ivesdale, Ill., but disposing of his interests in 1869, moved to Quincy, Mich., where he embarked in the lumber business, and practiced law for some time. He acquired large property interests and his career for many years thereafter was one of great activity and absorbing interests. Unfortunately he became connected with some unscrupulous men who endeavored to rob him of his possessions, but the fighting stock from which he sprang and his own good sense and untiring perseverance led to the final vanquishing of his enemies. Since 1884, and even before then, Colonel Donovan has been closely identified with commercial Chicago. He built the Donovan Opera House in 1872, and for many years has been engaged in looking after his own large property interests and those of his friends with whom he has been associated. He is now the owner of 80,000 acres of choice timber land in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, valued at several millions of dollars.

Hon. Thomas G. McElligott, one of the well-known lawyers of Chicago, was born here September 26, 1861, a son of John and Sarah Jane (Cusack) McElligott, both of whom were of Irish descent. The father, a cooper by occupation, was a sober, honest and excellent citizen. He came to America in 1850 and to Chicago in 1851, and here he resided until his death, May 6, 1908.

His son, Thomas G. McElligott, received his primary education in the common schools, subsequently taking courses at night schools, the Athenæum and Metropolitan Business college. At an early age he began working at his father's trade of cooper and a little later en-

gaged in the tea and coffee business and was thus engaged in 1886 when first elected to the legislature. He was reelected in 1888. He was one of the most active and useful members of the House. He finally sold his tea and coffee business and soon afterward began the study of law for which he was by nature admirably fitted. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1890 and the following November was elected clerk of the appellate court of the first district for a term of six years. He was a candidate for reelection in 1896, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket in the great Republican landslide of that year. He is an unswerving Democrat and in all his official duties has brought into service all his ability, honesty and energy. On February 12, 1888, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Storen and to them were born six children, of whom the following five are living: Sarah A., John, Thomas, Jr., James and Marie. His wife died May 12, 1899. Mr. McElligott's offices are located in the Unity building.

Abijah O. Cooper, well-known Chicago attorney at law, with offices at 145 LaSalle street, was born in Burlington, Iowa, March 9, 1858. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, subsequently coming to Chicago where he embarked in the wholesale tobacco business at 1169 Taylor street. This business he conducted with much success for a period of about twenty years (1874 to 1894). Possessing great natural ability as a campaigner and a public speaker, he attracted many friends and was finally prevailed upon by men high in the political circles of Cook county to put his talents to a practical use. He entered the Chicago College of Law, graduating therefrom in 1897 with the degree of LL. B. In the campaign of 1894 he was elected clerk of the probate court by a plurality of 56,000 votes and upon the completion of his most satisfactory term of office, began the practice of law which he still continues. His clientele is large and lucrative.

Mr. Cooper was one of the leading spirits in promoting the night schools of Chicago, which have proved an invaluable acquisition to the city's educational facilities, and was also largely instrumental in the organization of over twenty debating societies. He is an arduous supporter of advancement and has devoted a large portion of his life to this cause. He is unmarried, a stanch Republican and resides at 2440 Taylor street.

Abraham Robert Marriott, vice-president of the Chicago Title & Trust company, was born on a farm in DuPage county, Illinois, May 26, 1860, a son of William and Kittie (Gresham) Marriott. He received his early education in the public schools of Wheaton, Ill., and later took a course in the Chicago College of Law. From 1875 to 1891 he was employed in the clerical department of the firm of Haddock, Coxe & Company, and Haddock, Vallette & Rickcords (abstracts of title); from 1891 to 1895 he was superintendent of Haddock, Vallette & Rickcords company; from 1895 to 1901 he was



vice-president of the Security Title & Trust company, and since 1901 has acted as vice-president and director of the Chicago Title & Trust company. On September 1, 1904, he was awarded the contract for re-writing the abstract books and records of Cook county by the county board, the work to be completed in two years. Mr. Marriott is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Hamilton club, the Republican club and the Oaks club, of Austin. On October 19, 1882, he was united in marriage with Minnie C. Cooper and to them the following children have been born: Ida Elizabeth, Arthur Cooper, Robert William and Thomas Benton.

Louis Joseph Sankar, engaged in the newspaper advertising business at 115 Dearborn street and representing practically all Slavic publications in the United States, was born January 19, 1877, in Lysa, Bohemia. His parents, Ignatius Hynek and Anna (Svoboda), Sankar, were also natives of Bohemia, and were of old and highly esteemed families. In 1888 they immigrated to the United States and here the father followed his trade of mason. The early education of Louis Joseph Sankar was obtained in the public schools of Bohemia and in the public schools of Chicago. He also attended the evening high schools that he might more rapidly acquire a knowledge of the English language and American customs. Very few Chicago men are better linguists than Mr. Sankar as he is well versed in Bohemian, Slavic, Polish, French, Spanish and English. His first commercial venture was as a correspondent for various publications, later taking up advertising and establishing himself in that particular field of operation. In this he has prospered and is considered an expert in the advertising world. Mr. Sankar is a member of the Bohemian Methodist Episcopal church, is independent in his political views and belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities and is vice-president of Lafayette Council of the Royal League. He is a lover of art and music. To his marriage with Miss Anna B. Jaros, of Chicago, and of Bohemian ancestry, one son has been born, named Alfred Cotton Sankar.

Ferdinand W. Dierssen, wholesale fish and oyster dealer at the Union fish market, is a native of the city of Chicago, his birth occurring on June 6, 1877. He is a son of Frederick and Emma (Tanenberger) Dierssen who were born in Hanover, Germany, and are among the old and highly respected citizens of Chicago.

Ferdinand W. Dierssen in early youth attended the public schools, subsequently taking a course in the Metropolitan Business college. He began his business career as an assistant to his father, who was then senior member of the firm of F. Dierssen & Brother, at four dollars per week, his duties being of a miscellaneous character. From this humble beginning he grew with the business until he had advanced to the head of the establishment. When consolidation seemed to pervade most lines of expanding business pursuits, the concern, in 1898, was merged into the A. Booth interests, and Frederick Diers-



sen, the father, retired from active participation in its affairs and confined his attention to various other business enterprises, the son becoming the head and active agent of the Union market. He is also interested in other lines and is the present vice-president of the Chicago Sash, Door & Blind Manufacturing company. Such, in brief, is the career of a Chicago boy whose life, while uneventful, has been one of activity and usefulness. He is a lover of out-door sports, is unmarried and resides with his parents at 2052 Ewing Place.

William Henry Burns, general auditor, Rock Island lines, was born in Chicago, April 23, 1865, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Casey) Burns. He was educated in the common schools—grammar and high—and finished at Bryant & Stratton's Business college. He began the active duties of life in 1881 as clerk in the store department of the Rock Island road. Later, he was clerk in the roadmaster's and freight auditor's offices, and on June 1, 1898, was advanced to freight auditor of the same road. On July 1, 1902, he became auditor freight traffic, October 1, 1905, assistant general auditor, and on December 10, 1909, general auditor, Rock Island lines. He is a member of the Railway Club of Chicago and the Knights of Columbus. His wife was formerly Elizabeth Ryan, of Albany, N. Y. They have four children: Warren, Esther, Frances and Howard. Mr. Burns is a Democrat. He lives at 7317 Princeton avenue. His father was in the employ of the Rock Island road for about thirty-five years.

William Frank Mulvihill, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in Oswego county, New York, February 6, 1872. Leaving the farm at the age of fourteen years he learned the trade of a furniture finisher, working in Whitesboro and Utica, N. Y., where he attended night school and business college. In 1892 he became half owner of the *Central New York News*, a local prohibition paper published at Utica, and since that time has been actively identified with various religious and temperance periodicals, including the *Facts*, afterward the *Defender*, of New York, the *Northern Christian Advocate* and the *Christian Century*.

Mr. Mulvihill came to Chicago in 1899 to take an editorial position on the *New Voice*, then the national organ of the prohibition movement; in 1900 he was the managing editor of the *Daily Voice*, and in 1901 became general manager of the company. Later Mr. Mulvihill effected a merger of the *New Voice* list with that of the *Defender*, of New York, and the *Home Defender*, of Chicago, the consolidated papers being now published in this city as the *National Prohibitionist*, of which he is treasurer. Before coming to Chicago Mr. Mulvihill was secretary of the New York State Prohibition committee for two years and is considered an authority on the questions of prohibition and law enforcement. He was the author and compiler of the Campaign Text-Books of the Prohibition party for 1900 and 1904. He is just closing a three years course at Chicago-

Kent College of Law paying special attention to the subjects of constitutional law and the construction and interpretation of statutes. He graduates as orator of his class, having been chosen by his colleagues for that honor by acclamation.

Mr. Mulvihill was elected secretary of the Englewood Law and Order League in 1903, serving until July, 1909. He has also served the Chicago Law and Order League as executive-secretary since its incorporation. He was married December 28, 1898, to Emma M. Elliott, nee Hubbard, and has one son, Stewart Pearson, seven years old. He is a member of the Church of Christ (Disciples), a Good Templar and a charter member of Park Manor Lodge No. 899, A. F. & A. M.

James Nelson Buchanan was born on Adams street, Chicago, October 16, 1849. At that time Dearborn street did not extend south of Monroe street, but later when this street was extended, the house was on the southeast corner of the two thoroughfares, where the Bedford building now stands, and was burned October 9, 1871. His parents were Nelson and Ellen M. (Paine) Buchanan.

He attended the Brown (public) school, Palmers and Dyrenfurth Academies. His business career commenced as errand boy for Culver, Page & Hoyne, and later he was a clerk in the office of Hollister & Phelps' carpet house, when Lake street was the principal retail street of Chicago, and later took up the real estate business, in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Buchanan was elected a member of the state legislature on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888 and served two years representing in the thirty-sixth general assembly, the second senatorial district, in which was located the World's fair. The same body also enacted the drainage law under which Chicago's big canal was built. He was a charter member of Company A, First Regiment Illinois National Guard, and served eight and a half years as private, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, and the last two and a half years as captain of the company. After severing his connection with the First Regiment, he served six and a half years as commissary and assistant inspector general, on the staff of Gen. Charles Fitz Simons, when he commanded the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard.

On October 17, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Isadora Berry, daughter of Capt. William M. Berry, of Hyde Park, and to them three children have been born: Grace Buchanan Lamberton, William Nelson Buchanan, both now residents of Chicago, and Isadora B. Buchanan, who died in infancy.

Mr. Buchannan is a member of the Cook County Real Estate Board and the Chicago Press club, and resides at No. 5555 Monroe avenue.

James S. Paine came to Chicago in the spring of 1842 from Hallowell, Maine. He lived in Dearborn street between South Water and Lake streets, where he conducted a harness and saddlery



business until the spring of 1850, when he crossed the plains to California. Returning in 1857, he felt the restraint of Chicago's civilization, and in the fall of that year took his family to Linn county, Kansas, where he died in September, 1866.

Nelson Buchanan was born in Montreal, June 20, 1820, and came to Chicago in 1837, being one of the early druggists. In December, 1848, he was married to Ellen Maria Paine, and died October 31, 1858.

Ellen Maria (Paine) Buchanan was born in Hallowell, Maine, March 4, 1829, and came to Chicago with her father, James S. Paine, in 1842, the family coming by boat from Buffalo. They lived for many years in Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water streets. In 1848 she was married to Nelson Buchanan, and died February 3, 1907, at her residence 5555 Monroe avenue, where she had lived for seventeen years. Three sons, James N., Dr. Charles H. and Edward P. Buchanan, all residents of Chicago, survive her.

Dr. Charles Henry Buchanan was born in Chicago, August 2, 1851. His parents were Nelson and Ellen M. (Paine) Buchanan. He received his early education in the public schools, and afterward graduated from Kenyon college at Gambier, Ohio. He also is a graduate of Rush Medical college, and resides at 6608 Yale avenue. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Mary N. Slichter. They have one daughter, Maybelle (Buchanan) Avery.

Edward Paine Buchanan was born in Harrison street between Buffalo street and Medina Place, May 21, 1853, a son of Nelson and Ellen M. (Paine) Buchanan. He was a student in the Brown (public) school, and afterward at Racine college, Racine, Wis. After leaving school he was a clerk with the New York Life Insurance company, later taking up the contracting business. He served five years as a member of Company A, First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and has been for many years a member of the veteran corps, of which he is now commander. In 1881 he was married to Imogene (Fowler) Buchanan. They have two daughters, Jessie and Imogene Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Illinois Athletic club.

George Russell Carr, vice-president and general manager of the Dearborn Drug & Chemical Works, was born in Argenta, Ill., January 23, 1878, and is a son of Dr. Robert F. and Emily (Smick) Carr. He attended the public schools of Argenta and the Austin high school, graduating from the latter with the class of 1897. He then entered the University of Illinois, took a full course in chemistry and graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. On July 1, 1901, he began active work as an employe of the Dearborn Drug & Chemical Works, with which concern he has been associated ever since. He was first a salesman, then manager of a department, then assistant general manager, then in July, 1906, vice-president and in 1907 vice-president and general manager, which



dual position he still occupies. He is also connected with outside business interests. He is vice-president of the Blue Island Rolling Mill & Car company at 124th street and Marshfield avenue and vice-president of the Sheffield Car & Equipment company, of Kansas City, Mo. He is secretary and a director of the Emerson Typewriter company. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and the University, Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country, Midlothian Golf, Westward Ho Golf and Oak Park clubs and the American Chemical Society. He resides at 416 Home avenue, Oak Park.

Robert James McKay, general passenger agent of the Chicago & Alton; Toledo, St. Louis & Western; Minneapolis & St. Louis, and the Iowa Central railroads, was born in Aurora, Ill., February 26, 1871, and is a son of John H. and Anna (Turner) McKay. The father, who was a skillful mechanic, was a resident of Aurora and was long in the employ of one or more of the above roads.

In youth Robert J. attended the public schools of Aurora and at the age of eighteen years began the active duties of life in the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy telegraphic office, occupying the various positions of bill clerk, messenger, clerk in the freight office, clerk in roadmaster's office, etc. While thus engaged he became thoroughly familiar with the intricate details of practical railroading. In July, 1892, he became assistant ticket agent at Aurora and four years later ticket agent there. In 1900 he came to Chicago as city ticket agent at 211 Clark street and was there employed until September, 1904, when he went to St. Louis as district passenger agent of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western system. On January 1, 1906, he was promoted to assistant general passenger agent of the same road and was thus occupied until June 1, 1908, when he returned to Chicago and assumed the duties of assistant general passenger agent for the two roads—Toledo, St. Louis & Western and the Chicago & Alton. On March 1, 1909, he became first assistant general passenger agent of those roads and on December 1, 1909, general passenger agent of the four roads named first in this sketch. His advance has been steady, rapid and merited. He is a Republican and lives at 4860 Kenmore avenue. On May 4, 1898, he married Elizabeth DuBrock, of Aurora, and they have one son, George Robert.

Kempster B. Miller, of the firm of McMeen & Miller, consulting engineers, 1452 Monadnock Block, and with a branch establishment at 333 Grant avenue, San Francisco, is a native of Boston, Mass., born August 14, 1870, a son of Joseph K. and Eliza (Blanchard) Miller. His father was an expert mechanic in early life and possessed literary talent of a high order. While yet a young man he moved to Washington, D. C., where for many years he was employed in the office of the comptroller of the currency. It was in the latter city that Kempster B. Miller grew to manhood and secured his

primary education. He later entered the engineering department of Cornell University from which he was graduated with the degree of mechanical engineer in the class of 1893. He began life for himself as examiner of patents in the electrical division of the United States Patent office at Washington, D. C. From 1893 to 1896 he was thus employed, then came to Chicago where for three years he was connected with the Western Telephone Construction company. From then until 1905 he was in the employ of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply company as electrical engineer. The first office established as consulting engineers in the telephone field was that of McMeen & Miller in 1905, and this has proved a marked success. The firm has recently executed important work for the New York Board of Underwriters, and for the city of New York on the fire alarm system. They are now building a telephone system for the Home Telephone company, of San Francisco, which is designed to be the largest ever constructed. Mr. Miller inherited from his father his taste for literature, and "American Telephone Practice," a technical work of high merit, is from his pen. His contributions to various periodicals on technical subjects have also attracted much attention and praise from the critics. In social affairs he is identified with the Union League, Quadrangle and Illinois Athletic clubs, the Engineer's Club of New York, the Engineer's Club of Chicago, the American Institute of Electrical Engineering and the Western Society of Engineers. He is a director of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply company and of the Belden Manufacturing company. To his marriage with Miss Antha Knowlton, solemnized July 3, 1897, three children have been born: Dorothea, Antha and Ruth. The family home is at 1232 E. Fifty-sixth street.

Frank O. Melcher, second vice-president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company, is a native of Maine, born at Damariscotta, June 14, 1864, a son of Franklin B. and Harriet Newell (Harrington) Melcher. In boyhood he attended the public schools, then entered Tufts college from which he was graduated in 1887, and subsequently, in 1895, graduating as a civil engineer from the same institution. In 1887 he began his railroad career as instrument man on the Fitchburg road, then became assistant engineer, chief engineer, division superintendent and general superintendent of the same road. He next became superintendent of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad, but in November, 1902, came west as the division superintendent for Illinois of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, later occupying the position of general superintendent of the Choctaw district for the same company. In June, 1905, he was promoted to general manager of the Central and Northern districts, and from this, on December 10, 1909, he was appointed second vice-president of the road, a position he now occupies. Mr. Melcher is a member of the Union League and Exmoor Country clubs and resides at Winnetka. On October 1, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Edna Elizabeth Lane, of Yonkers, N. Y.



Henry U. Mudge, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company, was born June 9, 1856, at Minden, Mich., and received his early education in the public schools. Practically his entire life has been passed in railroad work and was begun as water boy (when only fourteen years old) on track with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. Having learned telegraphy, he served in the different capacities of operator, brakeman, baggageman, conductor of work, freight and passenger trains, roadmaster, trainmaster, division superintendent of different roads, general superintendent, and from 1900 to 1905 was general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. On May 1, of the latter year he became connected with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, as second vice-president, and in December, 1909, was elected president of this road. This record speaks for itself and is one to which the aspiring youth of the land can turn with benefit.

Dr. Byron Robinson for many years has occupied high rank among the medical practitioners of Chicago. He is a native of Wisconsin, his parents being William and Mary Robinson. His early education was acquired in a log school house, subsequently attending a seminary at Mineral Point and the University of Wisconsin. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the latter in 1878. During his senior year at the university he was assistant to the professor of chemistry. The two following years he was principal of the high school at Ashland and at Black Earth and during this time took up the study of medicine under Dr. U. P. Stair. He then entered Rush Medical college from which he was graduated in 1882, and the ensuing two years he was engaged in practice at Grand Rapids, Wis. In 1884-5, in order to better equip himself in his profession, he pursued special studies and investigations in gynecology and abdominal surgery at Heidelberg, Berlin, and London, then returning to America and resuming his practice at Grand Rapids. In 1887 he again went to Europe where he took up special studies in gynecology at the University of Vienna, and in 1888, located at Toledo, Ohio, where he became professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the Toledo Medical college. During this period he made numerous experiments and devised improved methods in intestinal anastomosis operations. Since 1891 Dr. Robinson has been engaged at his profession in Chicago.

To give a complete resume of original operations performed by Dr. Robinson would alone fill a volume. As an author he has contributed two volumes entitled "Landmarks of Gynecology," two volumes on "Practical Intestinal Surgery," one volume each on "Automatic Menstrual Ganglia," "Urachal Cysts," "The Abdominal Brain, Its Rhythm and Reflexes," and a work on the "Peritoneum." In addition to this he has also published monographs on the "Great Omentum," "Colopo-Perineorrhaphy," "Utero-ovarian Artery" and a chart on the "Sympathetic Nerve." He has contributed ex-



tensively to current medical literature special articles on abdominal anatomy and surgery. Dr. Robinson is a member of most of the medical societies. His wife, to whom he was married in 1894, was Dr. Lucy Waite, a physician and surgeon of note in Chicago.

Meyer Blum (deceased) is a son of N. and Flora Blum and was born in Alsace, France, October 28, 1828. He came to America in 1854 and first located at East Wheeling where he engaged in the meat business, continuing thus for three years. He then moved to West Wheeling, now known as Arlington Heights, and embarked in merchandising and dealing in stock. In 1862 he bought the Madison House of which he was proprietor and manager for thirteen years. He then rented the place, but finally sold it. He was an active Republican and for many years was influential in shaping public affairs of this community. In 1876 he was appointed deputy sheriff, reappointed in 1878 and in 1882. Altogether he held the positions of deputy sheriff and jailer for about thirty years. He served a like time on the school board and was trustee of the village for several years. He was a popular and successful auctioneer for about thirty years. He was for many years a member of Emanuel Congregation (Jewish) of Chicago. He died in 1903 while occupying a position in the office of the treasurer of Cook County. He was a Royal Arch Mason, having been a member of the order for forty-three years. On November 19, 1857, he married Henrietta Minchrod and they became the parents of nine children as follows: Abraham, Joseph, Isaac, Jacob, Clara, Bertha, Sarah, and two daughters, Pauline and Flora, who died young.

Of these children, Isaac was reared in this country and received a good education. On October 8, 1889, he married Minnie Dahens and they have four children—William, Laura, Ben and Earl. Mr. Blum is a Republican and has spent much of his adult life in the service of the International Harvester company and its predecessors. He has represented them on the road and is an expert in his department. He resides at Palatine.

Edward Schwarz, recognized as one of the foremost wood engravers of the city, was born in Chicago on March 27, 1880, a son of Frank and Meta (Schultz) Schwarz. The father was a native of Prussia, but in order to better his circumstances immigrated to America when a young man, and locating in Chicago, worked at his trade of pattern making. Edward Schwarz has always made Chicago his home. Educated in the public schools he early took up the study of wood engraving from an artistic and commercial point of view and after serving four years as an apprentice worked for a time for the Chicago Engraving company. The first six months of his apprenticeship were passed without any pay whatever, and the succeeding six months he received pay at the rate of one dollar per week. After each remaining six months of his apprenticeship his wages were advanced one dollar per week. After his first

employment he secured a position with the firm of J. Manz & Company with whom he continued for three years; then for short periods was connected with other firms. Previous to this he had decided to go into business for himself as soon as circumstances warranted and accordingly, in 1906, he opened his own studio. In 1909 he moved to his present location in the Isabella building. Mr. Schwarz has been an earnest and a close student of his art, especially as applied to commercial pursuits, and his success is the result of knowledge and industry.

William Senne, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Cook County, was born at Plum Grove, January 2, 1866. His parents, Fred and Frederica (Roper) Senne, were natives of Hanover, Germany. About the year 1831 they sailed to America and coming to the frontier, entered land from the government at what is now known as Plum Grove. Two years later they moved to the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch where they resided until their respective deaths. William Senne was brought up on his father's farm, his boyhood days being passed in such work as was required of him and in attending the district schools. In 1891 he assumed charge of the old home place where he now resides. In politics he is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party and for many years has served his district as school director. On October 18, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Homier and to this union four sons have been born, named, William, Edward, Arthur and George. The family attend worship at the German Lutheran Church in Plum Grove.

Mark G. Harris, president of Mark G. Harris & Company, located at 375-383 Fifth avenue, is a native of the State of Illinois, born August 4, 1863, in Newark, Kendall county, a son of Isaac and Rachel Harris. He was educated in the Foster and high schools of Chicago, and in 1883 began his business career at Joliet, engaging in the merchant tailoring business. He was awarded first prize gold medal for superior cut and fit of garments at the convention of the Custom Foreman Tailors' Association of America, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1891. He was also awarded first prize at the Illinois Merchant Tailors' and Garment Designers' convention, held at Chicago the same year. He was chairman of the Will County Democratic central committee for three years and was a member of the Joliet city council for six years as alderman from the Second ward. March 1, 1894, he was appointed postmaster of Joliet by President Cleveland and at the expiration of his term the business men of Joliet presented him with a diamond charm inscribed "Joliet's Best Postmaster." He took an evening course at the Chicago College of Law and in June, 1897, was admitted to the bar. In October, 1900, Mr. Harris engaged in the wholesale tailoring business in Chicago in the firms of Calumet Woolen Company and Gold Medal Tailors, being vice-president and manager of both until January,



1904, when the two above firms consolidated under the style of Mark G. Harris & Company, Gold Medal Tailors, Mr. Harris being president and manager. He patented the Mark G. Harris front, shoulder and sleeve head and is the author of the Mark G. Harris describing method and the Mark G. Harris cutting chart. Mr. Harris is a life member of Joliet Lodge No. 296, B. P. O. E., of which order he was elected exalted ruler for two terms. He resides at 4236 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.

William Jenson is of Danish descent and was born in Chicago, August 14, 1875. His father, N. P. Jenson, is a cabinet maker and in 1867 came to America and Chicago, accompanied by his wife, Annie Jenson. Their son William, the subject of this review, received his early education in the public schools of his native city, later taking, for three years, a night course in a commercial college and a two years course at the Chicago College of Law. In July, 1890, he began his business career as clerk for the abstract company which was succeeded by the Chicago Title & Trust company, and here he remained two years. He then entered the employ of James H. Van Vlissingen, engaged in the real estate and loan business, and was thus engaged for five years. He next became connected with the firm of Haberer & Delfosse, real estate dealers, in the capacity of manager and here he remained for a period of three years. He then formed a partnership with W. C. Regelin, under the firm name of Regelin & Jenson, doing a general business in real estate, loans and insurance. They first located at 119 La Salle street but one year later, on account of their big increase in business, removed to their present location in the Reaper block. They also have branch offices at Sheridan Park, Buena Park and Logan Square. Mr. Jenson has traveled extensively throughout the United States, Cuba, Canada and Europe. He is vice-president of the Ravenswood club and one of the charter members of the Rotary club. He also is identified with the Royal Arcanum, Royal League and the Masonic fraternity, being a member of St. Bernard Commandery and of the Shrine. In his political views he is a Republican and in religion a member of the Evangelical Church. In June, 1890, he was united in marriage with Mabel M. Spiarr, and their residence is at 5546 Magnolia avenue.

Edward C. Waller was born in Kentucky, November 21, 1845, and is a son of Henry and Sarah B. (Langhorne) Waller. The father was born in Frankfort, Ky., was a son of William S. Waller and was a graduate of West Point. He became eminent as a member of the bar and was prominent as a Whig and a supporter of Henry Clay. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature. He came to Chicago in 1855, continued the practice of law and was regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar.

Edward C. Waller received his primary education in Kentucky, before reaching the age of fifteen years, afterward in Chicago. In



1866 he began on his own account an independent business in real estate and has continued the same until the present time—a period of nearly forty years. He is one of the oldest members of the Chicago Real Estate Board. In a large measure the Rookery building was the result of his suggestions and plans. He is president of the North American Accident Insurance company and secretary and treasurer of the Central Safety Deposit company. His office is in the Rookery building and his residence at River Forest.

Frank Hahn, of the firm of Hahn Brothers, was born November 27, 1877, a son of Gustave and Lottie (Kospinsky) Hahn, who were natives of eastern Prussia. The father died in 1883, but the mother is now living in Chicago at the age of seventy years. Frank Hahn, the subject of this sketch, received a common, practical education, and after coming to America, located in Chicago and in 1895 established himself in the laundry business at 217 (old number) West North avenue. He subsequently bought the lot at 3527 West North avenue, on which he caused to be erected a modern 41x120 foot, two-story building, especially adapted for laundry purposes. This is the only modern, up-to-date laundry in the city of Chicago west of Humboldt Park. Associated with him in business is his brother, Gustave Hahn, and the firm of Hahn Brothers is among the first of their line of business in the city today.

Dr. Nathan S. Davis. Perhaps no other man of the medical profession has been more widely known or more highly honored than was Dr. Davis. Probably no one exerted a like influence in bringing into intimate relation and fraternal fellowship the leading members of the medical profession in this country. The powerful organization known as the American Medical association has done more to secure this result than all other influences combined, and to him as to no other it is indebted for its organization and successful development. It would require a volume to give adequate expression to the work which he accomplished. Our limits only permit a brief outline of his life and labors.

He was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1817. Until he was 16 years old he labored on his father's farm and had the educational advantages of the common district school. Although the youngest of seven children, such was his love of books that he was permitted to attend the Cazenovia Academy, then in the zenith of its prosperity, and from which so many eminent men entered public life. He commenced the study of medicine at the early age of seventeen years, under the supervision of Dr. Daniel Clark, one of the most prominent physicians in his native county. He attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City during the winter of 1834-35. In the spring of '35 he registered with Dr. Thomas Jackson, one of the leading physicians in Binghamton, New York, and graduated at Fairfield in 1837, when he was not yet twenty-one years old. The

same year he opened an office in Binghamton and in 1838 was happily married to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of Hon. John Parker of Vienna, New York. He was soon elected a member of Brown County Medical society, and was an officer continuously in that organization until he removed from the county. In 1842 he was appointed to represent the county in the New York State Medical society and took his seat in that body in Albany in February, 1844. At this first meeting with the state society he offered a series of resolutions having for their object the securing of a higher standard of medical education, and so ably did he advocate that at the next annual meeting, in 1845, the following resolution presented by him was adopted, to-wit: "*Resolved*, That the New York Medical society earnestly recommend a national convention of delegates from medical societies and colleges in the whole Union to convene in the city of New York on the first Tuesday in May, 1846, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action on the subject set forth in the preamble." The resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to carry out the purpose of the resolution, of which Dr. Davis was made chairman. As the result of extended correspondence, a large and influential meeting was held in New York City in 1846 representing nearly every State in the Union. At this meeting committees were appointed to perfect a permanent organization. The meeting adjourned to meet in Philadelphia the following year. At that meeting the committees reported, plans were duly perfected, and the American Medical Association was organized. By reason of the arduous labors in organization and later development, by common consent Dr. Davis has been recognized as the "father" of the association. In 1847 he removed from Binghamton to New York City and became connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. While thus connected and also engaged in private practice, he still found time to edit the medical journal called *The Analyst*. In 1849 he accepted a call to the chair of physiology and general pathology in Rush Medical college, and came to reside in Chicago in the fall of that year.

At the close of his first course of lectures in Rush Medical college he was transferred to the chair of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine. He occupied this position for ten years. When the medical department of Lind university was organized in 1859 he resigned to accept a like position in that institution.

Though not present at the organization of the Illinois State Medical society, he was elected a member and rarely through all the successive years until the time of his death was he absent from its annual meetings. He was elected its president in 1855, and for twelve consecutive years served as its secretary. Whether in local, State or national society, his labors were alike conspicuous and helpful. He wielded the pen of a ready writer, and his productions were able, terse and convincing. In 1855 he had become the leading editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal*, and



held that position until 1859. In 1860 he began the publication of a new journal named the *Medical Examiner*, and continued the same until 1873, when it became the property of the Medical Publication Society and was merged with the *Chicago Medical Journal* with the two names united.

When in 1853 it was determined by the American Medical association to journalize its transactions and issue them weekly, Dr. Davis was by common consent chosen editor of the journal. He gave to it a vast amount of personal attention until it was successfully and permanently established. At the eighth International Medical Congress held in Copenhagen in 1884, it was voted to hold its next session in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1887. In the preparation for the meeting the arduous work of the general secretary rested upon Dr. Davis. While in the midst of the labors incident to this responsible position, Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., the president-elect of the coming congress, suddenly died, and Dr. Davis was at once called to that position. In the furtherance of its interests he visited England and held extended correspondence with most of the principal men in Europe who were specially interested in the congress. The congress at Washington was an eminent success. Dr. Davis presided over its deliberations with conspicuous ability.

It is hardly needful to say that he was closely identified with the educational, moral and philanthropic institutions of the city whenever in civic relations his influence could be felt. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern university and one of its most influential trustees until his death. In the Union Law school of Chicago he held the chair of medical jurisprudence. He gave years of time to the management of the Washingtonian Home for the reclamation of inebriates. He was also one of the founders of the Chicago Historical society, the Academy of Sciences and of the Chicago Microscopical society. During his years of collegiate instruction he found time to publish his extended work on the "Principles and Practice of Medicine," in which his teachings are concisely embodied. Early in life he set himself to the accomplishment of three important purposes. The first was the organization of an American Medical association which should unify the medical profession of the entire Union. The second was the foundation of a medical college in which a graded course of instruction should be inaugurated. The third was the publication of a text book upon the "Principles and Practice of Medicine." Each of these in due time he lived to see realized.

Personally Dr. Davis, though slight in form, was a man of almost unparalleled endurance, which, with intense adherence to his convictions, coupled with untiring industry, made him eminently successful in the accomplishment of his purposes. He was a man of strong religious convictions and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of its most constant attendants. His home relations were ideal. Until almost the last he continued



his daily visits to his office. When at last he fell asleep his loving family was at his side. He died June 16, 1904, aged 87 years.

Dr. William H. Byford was a native of Easton, Ohio, where he was born May 21, 1817. When he reached the age of 9 years his father died, whereupon he became an apprentice to a tailor in Palestine, but completed his apprenticeship at Vincennes, Indiana. Almost from his start in life he designed to study medicine, and upon reaching a suitable age, knowing the importance of a liberal education, he not only perfected himself in the English language but also in the Greek and Latin classics.

He began the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph Matteson of Vincennes, and so rapid was his progress he passed the necessary examination and at the end of eighteen months was granted a certificate by the examining board. He hung out his shingle at Vincennes, Indiana, and there remained for two years, when he became a partner of Dr. Hezekiah Hammond of Mount Vernon, Indiana. In 1844 Dr. Byford still further increased his medical knowledge and usefulness by special lectures at the Ohio Medical college, from which he received his medical degree. In 1850 he accepted the chair of anatomy in the Evansville college, and a year later was promoted to that of theory and practice of medicine. In 1857 he became one of the vice-presidents of the American Medical association, and the same year accepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of children in Rush Medical college.

In 1859 he became connected with the medical department of Lind university. Dr. Byford was the originator of many reforms in practice. He was the founder of gynecology as a specialty in Chicago. He first projected a woman's hospital in 1865, to which he afterward devoted much time and means. In 1876 he assisted in organizing the American Gynecological association and was one of its first vice-presidents, becoming later its president. He distinguished himself as writer on medical subjects. In 1875 he became editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, which he conducted for a number of years. He published many works on private diseases, several of which passed through a series of editions. His writings were based wholly upon his own wide and observant experiences. At the zenith of his career, he passed away.

Christian Fenger was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1840 and in that city graduated in medicine in 1867. Succeeding his graduation he served as assistant in Meyer's Ear Clinic and later as an interne for two years in the Royal Fredericks hospital. He then began a private practice in Copenhagen and thus continued until the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, in which struggle he served as surgeon in the International Ambulance association. At the end of the war he returned to Copenhagen and for three years was prosector of the City Hospital, in which there were about one thousand beds. His thesis on "Cancer of the Stomach"

prepared for the purpose of securing a lectureship in the University was successful and he received the appointment as lecturer on pathological anatomy. It should be said in this connection that as a medical and surgical specialist on cancer he attained the highest rank in the United States.

In 1875 he went to Egypt and there continued to practice his profession with the highest success. He became a member of the Sanitary Council of Alexandria, but in 1860 he removed to Cairo, where he served by special appointment under the khedive. Ill health obliged him to leave Egypt and in 1877 he located in Chicago. Here his reputation was still further enhanced. In clinical surgery particularly he attained the highest distinction. He was connected with the Northwestern Medical school and occupied the chair of surgery in Chicago's Polyclinic. He was also surgeon-in-chief of the German hospital for many years and was attending surgeon at the Passavant Memorial hospital and consulting surgeon at some half dozen other hospitals of this city. He was an active member and at one time was vice-president of the American Surgical association and was identified prominently and conspicuously with many other medical societies and organizations. During his practice in Chicago he was consulted as a specialist by hundreds of physicians and surgeons throughout the country who desired the benefit of his marvelous examinations and splendid medical judgment.









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